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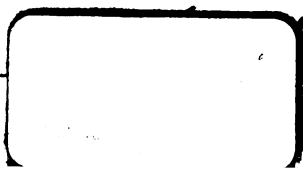
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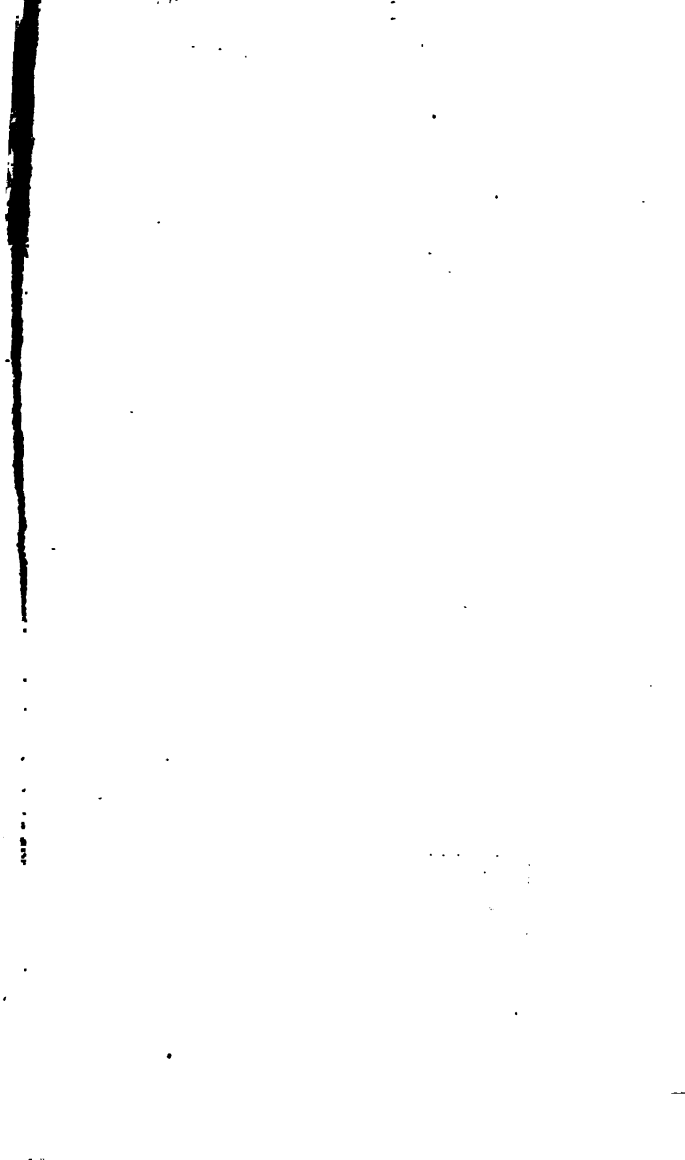
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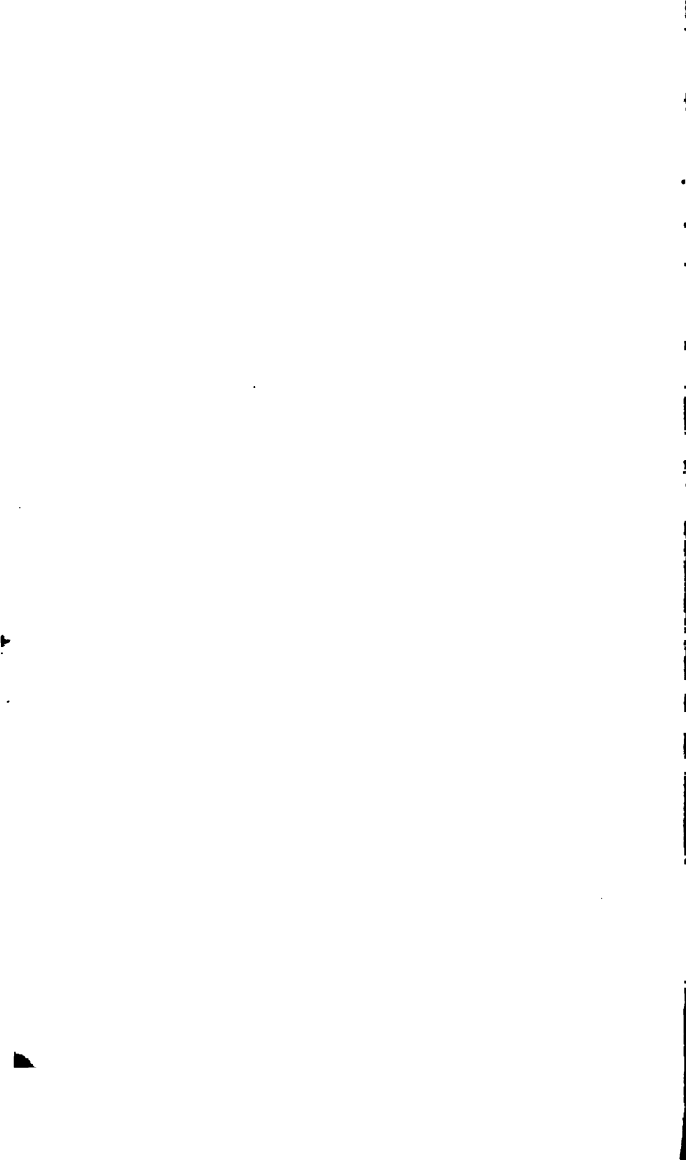


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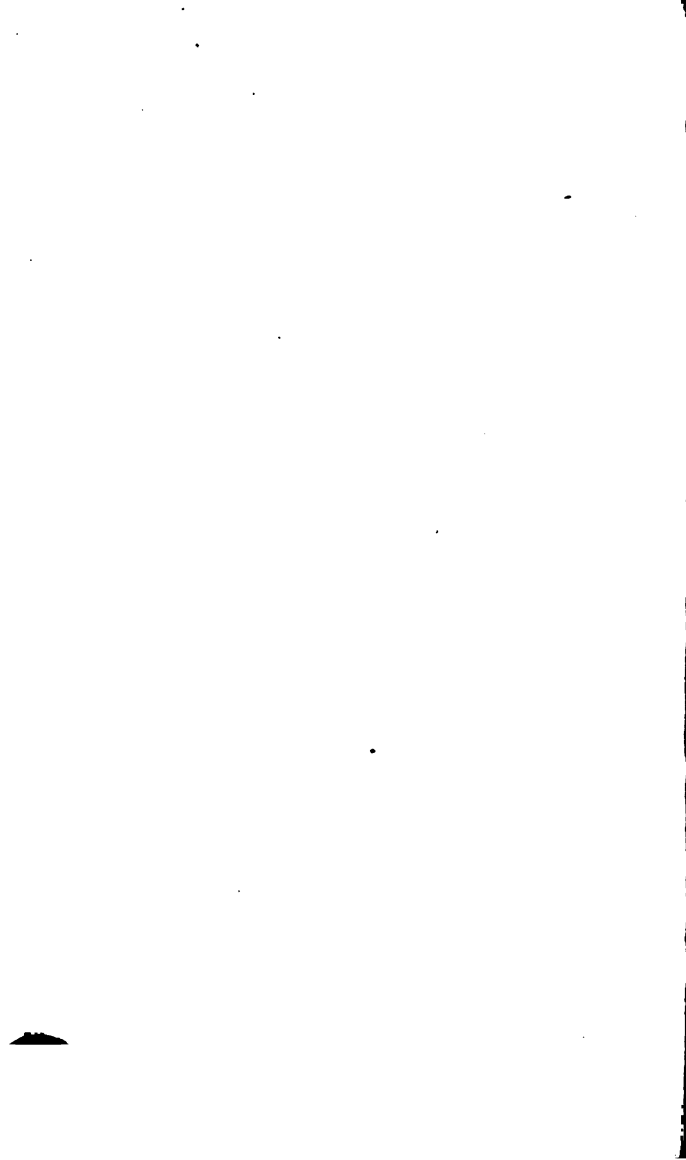




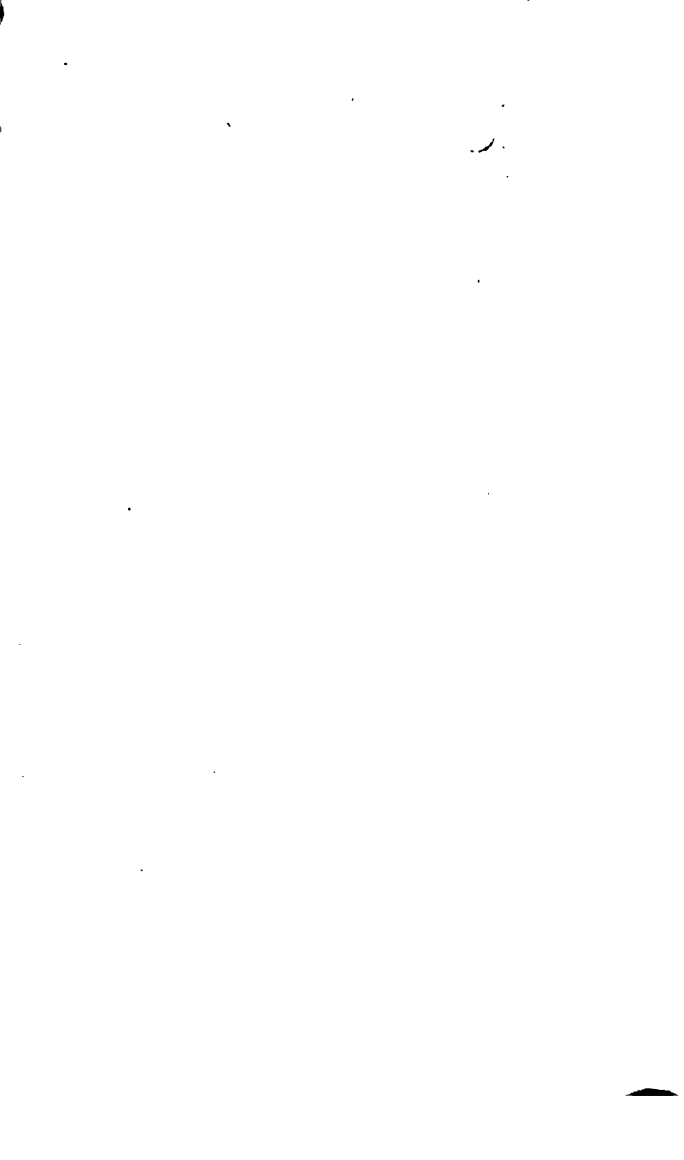
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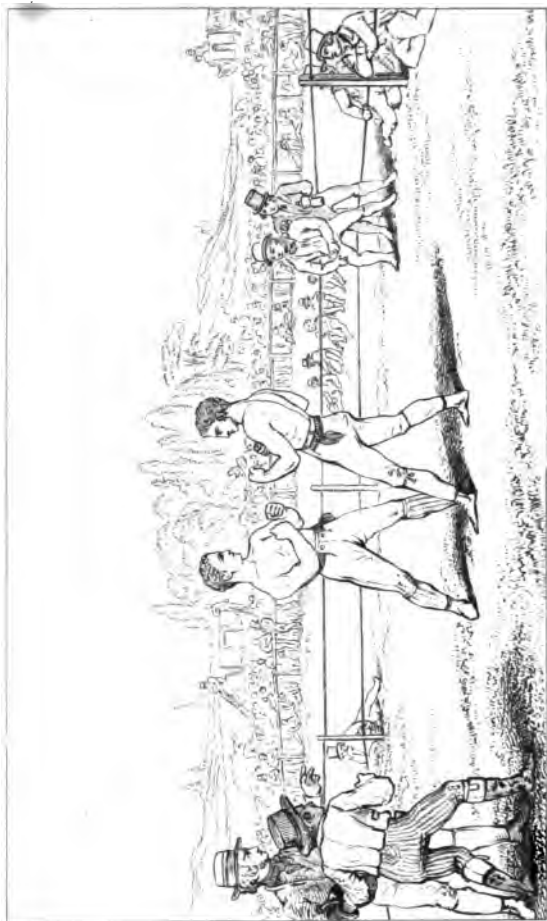
**OR,**

**THE ORACLE OF THE RING.**









J. F. Herring for del.

O. Smith for sculp.

# FISTIANA;

OR,

## THE ORACLE OF THE RING.

COMPRISING A

**DEFENCE OF BRITISH BOXING;**

**A BRIEF HISTORY OF PUGILISM,**

FROM THE EARLIEST AGES TO THE PRESENT PERIOD;

**PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRAINING;**

TOGETHER WITH

**CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES**

OF

**PRIZE BATTLES,**

FROM 1780 TO 1840 INCLUSIVE, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED  
WITH THE ISSUE OF EACH EVENT.

**SCIENTIFIC HINTS ON SPARRING,**

*&c. &c. &c.*

[BY THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.]

LONDON:

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1841.

WHITING, BEAUFORT HOUSE, STRAND.

## ADDRESS.

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THE publication of this work—which possesses little merit beyond that of a useful compilation—has been suggested to the Editor by the innumerable questions which have been repeated to him, either for the gratification of curiosity, or the settlement of disputes or bets arising out of the bygone transactions of the Prize-ring. Heretofore, the volumes of *Boxiana*, six in number, or *Bee's Chronology* (and these only record the events which occurred previous to 1825), were the only sources to which reference could be made for information; and from the limited circulation of these authorities—arising out of the great outlay which their possession necessarily required—they were beyond the reach of ordinary consultation. Independent of this, of the matches and fights which were made and decided from 1825 to 1841, there was no chronicle beyond the columns of *Bell's Life in London*; of which, as perfect files were seldom preserved, few had the means of availing

themselves ; and the points at issue could only be decided by application to the editor of that journal. The expediency of having some immediate channel for solving such difficulties thus became apparent, and hence the utility of the CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE (alphabetically arranged) comprised in this volume, by which the loss of time and inconvenience heretofore experienced may be avoided.

To those who feel the importance, in a national point of view, of sustaining the *Prize-ring* as a means of demonstrating the advantages of *fair play* and *manly bearing*, the short arguments which are offered in its favour will not be unacceptable ; and as they may reach the notice of those who have imbibed an opposite impression, it is to be hoped they will not be without effect, and lead, if not to the encouragement, at least to the non-interference with those popular sports which, if not totally free from moral objection, at least tend to suppress the growing propensity to adopt those treacherous and cowardly modes of revenge, by the use of *the knife*, which have been so openly condemned and feelingly deplored by the judges of the land in all parts of the country.

The HISTORY OF BRITISH BOXING from the earliest ages to the present period, is necessarily con-

cise, because the object of the Editor has been to consult *economy* as well as *utility*, and to offer to the public a book at such a price as may secure universal circulation, and enable all classes, and especially those for whose use it is more particularly intended, to obtain easy possession of it.

Upon the subject of TRAINING, the Editor has been rather elaborate. He has availed himself of numerous authorities; and the value of the instructions here imparted, he is persuaded, will not only be appreciated by persons who seek to excel in athletic exercises, but by men in general: for experience has shown, and philosophers have agreed, that upon the vigour of the body the vigour of the mind is in a great measure dependent.

The dissemination of the NEW RULES OF THE PUGILISTIC RING is not less important, inasmuch as they inculcate principles of humanity (unfortunately overlooked by the framers of "THE OLD RULES"), and, by stripping Boxing of its more offensive features, tend to repress those barbarous practices heretofore so objectionable, and altogether opposed to the dictates of that "fair play" by which all personal combats, whether arising from a desire of distinction or from anger, ought to be characterized.

The **SCIENTIFIC HINTS ON SPARRING**, are founded on practical experience and personal discussion with **TOM SPRING**, one of the most accomplished teachers of the day. The **ILLUSTRATIONS** are from the pencil of a gentleman not less versed in the subject, and alive to all the essentials requisite for an accomplished practitioner of the **ART OF SELF-DEFENCE**.

Other matters of information are embraced, which it is hoped will not be found unacceptable; and, as some of the sources from whence the materials have been collected may not have been perfectly accurate, the Editor will feel grateful for the correction of such errors as may be discovered, in the hope that he may be enabled, in a subsequent edition, to present a *perfect* "**HAND-BOOK**" for the use of the patrons and admirers of **BRITISH BOXING**.





# FISTIANA;

OR,

## THE ORACLE OF THE RING.

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### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE PUGILISTIC PRIZE-RING.

THE practice of athletic exercises has been from time immemorial held in just estimation by the inhabitants of this island. Natural, more or less, to all the human race, they are yet peculiarly so to the natives of Britain. Our climate, soil, and situation, all contribute to produce and uphold in all ranks of our countrymen an ardent desire for those manly and invigorating sports, which are alternately the effect and the cause of the possession of strong minds in strong bodies. It has been usual to refer to the encouragement of gymnastics amongst the ancients, as an argument for their practice amongst us; but on this little stress ought to be laid; partly because considering the British a far more manly and courageous people than the Greeks or Romans ever were, such an appeal is unnecessary; and partly because amongst those nations, boxing and other sports, however beneficial to them, were not, as with us, amusements spontaneously engaged in, and some of them even prohibited by law; but, on the contrary, amongst

the Roman soldiers, and in some measure the Greeks also, lessons, which they were compelled to practise to an extent to which their natural indolence would never have led them. But if—as has been allowed—the energies of the natives of the luxurious south were thus so greatly increased, how much more should the same causes profit the people of this labour-exciting clime? But no man in Britain need be compelled to practise any exercise whatever. It is unnecessary. They like them too well for that; but if prevented from indulging in them, then it is but too probable that by degrees their character will gradually experience a change by no means for the better. Not that, even under such adverse circumstances, any reason is to be seen why we should not remain as brave as—or even braver than—other nations, but it is to be feared that we should lose that peculiar ready cheerfulness which, as even many of our enemies admit, is generally exhibited by our tars and soldiers in war—a feeling not prompted by vindictive passion, by avarice, nor even by sudden enthusiasm—and which those who know truly are aware is also exhibited when opportunity offers by their countrymen at home. The gay and good-humoured manner in which our ancestors looked on war and danger is to be traced through their whole history, and in the very epithets anciently applied to the soldiers, as “merry men,” &c. For ages, gymnastics of various kinds, sometimes one, sometimes another, taking the lead in national estimation, but including almost every variety of active amusement, were the favourite sport of all ranks of our ancestors; but the increasing commercial habits of the country, the growth of luxury following thereupon, and the selfishness and effeminacy, unhappily their constant attendants, at length occasioned many of these pursuits to be abandoned by the higher classes

for more sedentary and enervating occupations, and caused most of those exclusively followed by the common people, to be discouraged or suppressed; whilst in too many places they were effectually debarred from enjoying any, from absolute want of the space necessary for their practice. Large cities arose: small farms disappeared. The population were forced into those hives of men so inimical to the health of body or mind. Still, however diminished, the hardy spirit of the people was not extinct, nor were their bodies altogether enervated: even under the most discouraging circumstances, the taste for athletic pastimes still remained a distinguishing trait in the British character. It was even in a great city that the principal subject of this discussion—boxing—although, from time immemorial, the favourite mode of settling disputes amongst the poorer classes, and the youth of all classes, and occasionally, at an earlier period, contended at for prizes—was, during the last century, reduced to a regular science; and that the title of Champion of England, with other more solid attractions, induced numbers of bold aspirants to vie with each other in rough though not unfriendly contention. Candidates were thus attracted from distant parts of the kingdom, and even in some cases from foreign lands. The sport, from its intrinsic interest, and the curiosity which exists in all minds naturally constituted, respecting the professors of great personal prowess, occasioned the ring to become fashionable; it was also supported (as will be presently shown) by men of the highest virtue and talent; but amidst the motley inhabitants of the metropolis, there were many who surrounded it, actuated by far other motives than an unsophisticated admiration of courage or manly vigour. Large sums were given as prizes. This was in itself an error, and has furnished

the enemies of the ring with the pretence that pugilists are only stimulated by avarice; whereas, it is well known that some of the best battles have been fought for a mere trifle: and but for the absurd prejudices against the practice, the same thing, might occur again. The base votaries of mammon alluded to, taking advantage of the generally untutored minds and improvident habits of the boxers, plied them with temptations to fraud, which were, in too many cases, successful; and these attacks on their integrity were indirectly supported by the indiscreet and mistaken kindness of many thoughtless, and in some cases depraved men of rank and fortune, who by extravagant presents, intoxicating draughts, and absurdly ostentatious patronage, dazzled the minds of their *protégés*, and engendered in them a craving for pleasures beyond their reach. By degrees these evils increased: partly on which account, and partly from the mere caprice of fashion, and the rapid march of effeminacy, prompted by long peace and foreign residence, the greater part of the titled supporters of boxing withdrew their patronage from the Ring, which became what it has lately been—degraded, indeed, in comparison with what it once was, but even yet far from what its insidious slanderers wish it to be thought.

Let us contemplate for an instant the progress of a youth entering the Prize Ring, led, as many have been, not by a sordid love of gain as a principal inducement, but by a natural love of fame, and a manly contempt of danger. A young man of the lower class having during his school days vanquished all his boyish opponents, and having at length become the acknowledged champion of his native parish or district, hears of the feats of some redoubted pugilist of the Ring. Is it quite unnatural that he should feel

emulation in his breast? Is it altogether improbable that fame, not lucre (as the base would have it supposed), should be his chief incentive in appearing as a candidate for fistic honours? Suppose him now a successful and distinguished member of the London Ring—patronized by the rich and powerful—flattered by all. If he withstand all the allurements to error which such a life affords, is he not deserving of the highest praise? If fortune should turn her back upon him—if unsuccessful, he should be forgotten, forsaken, or (worse fate) should his integrity be unjustly impeached by his former allies and admirers; then if his virtue sink before such fearful trials, ought the merited censure attendant upon his offence to be unqualified, and unmingled with compassion? The sketch thus given is a true picture of the Prize Ring past and present, and of the fortunes of numbers, perhaps the generality of fighting men. Of course, amongst so many, exceptions have been found, but we do firmly believe that the great majority of those who enter or did enter the ring, were well disposed to act honestly, if allowed to do so.

Before we consider the particular calumnious attacks to which we have already alluded, we shall briefly notice some of the general arguments which have been used against the practice even of fair boxing. We warn such admirers of other manly exercises as may be indifferent to this, that all are in fact aimed at by the assailants of the Ring, which they first attack chiefly because it is, in fact, somewhat more objectionable on the score of danger than any other. Successful against pugilism, they will next direct their crusade against single-stick, wrestling, cricket (for hard blows are given, bones occasionally broken, and even lives now and then lost at this amusement), and in fact every thing which it might not become a

lady as well as a man to practise. Some openly avow those intentions, whilst others, more guarded and insidious, are more to be feared. In most civilized countries, courage and hardihood, where they exist at all, have been pretty much confined to the military caste; here, hitherto, it has not been exclusively characteristic of any class of men. Some knowing this, and conscious of their own effeminacy and cowardice, wish ardently to abolish athletic sports, because they so much tend to nourish the admiration of these qualities; others are chiefly hostile to their encouragement amongst the poor, who, if allowed the privileges of stretching their limbs on their own account, might become too free and bold, too much like Britons of a former age.

The principal objections urged against prize boxing fairly conducted (for, at present, we assume that it has, and may still be so conducted), have been, that it is cruel, brutal, low, and demoralizing. They have been so repeatedly, and so decisively answered, that little more remains to be advanced upon the subject. To say nothing of the unmanly dread of generally transient pains which they imply, the absurdity of calling that cruelty, which is simply permitting two men in the full possession of their senses, and generally with the sanction of their friends, to do that which they are mutually anxious to do, is too evident to be dwelt upon. We doubt whether the simply not preventing an act of suicide can properly be termed cruelty, but as regards a prize fight that term is certainly inapplicable. No man in England can be forced to fight, and we are not in favour of even persuading an unwilling man to enter the ring. We would have it filled by volunteers, or none. There are many who confound weakness of nerves with benevolence of soul, whereas, though by no means

incompatible with each other, experience shows that they are very far from being synonymous. Many a wretch who has hired an assassin to strike a dagger into another's heart, has been unable to deal the fatal blow himself. No doubt "a dislike to look on what is horrible," is (as Sir Walter Scott has observed) "often connected with those high-wrought minds which are the last to fear what is merely dangerous;" but should this feeling, however suitable to women, be suffered to grow upon men who are destined to struggle through the world? How should a man, however personally brave, be able to do his duty as a soldier, or a sailor, or a surgeon, if the mere sight of another's blood appals him. Not that the witnessing of the infliction of blows and bruises is or ought to be the attraction of any but the worst of the fancy. It is the courage and hardihood shown in sustaining them; together with feats of strength, activity, and skill, which gratify the better, and we believe the more numerous portion of the patrons of the Ring.

Those who think the English are in danger of being rendered bloodthirsty by the sports of the Ring, are very ignorant of their real character. Their national humanity is not of so sickly and consumptive a cast. There might be this danger amongst the people of the continent, with whom boxing is not inherent. It would not, for example, be likely to improve the French, but they never will be a pugilistic nation; to become so they must cease to become French. Yet their *combats de barrières* are, we believe, much more frequent, certainly much worse and more barbarous than those of dogs, cocks, or other animals here—practices which (though we by no means defend them) it is amusing enough to find (as well as pugilism) frequently attacked by the very persons who permit, and even sometimes practise,

hunting, racing, and other sports, which, however deserving of encouragement in some respects, are undoubtedly really cruel, because the animals who suffer pain and death in these amusements, testify no pleasure in their endurance, and are not like boxers and, in some measure, also even cocks and fighting-dogs, volunteers. Their spectators are also volunteers; no man is obliged to go to a fight or sparring match; let those who are insensible to the charms of the fancy, stay at home or go elsewhere, but we see no reason why they should be allowed to control the inclinations of the majority of the people of this country. The quality termed "fight" consists in some measure in curiosity. Jack, for instance, is anxious to know whether Tom or himself is the better man; and having acquired the desired knowledge, it is not surprising that his "thirst for information" should be carried a little farther, and that the prowess of Will and Ned should inspire interest in his mind. The brave like to see, hear of, and admire the feats of the brave, and such compose (let slanderers say what they may) the great mass of fighting men and their patrons. Very different from a fight is an execution, but these, and other *merely* horrid sights, are not unfrequently sought even by humane men from curiosity only; nor have *they* been loaded with abuse, though *these* spectacles, destitute of the animating and comparatively harmless character of a fair fistic combat, display, in its most disgusting and appalling forms, human suffering even to *death*. But it is true, that serious injuries, and even death sometimes occur in prize-fighting. It is also true, however, that such accidents were rarely heard of till the Ring began to decline, and have increased with the degeneracy of the boxers in science and in respectability. But occasional events of this kind, however unfortu-



nate in themselves, are not be weighed against the manifold advantages to the community arising from a cultivation of the art of self-defence ; and if, as Paley calmly and philosophically says, " he who falls by a mistaken sentence may be considered as falling for his country," we see no reason why a pugilist, who, in a voluntary fight unfortunately loses his life, should not be also considered as falling for his country. We have said that pugilism is not so much the cause as the effect, or rather sign and measure of English valour ; and its professors may be considered the representatives of the courage of the nation, as parliament *ought* to be of its wisdom. It would not do for all of us to be M. P.'s any more than pugilists. But some (when well-meaning, short-sighted) persons would allow *quarrels* to be decided by the fist, though they profess to shudder at what they term fighting for *hire*. They cannot or will not perceive that if prize-fighting were abolished, both the science and the rules upholding fair play would soon decline, and render all boxing comparatively a mere display of ruffianism. It is well known that the number of deaths occasioned by fighting in some remote countries has materially diminished since the science and the rules of the London Ring have been introduced there. Are quarrels always occasioned by causes more pure than the prize for which professed boxers contend ? We should think not. Some of our sages would perhaps have the law appealed to in every case of dispute, however trifling : a process (particularly amongst poor men and schoolboys, who chiefly decide their quarrels by the fist) very desirable ! We think enough has been said in answer to the charge of cruelty in pugilism ; and that of brutality, generally coupled with it, is clearly inapplicable ; for the monkey tribe, the only brutes who could, do not box,

neither do certain nations who form the connecting link between monkeys and human beings.

Another charge frequently, and now, indeed, almost universally brought against boxing is, that it is *low*. Without searching the records of these perhaps too pugnacious ages, when fighting in some shape or other, formed the principal amusement, as well as business of all ranks of men, it will admit of no contradiction, that this very *low* amusement was patronized by the very highest personages of the kingdom, and almost, indeed, universally so during the last, and the greater part of the present century; nor is it even yet wholly discarded, though less openly countenanced by them. If the patronage of the high can confer elevation, how can pugilism be so low? Perhaps it is meant that low persons only do, or can practise the act. It is true that no instance, as far as we are aware, has occurred of a nobleman or gentleman in modern times fighting for a prize, at any weapons, but many have stopped very little short of it; and those do great injustice to the strength and courage of the greater part of the real aristocracy of England, who suppose them incapacitated by a want of either from making a very respectable figure in the Ring, did custom not oppose too strong a barrier. Yet these gentlemen are not more ferocious or sanguinary in their dispositions than others; but we should say, in general, endowed with more real humanity than most of our species. A long experience has convinced us that among lads and young men most prone to fight upon provocation, or even for mere *love*, with a willing antagonist, a greater share of manly good-humour and benevolence generally exists than among those who, to superficial observers, may appear more peaceable. We firmly

believe that most of our prize-fighters, though springing from the lower class of persons, have possessed by nature similar dispositions. If courage and emulation confer dignity on man, then is pugilism far, indeed, from being *low* in the sense of base and degrading. It is, in fact, the last relic of the age of chivalry; an age to which many look back with reverence, and all, but those whose whole soul is absorbed in the pursuit of gain, love to dwell upon in works of imagination. Yes; these very boxers, whom heartless cowards affect to despise, are the real successors of those gallant knights from whom our most ancient and ennobled families boast to be descended. These sports were far more perilous, though as we shall presently attempt to show, not requiring more courage than boxing. Death very frequently—dangerous wounds perpetually—occurred to them, yet such is the force of prejudice, that because the combatants were of a superior rank to our modern prize-fighters, and were cased in armour instead of sporting drawers and high shoes, many who affect to shudder at the latter and their combats, dwell on the former with pleasure; their feats are read with delight, and sometimes written of, too, even by ladies. The parallel is complete. Honour was, doubtless, the chief incentive to the adventurous heroes of the tournament; but though, as should be remembered, they were not like their modern types (generally poor and needy men), there were prizes, and pretty valuable prizes too, given on these occasions, and the horse and arms of the vanquished (a fortune in itself to a poor knight) were generally the spoil of the victor. Like modern prize-fighters, and unlike most other classes of men in these days, they did not disdain in adversity to receive gifts from the hands of their honourable compeers, which, when fortune fa-

voured them, were not forgotten. The superiority of character in the mailclad knights over the shirtless pugilists was owing to situation only; their souls were wrought of the same stuff. But the fighting men are generally at present of low origin, and so, naturally enough, are the majority of those who take an interest in their feats, and are imbued with an ardent love of the pugnacious art; but even supposing they were its sole admirers, is this a reason for suppressing it? Have not the poor few enough amusements left them already; and should the rich, if they cannot sympathize with them, seek, like the dog in the fable, to deprive their less fortunate brethren of the pleasures which they cannot taste themselves? If any class of persons are not suffered to amuse themselves as they please, provided that their pastimes are not injurious to the community (and we maintain that this clause includes boxing, as it has generally been practised), then is our liberty but an empty name. A few years since the authorities, in some parts of France, attempted to suppress dancing amongst the common people; thus it appears that there exists in most countries a certain class of sages who would abolish all national sports (at least among their poorer countrymen), no matter whether harmless or not. But even if boxing were the low and barbarous practice some have represented, in our cities at least, ultra-refinement and effeminacy are so much upon the increase, that some such stimulus is absolutely necessary to maintain an average degree of manliness amongst the rising generation. We are as far as any man from wishing to see our countrymen become cruel, and we maintain that pugilism is never likely to produce this effect; but were there no alternative, we confess that we would rather they grew up old and hardy ruffians, than sneaking, cowardly, and effemi-

nate knaves. If we remain at peace, and other athletic exercises as well as boxing are discouraged, future generations will vainly curse the shortsightedness of their fathers.

“Demoralizing” is another “good, mouthfilling,” vituperative epithet, which has been applied to pugilism, doubtless by personages who would not themselves be guilty of any—not even the slightest—immorality—no, not for the world. It sounds lofty—covers a large space of paper, and smacks well of “the age of intellect,” and is altogether well adapted for the use of those who, in writing or speaking, seem to think that quantity may atone for the inferior quality of their productions. The Ring is demoralizing, is it? Is it more so than the cotton-mills of Manchester, the tender-hearted owners of which, actually formed a society for the suppression of pugilism? Would not a Briton of the olden time sicken with disgust and amazement, could he see those dens of misery, and hear them appealed to as specimens of the greatness and glory of his country, whilst its hardy and invigorating exercises are stigmatized as its disgrace? Those who know any thing of human nature, know that exercise is not demoralizing; that almost any thing in the shape of active amusement is good for man; and selfish tyrants only seek to prevent others from enjoying those pastimes (if harmless), for which they individually happen to have no taste. But mankind are but too prone to

“Compound for sins they are inclined to,  
By damning those they have no mind to.”

Nor are their zealous propensities for condemnation always confined to actual offences. We know few better touchstones of intellect than the question we are now discussing. We cannot call to mind any man of a strong mind, who knew any thing at all personally

of *the Ring*, who was not disposed at least to tolerate it, as long as its sports were fairly conducted. If a cause gains any strength from its advocates, then is the success of ours certain. It has been lauded or defended, more or less, by almost all our literary giants.

Our legal authorities have seemed disposed of late years to be based upon pugilism, but

“Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona ;”

there were sound lawyers before Justice Burrough—witness Hale, Littleton, and Popham—men whose judicious heads were accompanied by stout hearts and hands ; and who, able and willing to defend themselves upon occasion without setting to work the machinery of the law, and not adverse even to engage in their rude old English sports, were not anxious to reduce their countrymen to the level of helpless cripples, or contemptible Sybarites. The enemies of boxing have asserted loudly, and have laid much stress upon the assumed fact, that all foreigners have expressed their abhorrence of it. As might be expected, the assertion is false. Many of the most intelligent foreigners who have visited this country, have expressed their approbation of the practice. But what if it were otherwise ? Are Englishmen such children in intellect as to be incapable of judging for themselves ? Is it not enough that

“The French we conquered once,  
Now give us laws for pantaloons ;”

but that upon questions of national importance the suddenly-imbibed opinions of persons ignorant of our character should be set against the deliberately-formed judgment of many of the greatest men the world ever produced, and this by their own degenerate countrymen too ? And granting them capable of forming a correct opinion, is it quite certain that

foreigners would feel themselves bound to further practices which at least tend to maintain the superior courage of the British undiminished? And are the morals of the natives of those happy countries where pugilism is unknown so very superior to ours? Is not the reverse something like the fact with most of them? And was not our superiority in this respect more general and decided, till of late years; when a taste for athletic sports began gradually to decline, as ultra-civilization and "intellect" advanced? There are two classes of persons whom we would have preserve a neutrality as respects the Ring, and take no notice of it—the ladies and the clergy. A female fight of any kind is an abomination, and it is worthy of remark that this really disgusting and unnatural practice has increased amongst us as our men have become, or been forced to appear, less pugnacious. Neither do we hold it consistent with feminine delicacy to be forward in witnessing, or advocating, or promoting the sports of the Pugilistic Ring: though, as is natural, their smiles and secret approbation should not be wanting to the brave and honourable boxer any more than to heroes more gorgeous in their array. We would have men, men; and women, women. For the clergy, though, as men, they should view the subject in its true light, nor if called upon disguise their sentiments, yet as prejudice against it is so common and so strong, to avoid even unmerited scandal, we should counsel them not to go beyond this length; and so far we know that members in their profession, and those not the least meritorious and respectable, have often gone. It has been conceded by a most powerful writer on our side, that pugilism, in common with other fighting, will not stand the test of religion: but we really do not see why, when devoid of malice, and merely a hardy and dangerous game, it should

not ; and if religion indeed forbids it, it can scarcely sanction hunting, shooting, skating, or indeed any exercise whatever, at which life may be lost or limbs fractured. Perhaps we shall be told that no contest takes place in these amusements ; but a contest does take place at cricket, and serious injuries are not unfrequent at it. The religion of nature at least does not forbid our animating and goodwill-exciting pastimes ; and we have always been instructed in the belief of the coincidence of the doctrines of natural and revealed religion. There are uses in pugilism which we do not recollect to have seen observed before. It creates in those who patronize it a knowledge of mankind—the most valuable knowledge a man can possess. It illustrates the military character of various races of men—that is to say, it illustrates history. Home-bred persons, if unaccustomed to witness strife of any kind, make sad work of these subjects. They either judge of war merely by its results, or, hearing that the Prussians fought well on this occasion, the French on that, &c., absurdly conclude that all men are equally brave. The Prize Ring shows that the generic and individual courage of men, like other animals, varies in kind and degree—that, though one man is brave, another may be braver—that Tom, a hero in his own county, and judged invincible, if brought up to town, matched against Jack or Jem, shrinks into insignificance. Generally speaking, it displays the headlong impetuosity of the Irishman—the caution of the wary Jew, risking no more than is absolutely necessary,—the short-lived fury of the gipsy, negro, or other foreigners, commonly bottomless, and yielding to opposition ; and lastly, the genuine John Bull, armed at all points by a courage equally active and passive—the safest man to back in the universe. Had our ministers, in the commencement of the last



war, been universally acquainted with the Boxing Ring, they would have understood the character of their countrymen better, and not have thought it necessary to subsidize foreign troops instead of employing our own. This exercise would also afford a useful lesson to the disciples of Lavater: it teaches the absurdity of supposing that a ferocious countenance and manners are a sign of manly courage. Nor does it stop here. "In our hot youth, when George the Third was king," we took a great (never a pecuniary) interest in pugilistic contests; and we can truly say, that the early practice of comparing the various qualifications of the contending parties, and forming our judgment accordingly, has been of service to us throughout life, in most cases, however different in nature, when comparison, combination, and judgment have been required. As regards the human race, at least, habits of reasoning so imbibed are far more to be relied on than those sought from a mathematical education, which it is too much the fashion to apply to all subjects, although distasteful in itself to many students, and utterly inapplicable to every thing connected with man—a being composed of such various conflicting passions and appetites. As an exercise, the merits of sparring at least will scarcely be disputed; and the advantage a knowledge of the use of our natural weapons gives over foreigners, even should they happen to be superior to us in muscular power, is great, and has been frequently experienced by travellers. The advantage to be derived from public exhibitions of boxing or sparring, too, by anatomists, painters, and sculptors, has been too often pointed out to be dwelt upon here.

These observations the editor ventures to hope at this season, when the hostility to the Ring seems to have derived fresh vigour from increasing prejudice,

will be considered as a fitting introduction to the brief "History of British Boxing," which follows, and if they only tend, as we trust they will, to stem the "effeminate epidemic" with which so many have been seized, and open the eyes of the aristocracy to a due sense of their own interests as well as those of their country, the labour in their composition will not have been ill bestowed.

It is proper to state that a portion of the following history (written by the editor), has already appeared in "*Blaine's Encyclopædia of British Sports*,"—a work which as it embraces every class of those sports to which "thorough bred" Englishmen are attached, and which are treated with admirable judgment and scientific discrimination, cannot be too generally patronized.

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF BRITISH BOXING.

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AMONG the sports and games for which this country is distinguished, perhaps there is not one so purely national, or so decidedly indigenous to our soil as that of boxing; and whether viewed as a sport, or as a means of settling those differences which are constantly arising among men, however peaceably disposed, it is equally deserving encouragement.

As a sport when practised with the gloves, or the naked fist, it is calculated to invigorate the frame by the expansion of the chest, the development of the muscular powers, and the promotion of those quick and active evolutions, of which the human limbs, when energetically exercised, are capable, and the encouragement of which is so conducive to bodily health. It instils into the mind confidence and self-possession, gives a bold and fearless bearing to the practitioner, and sustains that natural courage, which if it does not altogether avert, at least affords the best protection in danger or difficulty—a feeling, the value of which sportsmen of all classes can duly appreciate.

As a mode of settling differences, and more espe-

cially among the humbler ranks of society, it is at once manly and praiseworthy, and is a fit and humane substitute for those savage practices to which men in a barbarous state but too frequently have recourse for the gratification of excited passion or revenge. It teaches men to rely on those powers with which Nature has imbued them; and, guided by those *rules of fair play*, which are inseparable from the true principles of British boxing, while it promotes that indomitable bravery which, whenever and wherever called into action, has distinguished the character of Englishmen all over the globe, it represses those treacherous and cowardly propensities, which, in countries where the practice is unknown, lead to the use of the knife or the stiletto, or some equally atrocious mode of assault—propensities which it is to be lamented even in “happy England,” of late years, from the mistaken zeal with which public boxing-matches have been suppressed, have been exhibited with painful and disgusting frequency.

By the rules of the Ring (the *arena* in which the science and moral, if the phrase can with propriety be adopted, of boxing are practically demonstrated) which are hereafter given, it will be seen that every unfair advantage is strictly forbidden, and that any attempt at *treachery* or *foul play*, meets with reprehension and disgrace. The spectators, however numerous, are impressed with the value and importance of these rules, and whenever violated are prompt in expressing their indignation, and applauding the justice which leads to their enforcement; thus affording the strongest encouragement to honourable bearing in combat, generous forbearance towards a sinking antagonist, and manly submission in defeat—qualities which cannot be too widely disseminated.

An apology for prize-fighting does not necessarily

form a part of the task here undertaken—that of describing the history and practice of boxing in England; this, if apology be necessary, has already been so effectually and so ably accomplished in the preceding observations that the task would be superfluous.

The history of boxing opens a field so wide, and embraces so many matters interesting to Englishmen impressed with the value of their national character, not only as regards their own feelings, but the proud position which their “tight little island” holds in the estimation of the world at large, that the condensed form in which it is here presented, will in all probability be deemed inadequate to its importance. It should be borne in mind, however, all the editor professes is to give a brief but faithful picture of the sport with which he deals.

With regard to the antiquity of boxing, it requires no stretch of imagination to come to the conclusion that it is coeval with the existence of man himself; and that, as the fist is the first weapon with which man was provided, either for offence or defence, it takes precedence of all others. There can be no doubt that our forefathers, even from the days of Adam, settled their differences, or displayed their powers, in jest or earnest, with this weapon: and it is equally clear that with this, as with other weapons of a more deadly character, it was not till civilization had made extensive advances that its use and cultivation, as a source of honour and of renown, became an object of public encouragement.

To pursue the ancient history of Boxing is foreign to the purpose in view: it must suffice to say, therefore, that both among the Greeks and Romans the practice of pugilism, although differing in its main features from our modern and less dangerous combats

was considered essential in the education of their youth, from its manifest utility in "strengthening the body, dissipating all fear, and infusing a manly courage into the system." The power of punishment, rather than the art of self-defence, however, seems to have been the main object of the ancients; and he who dealt the heaviest blow, without regard to protecting his own person, stood foremost in the list of heroes. Not so in modern times; for, while the quantum of punishment, in the end, must decide the question of victory or defeat, yet the true British boxer gains most applause by the degree of science which he displays in defending his own person, while with quickness and precision he returns the intended compliments of his antagonist, and like a skilful chess-player, takes advantage of every opening which chance presents, thereby illustrating the value of coolness and self-possession at the moment when danger is most imminent.

The annals of our country from the invasion of the Romans downwards sufficiently demonstrate that the native Briton trusted more to the strength of his arm, the muscular vigour of his frame, and the fearless attributes of his mind in the hour of danger, than to any artificial expedients; and that whether in attack or defence, the combination of those qualities rendered him at all times formidable in the eyes of his assailants, however skilled in the science or practice of warfare. If illustrations were required to establish this proposition, they are to be found in every page of our history, from the days of Alfred to the battle of Waterloo; and if it be asked how it is that Englishmen stand thus pre-eminent in the eyes of the world, it may be answered, that it is to be ascribed to the encouragement given to those manly

games (boxing more especially) which are characteristic of their country, and which, while they invigorate the system, sustain and induce that moral courage which experience has shown us to be the result as much of education as of constitution, perhaps more of the former than of the latter. The truth of this conclusion was so strongly impressed on the feelings of our forefathers, even in the most barbarous ages, that we find all their pastimes were tinged with a desire to acquire superiority in athletic recreations, thus in peace inculcating those principles which in war became their safest reliance.

As civilization advanced, and when the ingenuity of man found mechanical substitutes for the weapons of Nature, still the value of the same principle was acknowledged and every where encouraged; and whether as soldiers or civilians, whether in the camp or on the village green, each man sought to excel his companion in mimic combat, thus preparing himself for the hour of real danger, and by his example infusing a spirit which all classes imbibed, and which to the hour in which we live gives to John Bull that proud pre-eminence in "the battle-field," acknowledged by the most jealous of his enemies.

In tracing the early history of boxing, beyond occasional allusions to the rustic games of our "bold peasantry," little of authentic record can be found till about the year 1740, at which period public exhibitions of professors began to attract the attention, and obtain the patronage, not only of men of the highest rank in the country, but of all classes of the community. It must be admitted, that up to this period "the science of self-defence" had made but little progress, and that strength and bottom, combined with the powers of endurance, constituted the main re-

commendations of the practitioners. There was but little refinement in the public combats which took place for purses and other prizes. The system of give and take was alone adopted; and he who could hit the hardest, or submit to punishment with the best grace, became the favourite with the amateurs, who crowded the rude theatres in which the performances took place, and among whom as in modern times, the issue of the battle constituted prolific sources of speculation and excitement. Southwark fair, Smithfield, Moorfields, and various other localities, had their "booths" and "rings" for the display of boxing, single stick, and broad-sword; but to such an extent of ferocity were these combats at last carried that they were partially suppressed.

Among others who stood pre-eminent in the boxing circles of those days was Fig, who not only displayed his own powers, but like a skilful manager, engaged other stars to gratify the taste of the frequenters of his theatre. As a specimen of the mode in which this gymnastic manager conducted the affairs of his "company," we give the following copy of one of his "bills of entertainment:"—

AT

**FIG'S GREAT TIL'D BOOTH,**

On the Bowling Green, Southwark,

During the time of the FAIR,

(Which begins on SATURDAY, the 18th of SEPTEMBER),

The TOWN will be entertained with the

**MANLY ARTS OF**

Foil-play, Back-sword, Cudgelling, and Boxing,

in which

The noted PARKS, from Coventry, and the celebrated gentleman prize-fighter, Mr. MILLAR, will display their skill in a tilting-bout, showing the advantages of Time and Measure :



## ALSO

Mr. JOHNSON, the great Swordsman, superior to any man in the world for his unrivalled display of the hanging-guard, in a grand attack of SELF-DEFENCE, against the all-powerful arm of the renowned SUTTON.

DELFORCE, the finished Cudgeller, will likewise exhibit his uncommon feats with the single-stick; and who challenges any man in the kingdom to enter the list with him for a broken-head or a belly-full!

BUCKHORSE, and several other Pugilists, will show the Art of Boxing.

To conclude

With a GRAND PARADE by the Valiant FIG, who will exhibit his knowledge in various Combats—with the Foil, Back-sword, Cudgel, and Fist.

To begin each Day at Twelve o'clock, and close at Ten.

*Vivat Rex*

N.B. The Booth is fitted up in a most commodious manner for the better reception of Gentlemen, &c. &c.

Fig of course had his rivals, who in various parts of the town invited and received the encouragement of the lovers of manly sports. It will be seen from the above bill, that the sword and the cudgel were not less esteemed than the fist, and the combined exertions of the professors of each afforded attraction of no common character, and obtained the countenance of the most illustrious men in the country, among whom the old Duke of Cumberland then stood pre-eminent.

It would seem that Fig signalized himself more as a fencer and cudgeller than as a boxer; nevertheless, his proficiency in the former gave him an advantage over those pugilists who were not equally accomplished; and his reputation rapidly increasing, he opened an academy, which was well known as Fig's

Amphitheatre. This place was the resort of all classes, and was the scene of many desperate combats, which, with the character of the combatants, were subsequently recorded in a volume, entitled, "Captain Godfrey's Treatise upon the useful Science of Defence"—a very amusing work, now extremely scarce, and dedicated to the Duke of Cumberland. Captain Godfrey was the Captain Barclay of his day, and was distinguished by his proficiency in all the athletic sports of his time, testing the merits of the practitioners by personal trials, in which even Fig himself found him "an awkward customer;" and in the task which he undertook of sketching the characters of those distinguished in his favourite pastimes, he proved himself not only an impartial but a competent historian. His treatise, which was published in 1747, is full of amusing anecdotes characteristically told, and many of them have been transferred into the first volume of "Boxiana," edited by Mr. Pierce Egan—a work which may be fairly termed the class-book of pugilism. The captain thus speaks of Fig (whose name and character, by the by, has recently been brought prominently into public notice in Mr. Ainsworth's romance of Jack Sheppard):—"I have purchased my knowledge, with many a broken head and bruises in every part of me. I chose to go mostly to Fig, and exercise with him; partly as I knew him to be the ablest master, and partly as he was of a rugged temper, and would spare no man, high or low, who took up a stick against him. I bore his rough treatment with determined patience, and followed him so long, that Fig, at last finding he could not have the beating of me at so cheap a rate as usual, did not show such fondness for my company. This was well known by gentlemen of distinguished rank, who used to be pleased in setting us together."

It is worthy of remark, that in modern times similar trials took place between amateurs and pugilists, before the latter were enabled to obtain decided patronage. Colonel Barton and Captain Barclay often submitted new candidates to this ordeal; and frequent trials with the gloves took place, in which gentlemen who were first-rate adepts at the art either confirmed the pretensions or exposed the presumption of candidates for fistic fame.

**THE FIRST DAWN OF SCIENCE.**—According to Captain Godfrey, Jack Broughton succeeded Fig in popularity, but far exceeded him in claims to patronage, from the introduction of those principles of science and regularity which tended to strip the practice of boxing of many of those attributes of barbarism with which it had previously been characterized. He may in fact be pronounced “the father of the science of the Art of Self-defence,” as far as the simple use of the fist is concerned. For eighteen years he was **THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND**, conquering all who came before him by the superiority of his skill, and raised himself to a pinnacle of fame which secured for him the countenance and patronage of the Duke of Cumberland and others, not less distinguished in the annals of their country. “Perfect master of time and measure,” says Captain Godfrey, “he stopped as regularly as the swordsman, carried his blows truly in the line, stepped not back distrusting of himself to stop a blow, and fumbling in the return with an arm unaided by his body, producing but a kind of fly-flap blows, such as pastry-cooks used to beat insects from their tarts. No! Broughton stepped boldly and firmly in, bid welcome to the coming blow, received it with his guardian arm, then with a general summons of his swelling muscles, and his firm body second-

ing his arm, and supplying it with all its weight, poured the pile-driving force upon his man." In these few words are portrayed the fundamental ingredients for an accomplished boxer; and possessing them as he did to an extraordinary extent Broughton soon took the lead in his profession, and found abundant supporters in the erection of an edifice in Hanway-street, Oxford-street, entitled "*Broughton's New Amphitheatre.*" In its appearance it was similar to Astley's Riding-school, and was surrounded with boxes, pit, and gallery, a commodious stage being erected in the centre of the circus for the use of the combatants. This theatre was opened on the 10th of March, 1743, and eclipsed all others which had previously existed. Advertisements went forth announcing a succession of battles between the first-rate pugilists of the day, who met manfully, foot to foot, and never quitted the stage till one or other was defeated, the reward to each being in proportion to the receipts at the door, according to an acknowledged scale; and these receipts, from the favour in which such exhibitions were held by all ranks, often amounted to very considerable sums.

Broughton and his supporters soon found, from the disputes and discontents which frequently arose, that the adoption of some fixed rules for the guidance of the judges, as well as for the satisfaction of the combatants, were indispensable; and hence the following rules, approved by the gentlemen who frequented the theatre, and agreed to by the pugilists, were publicly propounded on the 18th of August, 1743; and, what is not a little singular, from that period until the introduction of the **NEW RULES**, humanely promulgated after a recent fatal fight between Owen Swift and Brighton Bill in 1838 (which shall hereafter be de-

scribed), these rules constituted almost the only guide in the decision of pugilistic contests, whether on a stage or on the turf.

#### BROUGHTON'S RULES.

1. That a square of a yard be chalked in the middle of the stage; and every fresh set-to after a fall, or being parted from the rails, each second is to bring his man to the side of the square, and place him opposite to the other; and till they are fairly set-to at the lines, it shall not be lawful for one to strike the other.

2. That in order to prevent any disputes, the time a man lies after a fall, if the second does not bring his man to the side of the square within the space of half a minute, he shall be deemed a beaten man.

3. That in every main battle, no person whatever shall be upon the stage except the principals and their seconds, the same rule to be observed in by battles, except that in the latter, Mr. Broughton is allowed to be upon the stage to keep decorum, and to assist gentlemen in getting to their places, provided always he does not interfere in the battle; and whoever presumes to infringe these rules, to be turned immediately out of the house. Every body is to quit the stage as soon as the champions are stripped, before they set-to.

4. That no champion be deemed beaten unless he falls coming up to the line in the limited time, or that his own second declare him beaten. No second is to be allowed to ask his man's adversary any questions, or advise him to give out.

5. That in by-battles the winning man to have two-thirds of the money given, which shall be publicly divided upon the stage, notwithstanding any private agreements made to the contrary.

6. That to prevent disputes, in every main battle, the principals shall, on coming on the stage, choose from among the gentlemen present two umpires, who shall absolutely decide all disputes that may arise about the battle; and if the two umpires cannot agree, the said umpires to choose a third, who is to determine it.

7. That no person is to hit his adversary when he is down, or seize him by the hair, the breeches, or any part below the waist: a man on his knees to be reckoned down.

These rules, it will be seen, laid the foundation

for that manly bearing and fair play, which offers so wide a contrast to the practices of barbarous ages, when every advantage was admissible where brute strength or accidental casualties placed a combatant in the power of his antagonist. It is to be lamented that even in modern times the inhuman practices of uncivilized periods have subsisted to a disgraceful extent, and hence we have heard of gouging, that is to say, forcing out the eye of an antagonist with the thumb or finger; parring, kicking a man with nailed shoes as he lies on the ground, striking him in vital parts below the waistband, seizing him when on his knees, and administering punishment till life be extinct, and a variety of other savage expedients by which revenge or passion has been gratified; and it is remarkable that in those countries in which pugilism or prize-fights have been least encouraged, these horrors have been most frequent: we refer to Lancashire in particular, where even to this day that species of contest, called up and down fighting, that is, when a man is got down he is kept down and punished till incapable of motion, is permitted with impunity, unless indeed the death of the victim leads to the apprehension and trial of the survivor.

The adoption of Broughton's rules in the metropolis soon led to their extensive dissemination in the provinces, and public boxing was thereby stripped of half its terrors; while in the adjustment of private quarrels, the settlement of the simple issue of "which was the better man" after "a fair stand-up fight," put an end to all bad feeling; and the conqueror or the conquered submitted with a good grace to "the fate of war," the strongest proof of the effects of cultivation, and the best test of a manly and honourable feeling.

To Broughton, then, is to be ascribed the credit of

two great reforms in the practice of pugilism, namely, the introduction of science and humanity; and by the moral effects these inculcated, more has been done to establish the high character of Englishmen for honour and fair play, than by all the eloquence of the pulpit or the senate. To Broughton also do we owe the introduction of *gloves*, or *mufflers*, for conducting *mock combats or sparring matches*, as they are now called, by which men receive lessons without injury or display the *art of self-defence* without those painful consequences to which Captain Godfrey so willingly submitted, and which he so feelingly describes, but which deterred young aspirants from entering those arenas in which, after harmless initiation, they often became distinguished adepts, or were prepared to take their own parts in unavoidable encounters. Broughton thus announces his new invention in the *Daily Advertiser* of February, 1747 :

“Mr. Broughton proposes, with proper assistance, to open an academy at his house in the Haymarket, for the instruction of those who are willing to be initiated in the mystery of boxing, where the whole theory and practice of that truly British art, with all the various stops, blows, cross-buttocks, &c. incident to combatants, will be fully taught and explained : and that persons of quality and distinction may not be debarred from entering into a Course of those Lectures, they will be given with the utmost tenderness and regard to the delicacy of the frame and constitution of the pupil ; for which reason mufflers are provided, that will effectually secure them from the inconveniency of black eyes, broken jaws, and bloody noses.”

We do not profess here to give a history of all the men who followed in the steps of Broughton, of whose doings a very correct summary will be found

in the first volume of *Boxiana*, already alluded to; it must suffice to say that Broughton, after having been eighteen years Champion of England, was deprived of his laurels on the 10th of April, 1750, by a man named Slack (the grandfather of the Belchers, heroes of modern times), who contrived by repeated blows to render him completely blind; and in fourteen minutes, being unable to see his antagonist, he gave in, so much to the displeasure of the Duke of Cumberland, who was his greatest patron, that he withdrew his countenance from him. Soon after this his amphitheatre was closed, and he never fought again. Want of training, and holding his antagonist too lightly, it is said by contemporary writers, led to this result, a fate which has befallen many men of the same class in after times from the same cause. He lived to the good old age of eighty-five years, and died on January 8, 1789, at Walcott-place, Lambeth, in the churchyard of which parish he was interred.

**THE SECOND ERA OF SCIENCE.** From the days of Broughton we advance to the next era of pugilistic improvement, and introduce to our readers Mendoza, who as a teacher of "the science" may be said to have trodden in the steps of his great predecessor and to have far exceeded him in the refinements of the art. In poetry, in painting, and in music, we have our natural geniuses, who soar above all competitors in the brilliancy of their works; and so it would seem it is in the rougher paths of manly exercises. Mendoza was a natural genius in the elegant and effective use of his fists; when yet a boy, the ring and its adjuncts superseded all other considerations in his mind. He studied the Art of Self-defence with the perseverance of an enthusiast; and at length reached a degree of perfection which placed him above all



his rivals, and as a "professor" was known in almost every town in the kingdom.

The great cotemporary of Mendoza was Humphries, denominated "the gentleman boxer." He was remarkably graceful in his action, quick and effective in his deliveries, and an excellent "stopper," hitting with his right and stopping with his left,—the very opposite of the tactics of modern professors. Mendoza was a pupil of Humphries, but soon proved himself his superior, and hence took the lead.

At this period (1786) the sports of the Ring received a new impetus. Royalty again condescended to throw its shield over the old national game, and men of the highest rank and consequence in the kingdom not only frequented the schools of the teachers, but encouraged and were present at those "prize-fights" which became the rage, and were attended by thousands and tens of thousands of all ranks of his majesty's subjects. A fight between Humphries and a man named Martin, styled "the Bath Butcher," which took place on a stage at Newmarket on the 3d of May, 1786, created extraordinary interest, and was attended by their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, the Duke of Orleans, and most of the French nobility who were then in England. A guinea was the price of admission to the combat, a sum which hundreds willingly paid, and it was calculated that from thirty to forty thousand pounds were hazarded on the event. It was a finished display of science on both sides, terminating in the defeat of Martin; but such was the manliness displayed on both sides, that the winner and the loser seemed alike to have secured the "golden opinions" of the spectators.

All eyes were now directed towards a trial of skill between Humphries and his formidable pupil Men-

doza, and as "where there's a will there's a way," means were soon found to bring their pretensions to the test. A match was made for four hundred guineas, to come off on a four-and-twenty feet stage, in a paddock at Odiham in Hampshire on the 9th of January, 1788. The interest excited was beyond all precedent, and the assemblage, in point of rank and influence, was little short (barring the ladies) of the splendid display at the late tournament at Eglinton Castle. The fight lasted twenty-eight minutes and fifty-four seconds, and was characterised by a degree of skill and dexterity, accompanied by a severity of punishment, which was never before witnessed. The fluctuations were numerous, each in turn becoming the favourite, till at last Mendoza receiving "a kidney hit" on the loins, followed up by a forcible delivery on the neck, he fell with his leg under him, which was sprained, and was unable to come again, thus giving the victory to Humphries. It was extremely difficult to determine which was the neatest pugilist in the fight, so much of science, elegance, activity, and bottom, were displayed on both sides. Neither Mendoza nor his friends were satisfied with this result, and the men were again matched to fight on the 6th of May, 1789, in Mr. Thornton's park at Stilton, where a suitable building was erected for the purpose, when Mendoza regained his lost laurels. It was now "trick and tie," and a third battle took place at Doncaster on the 29th of September, 1790, when Mendoza was once more victorious, thus putting an end to all doubts as to his superiority, although it must be admitted his success was not bought without serious punishment. This was the last battle of Humphries, but his correct deportment secured him general respect, and he afterwards became a coal merchant, and obtained a comfortable livelihood.

The newspapers at this period were filled with accounts of these combats; and such was the interest they excited, that they were looked for with the avidity of a "London Gazette," announcing the issue of some battle on which the fate of empires depended.

If encouragement were wanting, a new impetus was now given to the boxing academies, and pupils of the highest grade crowded to "the professors," among whom Mendoza took a deserved lead, and had the honour of setting-to and giving lessons to some of the most illustrious men in the kingdom. An anecdote has been told us by a gentleman, who was one of Mendoza's constant pupils, strongly illustrative of the advantage of science, and of the affinity which exists between the natural and the artificial weapon. A celebrated French fencing-master, who had been drawn to Mendoza's school, and saw him set-to, was so struck with his tact and quickness in parrying the heaviest blows, that he said he wanted but a little tuition in fencing to render him a perfect master of his art, and for this purpose offered to give him a few lessons with the foils. Mendoza consented, and in a very short time acquired so much knowledge of the art of throwing aside a coming blow by a simple action of the arm, that he acknowledged, with gratitude, the benefit he had derived.

At this season, independently of the schools, the theatres were constantly the scenes of sparring exhibitions, and crowded audiences proved the great popularity of the sport, boxes, pits, and galleries being invariably thronged on such occasions.

THE MODERN OR THIRD ERA OF SCIENCE.—The pride of Mendoza, like that of Broughton, was destined to have a fall—he in turn was to be driven from his "high estate." However perfect in his art, the march of improvement was progressive. A new

star arose in the milling hemisphere. This was Mr. John Jackson, who may with truth be pronounced the father of the modern school of boxing, and who not only supplanted the Jew, but took a higher position in the scale of society, and obtained more influence among all ranks, from the peer to the peasant, from the firmness and urbanity of his manners, combined with the finished requisites of a boxer, than any man by whom he had been preceded, or by whom he has been followed.

Mr. Jackson was born in London, and was the son of an eminent builder, by whom the arch was thrown over the old Fleet Ditch. His uncles were farmers and tenants of the Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Hertford. Nature had bestowed upon him all those athletic requisites which constitute the *beau ideal* of perfect manhood. There was a happy combination of muscular development, with proportionate symmetry in his frame (his height was five feet eleven, and his weight fourteen stone), which rendered him a fitting model for the sculptor, and excited the admiration of all those by whom these qualities are appreciated. At the age of nineteen he became a frequenter of the sparring schools, and displayed such talents as proved that he was destined to eclipse the more favoured of his cotemporaries; added to which, possessing as he did the *suaviter in modo*, as well as the *fortiter in re*, he soon found patrons of the highest grade.

Mr. Jackson's first public contest, under the patronage of the Hon. Harvey Aston, was with Fewterel, a Birmingham hero, on the 9th of June, 1788, in a roped ring near Brighton, which was honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales. Victory crowned this maiden effort, and Mr. Jackson received a gratifying token of approbation from the prince. His

next effort was with George the Brewer, on the 12th of March, 1789, in which he was defeated at the moment when conquest was within his grasp, from slipping down on the stage, owing to the awkward construction of the floor, and its humid state from the falling rain, dislocating his ankle, and breaking the small bone of his leg. He offered to finish the battle while tied to a chair; but this was not permitted. His third and last battle was with the redoubtable Mendoza, at Hornchurch in Essex, on the 15th of April, 1795. It was a short but fierce battle, but in nine rounds, and four minutes and a half, Jackson was the victor, jumping from the stage little the worse for wear, while Mendoza was very much beaten, and dreadfully exhausted. The Duke of Hamilton and a vast number of noblemen and gentlemen were present, and testified their high admiration of the scientific precision evinced by the winner, while they sympathised in the overthrow of a man who had so long enjoyed "the sunshine of fortune," and which it is to be lamented he did not know how to secure by a due sense of his own position, and a proper respect for those who, from principle, gave liberal encouragement to his "calling." Independent of his pugilistic superiority, Mr. Jackson was distinguished for his extraordinary powers as a runner of a short distance, and as a leaper no man of his day was equal to him at a standing jump, of which many extraordinary feats are on record. His muscular strength was equal to his bodily activity, and in the presence of Mr. Harvey Combe, a never-shrinking advocate for the national sports of his countrymen, he lifted ten hundred weight and a quarter, and with eighty-four pounds' weight on his little finger wrote his own name.

MR. JACKSON'S ROOMS. — The high reputation

which Mr. Jackson had now attained, and the universal esteem in which he was held as a teacher of his art, led him to establish rooms at No. 13, Bond-street, not only for giving lessons to his numerous pupils, but for the introduction of such men as had either distinguished themselves in combat, or were desirous of seeking fame in the pugilistic arena. Here all the *élite* of the fashionable world—men who have since distinguished themselves in the senate, at the bar, and in the field, and viewed boxing as a national game pregnant with the best consequences, where the manly vigour of their countrymen was to be encouraged and promoted—were daily assembled; noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank did not disdain to take the gloves with the accomplished Jackson, and the “sets to” even among themselves evinced a knowledge of the science, a power of endurance, and a degree of vigour equal, if not in many instances superior, to the public pugilists of the time, with whom they often “tried their hands,” and came off victorious; qualities, the value of which, in after life, they acknowledged when the roar of battle, or the death-struggle with the foes of their country, by land or by sea, required the exercise of those energies which the preparative practice of Jackson’s Rooms had nurtured and developed. In these associations there was none of the finikin foppery of modern times; there were no apprehensions of the derangement of well curled locks or pretty faces; men, and noblemen too, met foot to foot and fist to fist, regardless of consequences, dealing such blows on each other’s heads as often deprived them of momentary sensation.

Mr. Jackson’s mode of instruction was at once philosophical and practical. Himself the most accomplished boxer of his day, he knew the principles upon which attack or defence were to be conducted; and

these he explained, not by showing results, but by demonstrating "cause and effect" with a master mind and a master hand. He taught his pupils to feel that personal confidence and contempt of danger were the first and best qualities of a pugilist. He showed them, that to hit with effect they must first judge their distance, that is to say, to judge when the delivery of a blow would produce the most conclusive consequence; for, as he properly inculcated, if a blow reached its destination short of the weight and vigour of the muscle by which it ought to be propelled, like a spent shot, it was of little avail, and had better not be attempted. He showed that men ought to fight as well with their legs as with their hands; and that unless they were quick and active with the former, so as to spring in and out as opportunity demanded, the intent of the latter would be altogether frustrated. He decried all stiffness of position, and showed that the impulses of nature were always best aided by that light, springing ease, which in the ordinary movements of man, when uninfluenced by the posture master, were obvious and inherent. He showed, that with the body a little bent, the head and shoulders forward, and the knees in like manner elastic and easy, and with the hands well up, a man was prepared for advance or retreat, as the quickness of his eye and the exercise of self-possession might suggest. "Head after all," he said, "was the fulcrum from which all men ought to act. Here the general issued his orders; here the pros and the cons were scanned, and the order to hit or to stop, to step forward or step back, was issued with firmness, and must be obeyed with precision. The limbs must all be ready for the call, and he who took advantage at the right time was sure to bear off the prize." *Ambidexterity*, that is, the power of hitting and stopping

with the left and the right with equal quickness, he also strongly inculcated, and by his own example showed, that he could stop the "one two" (hits with both hands) either with his right or his left hand, and either return with the same hand, or bring in the reserve fist with stunning force. He clearly showed that fighting at the body was a dangerous game; for, with a well-instructed pugilist, he who attempted it was sure to be met in the head before his knuckles reached the body of his antagonist, and with double force too, because he gave the impetus of his own rush to the coming blow. These lessons were conveyed in a way to produce conviction; for, as Mr. Jackson defied any man to hit him, he always called upon his pupil to try his own tactics, and the issue invariably verified the truth of his axiom, whatever it might be.

SHAW, THE LIFE-GUARDSMAN.—This was singularly demonstrated in the case of Shaw, the life-guardsmen, whom Mr. Jackson taught in his Rooms. Shaw was a natural genius, who in his regimental exercises evinced so much strength and vigour as to attract the attention of his officers. He stood six feet and half an inch in height, and weighed fifteen stone. Jem Belcher was the first to discover this "wild flower," when yet a "bud," in a turn-up with a heavier antagonist than himself at Woolaston, in Nottinghamshire, of which village he was a native. Belcher was accidentally present, and seeing that the youth only wanted "a leaf out of his book," he stepped up, and gave him such hints as soon enabled him to turn the scale in his favour, and humble the "bounce" of his opponent. The praise bestowed on him on this occasion by Belcher no doubt sowed the seed which afterwards flourished with such pure British luxuriance. He became a life-guardsmen, and, as we have



said, attracting the notice of his officers, most of whom were admirers of the sports of the Ring, he was introduced to Colonel Barton, and by him was encouraged to "show" at the Fives'-court, in Little St. Martin's-street, then the principal theatre for public sparring, where he gained experience by setting-to with some of the first practitioners of the day. As "a star" of promising magnitude, he was introduced to Mr. Jackson's Rooms. In a set-to with Captain Barclay, who, like Captain Godfrey, never shrunk from punishment, his length and weight enabled him to plant a blow by which the ribs of the captain were dislocated, thereby fully satisfying him that he had no commoner to deal with. Mr. Jackson was now requested to take this new candidate in hand, and soon discovered his defects. Shaw, on catechistical examination, told Mr. Jackson he was "a main good un at the goots;" that is to say, he could plant his body blows with finishing effect. "Ay," said Mr. Jackson, "when you have a *yokel* (an inexperienced man) to deal with, but with a master of the art you would find that game a bad one." Shaw was incredulous; upon which Mr. Jackson put on the gloves, and called upon our hero not to mind him, but to do his worst. Shaw, having got over his *mauvaise honte*, which the presence of so many gentlemen induced, did as he was bid, and getting a little warm, tried his favourite "hit at the goots;" but in every attempt Mr. Jackson had him on the head with such severity, as not only to send his head back, but as altogether to set his "blow at the goots" completely at nought. One practical illustration is worth fifty arguments. Shaw at once admitted his error; and under Mr. Jackson's tuition soon improved so much as to be considered a man of promise, with the championship in prospect. He fought, however, only two battles in

the prize-ring, the one with a big countryman named Burrows, at Coombe Warren, in 1812, and the other with Ned Painter, on the 18th of April, 1815, for a purse of fifty guineas, in which, after a tremendous battle of twenty-eight minutes, he was successful, having knocked Painter down no less than ten times. It must be admitted, however, that he had the superiority of length, weight, and condition, having been in daily training, while Painter was a prisoner for debt in the Fleet, and had only come out upon a day-rule. Such was the influence of this victory however upon Shaw, that he challenged all England, and no doubt would have had to encounter Tom Cribb, the champion of that day, but for his call to a field, the memory of which will ever live in the page of history and in the hearts of Englishmen—we mean the field of Waterloo! He departed with his regiment to join the Duke of Wellington, was present on the first day of the battle of Waterloo, and was wounded in the breast; but on the glorious 18th of June he could not be restrained from joining his gallant comrades, and in the last overwhelming charge which decided the fate of that day, our hero was seen in the thickest of the battle mowing down the enemies of his country like chaff, and actually killing or disabling ten cuirassiers with his own trusty sword, wielded by the sinewy arm and lion heart of a British pugilist, till at last that fatal antagonist, whose blows no man can parry, stepped in with his “finishing hit”—a pistol or musket ball penetrated poor Shaw’s body, and he fell, covered with glory, leaving behind him a name imperishable in the annals of bravery, and hailed with pride and satisfaction by every man who, like himself, had sought distinction in the national games of Old England.

In *Paul’s Letters to his Kinsfolk*, written by Sir

Walter Scott, describing the battle of Waterloo, he thus observes :—“Amid the confusion presented by the fiercest and closest cavalry fight which had ever been seen, many individuals distinguished themselves by feats of personal strength and valour. Among these should not be forgotten Shaw, a corporal of the life-guards, well known as a pugilistic champion, and equally formidable as a swordsman. He is supposed to have slain or disabled ten Frenchmen with his own hand, before he was killed by a musket or pistol shot.”

The science of the sword Shaw also possessed in a superior degree ; and this science tended much to accelerate the fortune of the day, in reducing the hitherto considered invincible French cuirassiers. We shall, perhaps, be excused for this digression ; but as pugilism is our theme, it is impossible, on the name of Shaw being mentioned, that we could refrain from this short tribute to his memory, convinced as we are that his early lessons in the art of boxing tended more to improve that stamina, and confirm that bold and fearless bearing which has gained for him a deathless fame, than all the sophistry of the most consummate lecturers on the art of war.

Mr. Gully, Gregson, Cribb, Oliver, Painter, Jem and Tom Belcher, Burke, Spring, Peter Crawley, Shelton, Molineaux the black, Richmond, Maddox, Turner, Jack Randall, Martin, and many other “pugilists famed in story,” were frequenters of Mr. Jackson’s Rooms ; and here their merits were discussed, and their sparring qualities put to the test, for the amusement and gratification of those distinguished characters who afterwards became their patrons ; and such was the popularity the sport had now attained, notwithstanding the efforts of its enemies, who were as rife in those days as they are at present, that it was countenanced by men of the first distinction.

**THE PUGILISTIC CLUB.**—At this season a club, under the title of “The Pugilistic Club,” was formed, of which men of the highest rank became members. These gentlemen felt that a great national good was to be attained by the encouragement of those sports, by which the moral energies of the people were to be developed and promoted. They saw that precept without example, especially among the classes to whom they looked, was mere *moonshine*, and therefore they manfully stepped forward, regardless of the cant by which they were assailed, to carry out the principles which they approved.

A meeting was held at Mr. Jackson’s Rooms, at which the objects and purposes of the club were developed, rules and regulations were adopted, and subscriptions contributed, which upwards of one hundred and twenty members agreed to continue annually; nay, even a uniform, which consisted of blue coats, yellow kerseymere waistcoats, with the letters P. C. engraved on the buttons, was adopted, and worn on all public occasions. A regular treasurer and secretary was appointed; and from the fund sums were awarded, either to promote matches, or to offer separate prizes, which varied from fifty to ten guineas.

Ropes and stakes to form the fighting ring were also purchased, and made of the best materials. The stakes, eight in number, were capped and shod with iron, distinguished at the tops with the letters P. C., and were entrusted to a well-known character, Bill Gibbons, who was appointed “the commissary of the Fancy,” and took his instructions from the secretary as to “the when” and “the where” his *matériel* were to be called into use, being provided with a swift horse and a “drag,” to convey them to and from the place of destination. A fee proportioned to the distance

was paid him out of the funds of the club for his labours, in which he always found willing assistants.

This club held its first meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on the 22d of May, 1814, Sir Henry Smith, Baronet, in the chair. Upwards of fifty members sat down to a sumptuous dinner, to which Mr. Jackson, Mr. Gully, Tom Cribb, Tom Belcher, Oliver, and others, were invited. The scene was altogether most gratifying; and Lord Yarmouth (the present Marquis of Hertford), who was present, in a speech distinguished for sound reasoning and manly eloquence, expatiated on the great advantage of pugilism in a national point of view.

These may be considered as the palmy days of the Ring; but previous to this date, and subsequent to the defeat of Mendoza by Mr. Jackson, a great number of pugilists were introduced to the notice of the amateurs, all of whom repeatedly fought, and attracted the attention and received the countenance of men of rank, including the Dukes of York and Clarence, the Duke of Queensbury, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Sefton, the Marquis of Worcester (the present Duke of Beaufort), Sir W. W. Wynne, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lords Byron, Craven, Somerville, Barmore Pomfret, and Fife, Colonel Berkeley, Harvey Combe, Squire Harrison, and others too numerous to mention, but all tending to show the high auspices under which the sports of the Ring flourished and were encouraged.

As correct historians, we must not attempt to disguise, that even in those times strong prejudices existed in the minds of some against the display of pugilistic powers. Fights were often interrupted by the magistrates, many of the professors were arrested and prosecuted, and among so many battles some lives were occasionally sacrificed. These occurrences were

purely accidental, and arising from the casualties inseparable from the nature of "the game;" but we doubt whether in other sports more peaceable, such as hunting, shooting, cricket, wrestling, and horse-racing, the proportion of fatal accidents were not at least as numerous, if not much more so, and would have furnished as strong an argument for the suppression of the one sport as the other; for, as far as malice was concerned, it must have been known that two men, entering "the ring" in fair competition for fame, had as little malice towards each other as two jockeys in a race, or any other two competitors in the exciting sports of our country.

In referring to the descriptions of the doings of the men and their cotemporaries, to whom we have alluded, and which will be found amply detailed in *Boriana*, it will be seen that some of the most remarkable battles were fought upon "Moulsey Hurst," which, from its proximity to town and local advantages, being as it were isolated from all habitations, was much frequented; and, as an additional reason for this choice, we may mention the proximity of "Bushy," the residence of the Duke of Clarence, under whose fostering wing, for he was frequently present, more impunity was enjoyed.

The formation of the Pugilistic Club may be said to have commenced a new era, in which there was a combination of order and regularity in the proceedings of "the Fancy," as the followers of the Ring were called, which was productive of great advantage; and although all matches did not originate with the club, their countenance and sanction were sought, and their ropes and stakes, under the guidance of "the commissary," were invariably brought into use.

SPARRING BEFORE KINGS AND PRINCES.—About this period an event occurred which gave additional

lustre, if the phrase may be allowed, to the pugilistic school. It may be in the recollection of our readers, that in the year 1814, in the short peace previous to the return of Buonaparte from Elba, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and other illustrious foreigners, paid a visit to the Prince Regent. Among other sports characteristic of our country, they had heard much of our "boxing fame," and expressed a strong desire to witness a sparring display among some of the most celebrated professors of the day. This wish was at once gratified by Lord Lowther, who applied to Mr. Jackson to select the *dramatis personæ*, and a day was fixed for their assemblage at Lord Lowther's house in Pall-mall. On this occasion the Emperor of Russia and Generals Platoff and Blucher were present. This was on the 15th of June, 1814. The setting-to was among some of the best men of the day; and the rules of British boxing were explained in so clear and satisfactory a manner to the distinguished group, that they expressed their warm approbation at so manly and generous a manner of settling personal quarrels; and indeed were so delighted, that they requested the exhibition might be repeated on the following Friday, when, in addition to the above visiters, the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Prince of Mecklenburgh, General D'York, and several others were present. Some admirable specimens of the Art of Self-defence were displayed by Mr. Jackson, Belcher, Cribb, Richmond, Painter, Oliver, and others; the sets-to were in general excellent; and the skill of Mr. Jackson excited general admiration, while the symmetry of his figure and fine muscular development did not pass unnoticed. Tom Cribb, then "the Champion of England," also had his share of observation, and particularly attracted the notice of Blucher. The royal

guests and their attendants expressed the great gratification they had experienced, and upon taking their departure complimented Lord Lowther as the patron of so many and praiseworthy a trait of the national sports of his country. Little did this splendid group foresee that, on the first anniversary of that meeting, one of that very class (Shaw) whose evolutions they had then witnessed would in the field of Waterloo, and almost under the eye of Blucher, afford an additional illustration of the great advantage to be derived from the preparatory inductions of the prize-ring. We may here remark, that similar exhibitions were subsequently got up for the amusement of other of our foreign visitors; and that a very few years back, at Mr. Angelo's Rooms in St James's-street, the Prince of Orange and his two sons, at their own particular request, were similarly gratified, and were not less warm in their expressions of approval and acknowledgments of the great advantages to be derived from the promulgation and encouragement of such sports with their noble and manly principles.

THE FIVES'-COURT, in Little St. Martin's-street, was the "high change" of the milling circles, both Corinthians and Patricians. This building has long since been swept away in the march of metropolitan improvements; but for many years it was the gymnasium in which aspirants to future fame made their public *débüt*, as well as the stage on which established favourites displayed their points and their perfections in the fistic art. It was a large, oblong court with high walls, the light being admitted through interstices at the top, covered with net work, necessary to prevent the loss of the balls in the games of fives and tennis, which were here practised to a great extent by some of the most celebrated literary men of the day, who could thus in a short time concentrate



a degree of exercise equal to three or four hours' hard walk elsewhere, thereby saving time, which to a man whose "time is his marketable commodity," was of no small importance.

The principal occasions on which the Court became the focus for the professors of boxing were those on which benefits were taken by public favourites, and these were generally either immediately before or after some great battle. Placards and handbills were put forth, announcing "a treat for the Fancy," and specifying the names of those heroes whose boxing qualifications entitled them to distinction. Tickets were distributed at 3s. each, the regular price of admission; and, large as the area was, it was frequently crowded to suffocation. A small elevated dressing-room at one end, with a window looking into the Court, was the place set apart for the aristocracy; and here was often seen congregated some dozens of noblemen and persons of high rank, whose liberal contributions (many of them giving a guinea for a ticket) added greatly to the receipts of the *beneficiare*, who usually stood at the door of entrance himself, with a capacious moneybox, to receive the cash. Many of these benefits have been known to produce little short of 200l.

A stage was erected in the centre of the Court, about four feet from the ground, upon which the sparring-bouts with the gloves took place; and care was taken so to match men according to proficiency and weight, as to enhance the interest of the exhibition. The men were usually stripped to their waists, so that the full development of their muscular powers was perceptible, and every movement could be accurately appreciated. The sports commenced with the third and fourth rate performers, with an occa-

sional display between two roughs (novices), who indulged the spectators with a glove-fight, "drawing corks," and administering contusions, which frequently led to remunerating showers of copper, often agreeably relieved by the lights and shades of silver. The scale of merit gradually ascended to the "stars," who vied with each other to show the perfection of the art, and many distinguished competitors often "fought their battles o'er again," drawing down thunders of applause. The amusements usually closed with a "wind up" between the man whose benefit was taken and some chosen antagonist. The former, before he set-to, in a pithy if not an eloquent speech, returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. Many new men here made their bows, and laid the ground for future matches. Challenges were given and accepted, and appointments made at some sporting-house, usually kept by a retired pugilist, to draw up articles, deposit the stakes, and agree upon time and place. At these meetings the house of rendezvous was thronged to excess, the backers of both men attending to settle the preliminaries, as well as their respective admirers, when bets were often made to an enormous extent, the cash, among strangers, being deposited in the hands of the host, who kept a book for registering his receipts.

THE TENNIS-COURT.—At a later period of our history, in consequence of some jealousy, a "split" took place among some of the "great actors," and a rival benefit establishment was adopted at the Tennis-court in Windmill-street, which, after the Fives'-court had been pulled down, became the only arena for such purposes, with the exception of occasional displays at the public theatres, which were often most attractive and not less profitable. The

“minor fry” usually took benefits at public-houses. It does not appear, however, that wisdom followed experience; for, as time progressed, there was a gradual falling off in the character of the exhibitions at the Tennis-court. Men were announced to “set to” who never made their appearance—a contemptible spirit of rivalry arose—the competitors were unequally matched—gentlemen disposed to uphold the principle of boxing became disgusted, and gradually withdrew their patronage—the boxing men suicidically destroyed “the goose which laid the golden egg,” and at last benefits ceased to be profitable, and the Tennis-court having been let by the proprietor for the purposes of a theatre of another description, the “milling” fraternity lost their “local habitation” and almost “their name,”—a result attributable solely to themselves, a fitting issue to a false pride, which the generous indulgence of their patrons but too frequently engendered.

**PATRIOTIC AND HUMANE CHARACTER OF THE BOXING FRATERNITY.**—Although truth obliges us to record the approaching “decline of the milling empire,” we must “try back,” and “render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar’s due.” To the credit of the professors and patrons of boxing, they were never “backward in coming forward” to aid the work of charity, or to answer those appeals to public sympathy which the ravages of war, the visitations of Providence, the distresses of trade and commerce, or the afflictions of private calamity, frequently excited. Under the active auspices of Mr. Jackson, who was ever foremost in drawing forth the brighter features of his “companions in arms,” benefits were frequently got up to meet existing exigencies: thus—“the starving Irish,” “the British prisoners in France,” “the Portuguese unfortu-

nates," "the suffering families of the heroes who had fallen and bled on the plains of Waterloo," "the famishing weavers, and the claims of widows, wives, and children, whose misfortunes had been occasioned or aggravated by the casualties of the Ring," with other instances too numerous to detail, afforded opportunities for appeals which were never made in vain. It was then that the generous spirit which warmed the heart of a true British boxer shone forth with its sterling brilliancy; then all selfishness was set aside, and no sooner was the "standard of charity" unfurled, than every man who could wield a fist, from the olden veteran to the youngest practitioner, rushed forward, anxious and ardent to evince the feelings of his soul, and to lend his hand to the work of benevolence. There were then no skulkers, no humbugging apologies; and the difficulty only was to keep within compass the host of talent which stood forth nerved at all points to "do battle" in aid of such purposes. Hundreds and hundreds of pounds have been thus raised, large sums have been handed over to public subscriptions, and in private the tears of the widowed mother and the cries of starving children have thus been dried and hushed by the generous contributions of the boxers of England and their staunch and liberal admirers.

In granting rewards to merit, equal generosity has been displayed. The valiant but unsuccessful pugilist never went without "a healing salve" to his bodily and mental wounds. At the conclusion of every fight, Mr. Jackson went round, "hat in hand," to raise a subscription for the beaten man. Never was this appeal made in vain; and in proportion to the qualities exhibited, his collections became successful, in many instances the loser actually receiving as much as the winner—a proof that *honest*

valour never went without its consideration. Even Mr. Jackson himself participated in this noble trait in the character of pugilistic amateurs, for in the year 1820 a service of plate of the most magnificent description was presented to him, of the value of 300 guineas, to which all ranks contributed, from the prince to the prize-fighter. In like manner were silver cups subscribed for, and presented to the leading members of the Ring, including Tom Cribb, Tom Spring, Ned Neal, Josh. Hudson, and others, which, on all public festivals, at their respective houses, stand prominent in the decorations of their tables, and are often filled with generous wine, and emptied to the ever-welcome toast—"Success to British boxing and its honest and honourable principles!"

**TEMPORARY DECLINE OF THE RING--ITS HISTORY IN MODERN TIMES.**—We have already said that the period of the establishment of the Pugilistic Club in 1814, might be termed "the palmy days of the Ring," and we shall now briefly refer to its history from that time to the present. It would be foreign to our purpose to introduce the names of the numerous new competitors who, subsequent to 1814, "fretted their hour upon the stage," or "illumined the milling hemisphere;" we shall hereafter refer to those authorities where their deeds will be found duly chronicled; but it may be as well to say, it was after this season that Tom Spring, who succeeded Tom Cribb as "Champion of England," and Jem Ward, who followed Tom Spring, made their appearance; as did Jack Langan, with whom Spring closed his fighting career; Jack Randall, truly called the "nonpareil" of the middle weights (ten stone seven pounds); and Dick Curtis, the "pink" of the light weights (nine stone), and denominated "The Pet of the Fancy."

From 1814 to 1820, the Pugilistic Club increased in influence and stability, fresh members were constantly enrolling, and Jackson's Rooms were still the most attractive lounge at the West-end of the town. Fight followed fight in quick succession; and the lively scenes and extraordinary display of Corinthian equipages which followed to the scenes of action, gave a brilliancy and a tone to the sport truly English—at once overwhelming the fastidious prejudices of those who "decried but dared not interfere," although occasional informations, laid before magistrates, imposed upon those gentlemen, however reluctant, the duty of interposing, with a view of "preserving the peace" in "this county,"—well knowing that in "the next county" that peace would be broken in spite of them, and often under their own observation; for, dropping "the *togas* of justice," in their ordinary character, as lovers of British sports, they crowded to witness that which their official duties forbade, but which their good sense told them was doing more to civilize the lower orders than all the hypocritical twaddle that the ingenuity of sectarians could devise.

CONTINUED PATRONAGE OF PUGILISTS BY GEORGE THE FOURTH.—It has been already stated, that the Prince of Wales in his youthful days was a staunch patron of boxing; and although he discontinued, by his presence, to give countenance to the sport, yet frequent indications of his desire for its promotion were observable. He was a constant reader of the sporting papers, and was familiar with the names of all the men who in succession obtained celebrity or notoriety, and upon many occasions it was known that contributions came indirectly from him, either to reward the exertions of unsuccessful valour, or to soothe the distresses of those upon whom the hand of misfortune had cast its afflictions. Mr. Jackson

was ever remembered with a kindly feeling, and, when seen, honoured with a recognition. If confirmation of these facts were wanting, it was amply furnished at the period of his majesty's coronation in July, 1821. At this ceremonial, the splendour of which admitted of no parallel, an extraordinary degree of excitement prevailed in the public mind, not only from its novelty—upwards of fifty years having elapsed since a similar exhibition had been witnessed—but from an apprehension that the friends of Queen Caroline, who, it will be remembered, was excluded from the throne, might imprudently display their feelings in a way to mar the joyous character of the festival. Independent of these considerations, it was felt, from the vast multitude which would be assembled, and the amount of valuable property exposed, that more than usual care would be necessary to preserve order and restrain the lawless. Of the zeal and loyalty of the military no doubt was entertained; but, as their duties were confined to the exterior of Westminster Hall, it was deemed important to select such men to guard the avenues leading to the interior, as combined firmness and courage with a personal knowledge of the parties (who it was foreseen would seek admission either surreptitiously, or by means of tickets improperly obtained), and whose presence would check unwelcome or designing intruders. For this purpose, under his majesty's sanction, it was determined to employ eighteen of the most distinguished prize-fighters of the day, upon whose humanity, integrity, and loyalty, his majesty was pleased to say, he felt every reliance. To Lord Gwydyr, the lord great chamberlain, the task of making this arrangement was deputed, who immediately sent for Mr. Jackson, to whom his majesty's pleasure was made known. Mr. Jackson lost no time in calling in the aid of Mr. Watson, a well-

known amateur, and since the host of the Castle Tavern at Moorgate, and the following men were selected for the duty, which they undertook with proud alacrity :—Cribb, Spring, Tom Belcher, Carter, Richmond, Ben Burn, Harmer, H. Lee, Tom Owen, Josh. Hudson, Tom Oliver, H. Holt, Crawley, Curtis, Medley, Purcell, Sampson, and Bill Eales. These men were all provided with the dresses of pages, and were stationed at the different entrances, Mr. Jackson, Tom Cribb, and Tom Spring being at the great doors of the hall, where the former received a condescending notice from his majesty as he passed to the platform on his way to Westminster Hall.

The admirable conduct of these men from first to last, not only during the ceremony, but on the subsequent day, on which the hall was thrown open to the public, when their courage and humanity were prominently exemplified, was universally acknowledged, and letters of thanks were afterwards addressed individually to each man engaged by Lord Gwydyr, his lordship adding a golden coronation medal, which he said he had received from the hands of his majesty expressly for the boxers, and which, after a dinner also provided at his lordship's expense, was raffled for and won by Tom Belcher, who has ever since retained it as a trophy of royal favour, with which he declares he will not part till death forces him to leave all his worldly goods behind.

On the 18th of May following (1822), Cribb publicly resigned the championship on the stage at the Fives'-court, on which occasion he was presented with a belt, and was succeeded by Tom Spring, who retained the rank till he in turn resigned, and Jem Ward took the distinction. With Jem Ward the honour remained till the late defeat of Deaf Burke



by Bendigo *alias* Thompson, when the form of giving Bendigo a belt was gone through by Ward; but as Bendigo was afterwards challenged to decide the right to the championship by a man of the name of Caunt, of gigantic size, with whom, after a great deal of correspondence, no match was made (and it is now unlikely, as Bendigo has sprained his knee in throwing a somerset), the championship of English boxers may be considered in abeyance.

Subsequent and previous to the coronation, a vast number of important battles took place, in which men of the highest reputation were engaged, and entitled themselves to and obtained the approval of their patrons. Unfortunately, however, cases occurred, in which there was good reason to believe that temptations too strong for resistance were held out, by which some of those men who stood high in the list of prize-fighters were induced to sacrifice their own character to the desire of gain, and purposely to lose fights upon which large sums had been staked, thereby deceiving their best friends. That similar practices were had recourse to in horse-racing and other sporting events, there can be no doubt; but the commission of fraud in one class can be no apology for following the example in another. The "secrets" were almost invariably betrayed when the mischief was done; and those men who for the moment received the reward of their perfidy, afterwards experienced the painful consequences of their fall, and were regarded with contempt and distrust even by their seducers—to this day carrying with them the indelible mark of obloquy, which shuts them out from that sympathy always shown towards honest worth in adversity. Although these disgraceful occurrences may not have been so numerous as many are disposed to believe, yet they were sufficiently frequent, and sufficiently mortifying

in their results, to create distrust and suspicion. The more distinguished patrons of the Ring gradually withdrew their countenance, the subscriptions to the Pugilistic Club were discontinued, and finally the club was altogether broken up. Mr. Jackson relinquished his rooms in Bond-street in 1824, and retired into private life, occupying a house in Grosvenor-street West, where he still resides, enjoying the unabated confidence of his old friends. The last fight in which Mr. Jackson took an active part was that between Simon Byrne and Sandy M'Kay (the Irish and English champions), at Selcy Forest near Stoney Stratford, on the 2d June, 1830, when the latter was defeated, and subsequently died.

It was always remarked, that after any fatal issue to a prize-battle, the exhibitions in the prize-ring were to a great extent paralysed: public prejudice was roused, and the good sense of the practitioners themselves restrained them in a pursuit which might damnify the parties who were yet to take their trials for their participation in the alleged offence. Attempts too were not unfrequently made to involve *gentlemen* of rank who were present at these fatal rencontres, in the criminal proceedings which followed. This was more particularly the case in respect to M'Kay, and the names of individuals of distinction were "booked" for indictment, should the prosecution of the principal, Simon Byrne, end in a conviction. Fortunately, Simon Byrne was pronounced "not guilty," and those threatened prosecutions were abandoned. Still the legal liability of the parties present at the fight could not be denied; and this fact again operated to render the willing patrons of the manly sports of their country more cautious in exposing themselves to the casualties which the officious interference of certain fastidious magistrates rendered but too likely. As a

proof of the disinclination of juries to expose men to the lash of the law, for offences which were evidently the effects of *accident*, and *not design*, they have almost invariably, where a doubt could be fairly created, given the prisoners the benefit of that doubt, and acquitted them;—an illustration of which was not only afforded in the case of Byrne, but of Deaf Burke, who was afterwards tried for causing the death of this very Byrne, who, by a sort of retributive justice, himself fell a victim to Burke's superior fighting qualities, at Noman's Land, Herts, on the 30th May, 1833. Other instances of the like sort have occurred; and they have been the more frequent from the very severe sentences which, where men have been found guilty, were imposed both by the judges of the land at assizes, and by magistrates at sessions, the jurors often declaring, on witnessing these harsh visitations, that, had they anticipated the sentences, they would have acquitted the offenders altogether. Sufficient reasons are here given for the fluctuations in the progress of prize-fighting; but to these are to be added the lawless proceedings of a certain class of depredators, who are to be found at all public assemblages, and who, upon the retirement of Mr. Jackson, and the exhaustion of the funds of the Pugilistic Club, from which certain old prize-fighters were paid for preserving order, acted without control, broke in the ring, and in the confusion robbed the bystanders with impunity. The apprehension of personal violence was thus superadded to other causes of distaste, independent of which, these outrageous "doings" altogether shut out from the view of distant spectators, who wisely confined themselves to their carriages or wagons, the progress of the battle, and thus the chances of witnessing the details of "a fair stand-up fight" became every day less to be

relied upon, and the inducements to a long and expensive journey were diminished in proportion.

**THE FAIR PLAY CLUB.**—An attempt was made, by the establishment of a "Fair Play Club," as it was called, to resume the regularity of olden times, but the members wanted influence. That link which kept the pugilists themselves together, and which the reign of Mr. Jackson supplied, was broken, and has not since been united, although it must be admitted that many battles have been fought with comparative good order, without the effectual re-establishment of which, all chances of a prosperous revival of these sports must be uncertain.

It is not surprising that the combined causes thus detailed—the dishonesty of some of the pugilists themselves—the unrelenting determination of the magistrates to suppress prize-fighting—and the irregularity of the class of followers to whom we have referred—should have reduced the sports of the Ring to a low ebb, and operated as a check to that hardy breed of British boxers who were, in times gone by, the pride and boast of their country. Those men who formerly distinguished themselves in the Ring, are either dead, or have been absorbed into other walks of life. The major part who live have turned tavern-keepers and publicans, and are now enjoying the reward of their former good character in prosperous trade. While referring to these men, it may not be uninteresting to state the singular fact, that from among them we have lived to see a *British pugilist take his seat as a senator in the House of Commons*: we allude to Mr. John Gully, whose memorable battles with Pearce (styled the "Game Chicken") and Gregson, in 1805, 1807, and 1808, placed him foremost among the heroes of his day. Mr. Gully, after becoming a publican, and keeping

the Plough in Carey-street, from his aptitude at calculation and quickness of perception, became a speculator in turf transactions, and realized a large fortune. Having purchased an estate near Pontefract, and become the principal proprietor of the Hetton Colliery, near Sunderland, he was in 1832 elected as representative of the borough of Pontefract, and sat in the House of Commons till the dissolution in 1837, when he declined his legislative career. While in parliament he was universally respected for his straightforward and unpretending conduct, and throughout life has obtained the good opinion of all with whom he came in contact. It would be unjust not to add, that he did not seek but was wooed by his constituents to accept the honour which he received, and would perhaps have declined the distinction—for he had no personal vanity to gratify—had he not been taunted by the Tory interest, and almost laughed into the contest which ended in their discomfiture.

Tom Cribb, like Mr. Gully, was likewise a publican, and kept the Union Arms, Pantons-street, Haymarket, from which he has lately retired. His successor in the championship, Tom Spring, keeps the Castle Tavern, Holborn; and Jem Ward, who followed Spring, keeps a tavern in Williamson-square, Liverpool; while Langan, who was the great cotemporary and opponent of Spring, has built a tavern in the same commercial town, and has realized a large fortune in the double business of publican and cattle-speculator.

On looking back to the days when these men were in their zenith, and comparing them with the race who now hold their places, it may well be said, "the Ring is in its sere and yellow leaf." There are no "big men" to "throw down the gauntlet," or men whose names, with few exceptions, are likely to "live

in story;" nor are their backers of sufficient influence or with sufficient inclination, having the means, to revive that spirit which, up to the extinction of the Pugilistic Club, was so apparent. The best men of the present day, with few exceptions, do not exceed ten stone in weight; and these are so scattered through the country as scarcely to deserve the name of "class." Matches are got up by stealth, and by a combination of many backers of humble circumstances; and although some few noblemen and gentlemen, sensible of the importance of sustaining the manly and courageous feeling of which the prize-ring was the school, remain, yet the history of the Ring, we fear, is drawing to a close. This we cannot but regard as a misfortune, as we are persuaded, and experience has shown, in the absence of the examples of "fair play" and "honourable bearing" which the exhibitions in the prize-ring are calculated to display, a system of cowardly assault and treacherous revenge may be adopted, which neither the severity of punishments nor the exhortations of the learned judges from the bench will repress.

We the more regret this state of things when we refer to the new rules of the Ring, which were adopted after a fatal fight between Owen Swift (the most accomplished of the light weights of the present day) and a comparative novice, called Brighton Bill, but whose real name was Phelps. This fight took place near Royston, Hertfordshire, on the 13th of March, 1838; and, from the seconds, under "the old rules of Broughton," not being interdicted from carrying their men, even when exhausted, to "the scratch," terminated in the total prostration of strength in the men; for both were carried in a state of insensibility from the ground, and the latter fell a victim to over-exertion, and an effusion of blood on the brain. Had the

new rules been then in force, or antecedently, it is obvious that many lives would have been saved, and prize-fighting, if not altogether, in a great measure stripped of its objections. It is satisfactory to hear that these rules have now been universally adopted throughout the country, and that all new matches are made subject to their wholesome provisions; and it is only to be regretted that at the moment when a new and humane mode of settling differences is about to be inculcated among the lower orders of the community, to the utter discomfiture of the knife, butting, kicking, gouging, and other barbarous practices, the "conservators of the peace" should display fresh vigour in suppressing such praiseworthy illustrations of a good old English feeling, and leave men to the natural impulses of passion, rather than the regulations prescribed by experience and civilization.

#### NEW RULES OF PRIZE-FIGHTING.

1. That the ring shall be made on turf, and shall be four-and-twenty feet square, formed of eight stakes and ropes, the latter extending in double lines, the uppermost line being four feet from the ground, the lower two feet from the ground. That in the centre of the ring a mark be formed, to be termed a scratch; and that at two opposite corners, as may be selected, spaces be inclosed by other marks sufficiently large for the reception of the seconds and bottle holders, to be entitled "the corners."

2. That each man shall be attended to the ring by a second and a bottle-holder, the former provided with a sponge, and the latter with a bottle of water. That the combatants, on shaking hands, shall retire until the seconds of each have tossed for choice of position; which adjusted, the winner shall choose his corner according to the state of the wind or sun, and conduct his man thereto, the loser taking the opposite corner.

3. That each man shall be provided with a handkerchief of a colour suitable to his own fancy, and that the seconds proceed to entwine these handkerchiefs at the upper end of one of the centre stakes. That these handkerchiefs shall be called "the colours;" and that the

winner of the battle at its conclusion shall be entitled to their possession, as the trophy of victory.

4. That two umpires shall then be chosen by the seconds to watch the progress of the battle, and take exception to any breach of the rules hereafter stated. That a referee shall be chosen by the umpires, to whom all disputes shall be referred; and that the decision of this referee, whatever it may be, shall be final and strictly binding on all parties, whether as to the matter in dispute or the issue of the battle. That the umpires shall be provided with a watch, for the purpose of calling time; and that they mutually agree upon which this duty shall devolve, the call of that umpire only to be attended to, and no other person whatever to interfere in calling time. That the referee shall withhold all opinion till appealed to by the umpires, and that the umpires strictly abide by his decision without dispute.

5. That on the men being stripped, it shall be the duty of the seconds to examine their shoes and drawers, and if any objection arises either as to insertion of improper spikes in the former, or substances in the latter, they shall appeal to their umpires, who, with the concurrence of the referee, shall direct if any and what alteration shall be made.

6. That both men being ready, each man shall be conducted to that side of the scratch next his corner previously chosen; and the seconds on the one side, and the men on the other, having shaken hands, the former shall immediately return to their corners, and there remain within the prescribed marks till the round be finished, on no pretence whatever approaching their principals during the round, on penalty of losing the battle.

7. That at the conclusion of the round, when one or both of the men are down, the seconds and bottle-holders shall step forward and carry or conduct their principal [to his corner, there affording him the necessary assistance, and that no person whatever be permitted to interfere in this duty.

8. That at the expiration of thirty seconds (unless otherwise agreed upon) the umpire appointed shall cry "time," upon which each man shall rise from the knee of his bottle-holder and walk to his own side of the scratch unaided, the seconds and bottle-holders remaining at their corners; and that either man failing so to be at the scratch within eight seconds, shall be deemed to have lost the battle.

9. That on no consideration whatever shall any person be permitted



to enter the ring during the battle, or till it shall have been concluded; and that in the event of such unfair practice, or the ropes and stakes being disturbed or removed, it shall be in the power of the umpires and referee to award the victory to that man who in their honest opinion shall have the best of the contest.

10. That the seconds and bottle-holders shall not interfere, advise, or direct the adversary of their principal, and shall refrain from all offensive or irritating expressions, in all respects conducting themselves with order and decorum, and confine themselves to the diligent and careful discharge of their duties to their principals.

11. That in picking up their men, should the seconds or bottle-holders wilfully injure the antagonist of their principals, he shall be deemed to have forfeited the battle, on the decision of the umpires or referee.

12. That it shall be "a fair stand-up fight," and if either man shall wilfully throw himself down without receiving a blow, he shall be deemed to have lost the battle; but that this rule shall not apply to a man who in a close slips down from the grasp of his opponent to avoid punishment.

13. That butting with the head shall be deemed foul, and the party resorting to this practice shall be deemed to have lost the battle.

14. That a blow struck when a man is thrown or down, shall be deemed foul. That a man with one knee and one hand on the ground, or with both knees on the ground, shall be deemed down; and a blow given in either of these positions shall be considered foul, providing always, that when in such position, the man so down shall not himself strike or attempt to strike.

15. That a blow struck below the waistband shall be deemed foul, and that, in a close, seizing an antagonist below the waist, by the thigh or otherwise, shall be deemed foul.

16. That all attempts to inflict injury by gouging, or tearing the flesh with the fingers or nails, and biting shall be deemed foul.

17. That kicking, or deliberately falling on an antagonist with the knees or otherwise when down, shall be deemed foul.

18. That all bets shall be paid as the battle-money after a fight is awarded.

19. That no person on any pretence whatever shall be permitted to approach nearer the ring than ten feet, with the exception of the umpires and referee, and the persons appointed to take charge of the

water or other refreshment for the combatants, who shall take their seats close to the corners selected by the seconds.

20. That due notice shall be given by the stake-holder of the day and place where the battle-money is to be given up, and that he be exonerated from all responsibility upon obeying the direction of the umpires and referee; and that all parties be strictly bound by these rules; and that in future all articles of agreement for a contest be entered into with a strict and willing adherence to the letter and spirit of these rules, and without reserve or equivocation.

21. That in the event of magisterial interference, it shall be the duty of the umpires and referee to name the time and place for the next meeting, if possible on the same day.

22. That should the event not be decided on the day named, all bets shall be deemed void, unless again declared on by mutual agreement: but that the battle-money shall remain in the hands of the stakeholder till fairly won or lost by a fight, unless each party shall agree to withdraw his stake.

23. That all stage fights be as nearly as possible in conformity with the foregoing rules.

Form of articles for a prize-battle. In making matches the following is the form usually adopted, which of course is altered according to circumstances:

“Articles of agreement entered into this 1st day of January, 1840, between A. B. and C. D. The said A. B. agrees to fight the said C. D. a fair stand-up fight in a four-and-twenty feet roped ring, half-minute time, according to the New Rules, by which the said A. B. and C. D. hereby mutually agree to be bound. The said fight shall be for the sum of One Hundred Pounds a side [or such other sum as may be agreed upon], and shall take place on [stating the day] within thirty miles of [the place and distance]. In pursuance of this agreement, ten pounds [or any other sum] a side are now deposited in the hands of Mr. E. F., who shall be the stakeholder

[or in the hands of G. H., who shall transmit the same to Mr. E. F., who shall be final stake-holder]. The second deposit of ten pounds a side [or any other sum] shall be made at the house of [name the amount of the future deposits, the days, and places in succession till the last deposit], on which occasion a toss shall take place to decide which man shall be entitled to name the place of meeting, of which one week's notice [or such other time as shall be agreed upon] shall be given to the loser of the toss. The said deposits shall be made between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the evening [or such other hours as may be agreed upon], and the the party failing shall forfeit the money down. The men shall be in the ring between the hours of twelve and one o'clock [name the time], or the man absent to forfeit the battle-money. Two umpires shall be chosen on the ground by each man, by whom a referee shall be chosen, to whom in the event of dispute all points shall be referred, and his decision shall be binding. That in the event of magisterial interference, the umpires and referee shall decide the next time and place of meeting, if possible on the same day. That the expenses of the ropes and stakes shall be borne mutually, share and share alike [or by the winner as may be agreed upon]. In pursuance of this agreement, we hereunto attach our names.

Witness, I. K.

A. B.

C. D."

UNDIMINISHED POPULARITY OF PRIZE-FIGHTERS.  
 —At the moment we are writing, fresh evidence has been given of the unsubdued love of fistic sports by the population of London, roused into fresh existence by the disgust excited from the numerous cases of ferocious attacks with the knife and the stiletto in all

parts of the kingdom. It has already been stated that, at the closing of "the Tennis-court," there was no public arena, with the exception of the theatres, or in the confined spaces to be found in public-houses, where "the Art of Self-defence," according to the practice of the Ring, could be advantageously displayed. It was accidentally discovered, however, that ample space for this purpose could be afforded at the National Baths in the Westminster-road, where, on the withdrawal of the water from the swimming-bath, a commodious stage was erected, affording accommodation for the reception of between four and five thousand spectators. One experiment, in a benefit got up for Bressey, a provincial pugilist, proved the desirable character of the location; and an arrangement was entered into with the proprietor for having eight benefits, in the profits of which he was to be a participator. An Association was then formed of fourteen of the most celebrated members of the Ring, who bound themselves under certain penalties to set-to on each night of performance, thus securing the certainty of scientific display. Among these men were the veteran Tom Cribb, Tom Spring, Peter Crawley, Tom Oliver, Ned O'Neal, Deaf Burke, Curtis, Swift, Tisdale, Aaron, Alex. Reid, Hannan, Walker, Maley, &c., who, being aided by other members of the Prize-ring, embraced such a *dramatis personæ* as proved unusually attractive. The exhibitions took place once a fortnight in the evenings, the price of admission being 2s. and 1s. to different parts of the edifice; and such was the popularity of the display, that from two to three thousand spectators were present at a time—foremost among whom were often seen Captain Barclay, Mr. Jackson, and many noblemen and gentlemen, who hailed this new effort to recal our ancient sports

as the best antidote to the knife, and as being a most gratifying contrast to assemblages elsewhere, at which sedition and treason usurped the call to harmless and national sports. That these exhibitions may be continued and encouraged all must desire; and regarding the enthusiasm with which they have hitherto been received, there is every prospect of their being continued, with profit to the performers and equal advantage to their patrons, who will thus imbibe that manly spirit which was the pride and boast of their ancestors, but which unhappily for some time has been gradually fading from their recollection.

**TEACHERS OF THE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE.** — Already have the good effects of example been demonstrated, and anxious inquiries are made for the best masters of “the Art of Self-defence,” among whom, Tom Spring, Peter Crawley, Alex. Reid, Owen Swift, Dick Curtis, Hannan, Walker, and others stand pre-eminent. Each of these men have private pupils, as well as classes; and there is little doubt, from the healthful character of the exercise, and the beneficial results described in the early part of this article to the practitioner, that every day will add to their numbers, and give a tone of manliness and a confidence to our youth, which will be the best safeguards throughout the vicissitudes to which it is the lot of man to be exposed, whatever may be his pursuits.

**BOXING AUTHORITIES.** — Our limits forewarn us to draw to a close. We professed, in the outset, merely to give a sketch of the rise and progress of British Boxing, and to that extent have we confined ourselves. But to those who may be desirous of extending their researches, we can refer with confidence to the pages of *Bowiana*. Of this

work, which comprises six octavo volumes, five have been edited by Mr. Pierce Egan, and one by a gentleman named Bee, who has proved himself a "busy bee" in collecting and publishing other works of sporting interest, including a chronological table of boxing-matches from 1785 to 1825, a slang dictionary, &c. In Mr. Egan's volumes will be found a succinct history of boxing from the earliest ages down to the year 1829. Every battle of importance is given in detail, with memoirs of the heroes who distinguished themselves in the Prize-ring, interspersed with amusing and characteristic anecdotes, each volume also comprising humorous poetical effusions from various authors, some exhibiting extraordinary talent, for which the "doings" of the Ring have afforded ample scope. There are *two fourth* volumes, and it is the first of these that has been edited by Mr. Bee, who has treated his subject with a master hand. The prices of these volumes are from 16s. to 18s. each, and they are now republishing in sixpenny numbers. The later volumes are illustrated with some admirable portraits of "the professors," and in the first volume is an excellent likeness of Mr. Jackson. Since the fifth volume of *Boxiana*, none other has been published; and the only correct record of the battles which have taken place from that period, is to be found in the columns of *Bell's Life in London and Sporting Chronicle*, a weekly paper mainly devoted to the popular sports of England, and from its commencement in 1820 to the present period, the consistent advocate of the Prize-ring, fearlessly exposing its abuses, but not less ably contending for its uses in a national point of view. The accounts of every battle, while characterized by humour, impartiality, and scientific knowledge, are so

written as to excite no painful feeling. To those who may be desirous of perusing Captain Godfrey's work, we must refer to the British Museum, in the library of which it will be found, but however desirable to the lover of antiquity, to the modern *athletæ* it will afford but little instruction.

# BOXING JUSTIFIED.

BY

BARBER BEAUMONT, ESQ.

(A MAGISTRATE OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.)

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ALTHOUGH we think we have said enough to remove all honest objections to the practice of British boxing—and we trust sufficient to remove many of the ill-founded prejudices which have heretofore found existence in the breasts of well-meaning persons, from the want of due reflection and correct information, still we feel that our arguments will be fortified by quoting the opinions of a gentleman who has long held the office of a magistrate of the county of Middlesex, and who, from his frequent opportunities of judging of the principles and character of his countrymen, did not hesitate, not only on the bench, but in the public journals of the day, in an open and manly way to proclaim his sentiments. The gentleman to whom we allude is Barber Beaumont, Esq., the resident director of the County Fire Office, who, in a letter to the editor of the *Morning Post* on the 18th September 1829, thus expresses himself:

“The effusions of humanity, which have from time to time effervesced in tirades against the practice of boxing, have lately overflown with a vengeance. Two men are sentenced to the severest punishment of



law, short of death, for being seconds to another man who had the misfortune to burst a blood-vessel by his own exertions in a boxing-match! This is done, it is said, to put down the brutal practice of boxing. If by the sacrifice of two men the brutal practice of quarrelling, fighting, and destroying could be extinguished, the good so produced would be an apology for the dreadfully severe sentence passed upon the poor men selected for an example. But no such absurd expectation is entertained: while human nature is constituted as it is, and ever has been, there will be fighting. The principle of contention cannot be eradicated from our nature; but it may be modified, and to do this is the triumph of civilization. Military discipline divests the conflicts of armed bodies of men of many of their horrors; and boxing divests their individual encounters of the ferocity and murderous terminations to which they naturally tend. Look at the effects of private brawls among people where boxing and the laws of the Ring are not recognised: the knife supplies the place of the fist, and the enraged combatants cut and mangle each other until the lifeblood of one or both is poured out in the fray. In a neighbouring country, one man who conceives himself aggrieved by another, does not scruple to waylay him, and murder him with a bludgeon or pitchfork, or to set fire to his cabin and burn him and his family in their sleep. In our own northern counties, where boxing is but imperfectly understood, and the laws of the Ring unknown, they fight up and down; that is, when one gets the other down, the one who is uppermost throttles, kicks, or jumps on the one down, till he has killed or disabled him. This, too, is pretty much the case in Ireland, and indeed all over the world, except in those parts of England where regular boxing is in use. Gouging, which consists in a man getting his thumb

into the socket of his opponent's eye, and scooping it out, is another of the brutal modes of conflict used in some parts of the United States and of our own northern counties. I boldly contend, then, that boxing, so far from being a brutal practice, is the best corrective we know of, of the brutal practices which flow out of private quarrels among the commonalty. It is not in the nature of man, nor ought he, to sit down tamely under injuries. To say that labouring men, like their betters, should always appeal to the laws when they quarrel, is rank hypocrisy, and an insult to common sense. They have neither time nor money to offer in sacrifices for the protection of our courts of law and equity, such as it is: they must settle the quarrels amongst themselves as well as they can; and out of this necessity have sprung up boxing, and the laws of the Ring. I wish all laws had an equal portion of humanity and good sense in them. The discipline of the Ring first regards the relative powers of the combatants. In stature, strength, activity, and age, there must be no great disparity. They are forbidden to use any other weapons than those which nature has given them; no unfair advantage is allowed. Nay, when a man strikes down his antagonist, his assault ceases; he does not follow up an advantage so decided, but leaves his fallen foe to the care of his friends, to raise him up, and replace both combatants on equal terms for a fresh trial of prowess. This is being more than just; there is a generosity in this proceeding, of which I know of no parallel in the customs of any other country, ancient or modern. It inculcates a feeling of forbearance, of humanity, and of self-government, even while under the highest excitement to violence, which must elevate the character of all who share in it, and who regard it. But the interval allowed for raising a combatant from the

earth and replacing him before his antagonist, is no more than sufficient for those purposes; it is not extended to a degree which would rest and renovate him, because that would enable the combatants to continue fighting for a long period, and to punish each other more severely. All waylayings, all attacks by surprise, all cutting and stabbing, knocking out of brains, scooping out of eyes, jumping on a fallen antagonist, or burning him in his sleep, all secret assaults, and unmanly advantages whatever, are abhorrent to fair boxing. To talk, therefore, about the brutal practice of boxing, is to talk ignorantly and nonsensically. The discipline of the Ring restrains these practices. It divests combatants of their most savage means of vengeance, and saves many lives which would otherwise be sacrificed under the assaults of unbridled rage.

“‘But,’ say some of the grave authorities of the law, ‘I do not object to men fighting upon a sudden quarrel, while their blood is up; it is the pitched battle and the fighting for money which I abominate.’ *Dicta* of this kind from persons high in office, and duly seasoned with professions of humanity, float favourably on the ear; but they will not bear examination. First as to the pitched battle, I contend that men ought not to be encouraged to fight while their blood is up, because when their blood is up their reason is down, and that state of irritation mostly happens when they are in drink. Fighting in that state very frequently produces the rupture of a blood-vessel and death. It is therefore the office of true humanity to dissuade men from fighting when their blood is up, and to persuade them to wait until the next day, or some after period, when it has become cool. By deferring an intended combat until after the heat of passion has subsided, nineteen times in

twenty it is got rid of altogether. I think another word need not be said to show the egregious folly, as well as cruelty, of pretended humanity, which would encourage men to fight while their irritation is at the highest, and would intimidate a friend from dissuading them from fighting until after they had become cool, lest he should fall under the penalties of the law for seconding a fight between parties who are no longer influenced by passion. There is another view of the subject, which, in a national point of view, deserves serious consideration. I cannot conceive any better preparation for making effective combatants in our army and navy than the national practice of boxing. It teaches a man to look his adversary in the face while fighting; to bear the threatening looks and fierce assaults of an antagonist without finching; to watch and parry his intended blow; to return it with quickness, and to follow it up with resolution and effect. It habituates him to sustain his courage under bodily suffering, and when the conflict has ceased, to treat his adversary with humanity. The feeling of superiority which the practice of boxing gives an Englishman over a foreigner in private quarrels, is carried into the field of battle; for a boxer cannot think of turning his back on a foe whom he has always deemed his inferior in combat. To this feeling, and to the habit of fighting from boyhood, hand to hand and face to face, more than to superior bodily strength and courage, I think may reasonably be attributed the superiority of English soldiers at the charge, and of English sailors in the act of boarding.

“If I am right in believing, as I sincerely do, that boxing and the laws of the Ring, properly understood, are conducive to the ends of humanity, and also to the effectiveness of our soldiers and sailors, it is right that the practice and its regulations should be

upheld. This is most effectually done by occasional matches for prizes, because many persons are then interested in seeing that the regulations of the Ring are properly observed, and because, by the moderate encouragement of skilful pugilists, the art of boxing is preserved from degenerating into brutish belabouring. People are apt to suppose the bodily sufferings of these pugilists to be much greater than they really are. They are led into this belief from the high-coloured descriptions of their combats which are wrought into the newspapers: but, in fact, pugilists seldom receive half such severity of punishment in their matches as labouring men frequently do in their casual rencounters. They defend themselves so well from severe blows, and their training prepares them so well for receiving as well as giving, that their bruises disappear in much less time than bruises received in common fights: frequently the successful pugilist quits the ring without receiving a scratch or discoloration of the skin. But this part of the subject may be fairly left to be settled by those who are most interested in it, viz.,—by the pugilists themselves; they are free agents and able-bodied men, and unless they prefer a drubbing for half an hour or an hour, for a recompence that enables them to live free from labour during a month or so, to working all the month through, they will not fight but work. The very tender-hearted, therefore, who cannot bear to hear of a bruiser being bruised, but hunt him like a wild beast, and punish him almost to his death, in evidence of their consistency and humanity, would do well to display their tenderness in some other way, and to leave black eyes and bruised noses to the care of their owners.

“It is further objected, that a boxing-match draws together a vast number of thieves and blackguards. This is very true; and so does an execution, a lord

mayor's show, a court-day at St. James's, and every interesting sight which is open to the public at large.

“It cannot be denied, however, that boxing-matches, being proscribed meetings, and unattended by any peace-officers, are particularly favourable to the congregation of thieves and other ruffians. This defect of police keeps many respectable persons from such meetings who would otherwise gladly witness the exercises of the day. But lawless as these meetings are declared to be, and open as they are to the unrestrained operations of ruffians of every kind, it is remarkable that we seldom, if ever, hear of any riot taking place at any of them, or of any theft being committed beyond picking pockets. It is also remarkable, that after hundreds of fighting men and their followers have travelled some score miles, and are assembled on the place of action, and the Ring is formed, and their excitement is at the highest, they suffer themselves to be driven from the scene of their much-loved amusement like a flock of sheep, at the bidding of some clerical or meddling magistrate. This shows an obedience to persons in authority, which might hardly be expected under the circumstances, but is creditable to the parties yielding it. It seems to show that the lessons of patience under suffering, and command of temper and submission to authority, taught by the laws of the Ring, extend beyond it, and influence the habits and manners of the people connected with it in their general demeanour. It proves also that the cry against such meetings, as being breaches of the peace, is unfounded. It is evident, therefore, that boxing and the laws of the Ring impose a most valuable restraint upon the ebullitions of rage and the thirst for revenge amongst the lower orders, teaching them to preserve their temper and self-possession under suffering, to scorn unfair advantages, to

defend themselves with firmness, and to exercise the virtues of forbearance and humanity towards a fallen foe, and that they are also an excellent preparative for making good sailors and soldiers. It is further evident, that the anathemas and proscriptions which of late years have been levelled against the practice of boxing, have tended to reduce it to disrespect and disgrace; and the same unjust and hypocritical means, if persevered in and unopposed, are likely to cast it into disuse."

The dispassionate perusal of this letter we recommend to those magistrates who may think they are acting a wise part in suppressing the manly sports of the people, and sincerely do we hope it may induce them to regard the moral effects of exhibitions in the Prize-ring in their proper light, and if called upon to act, we trust they will exercise their power and influence rather to preserve order and prevent those outrages and depredations to which the assemblage of large bodies of people, whatever may be their pursuit, so frequently lead, than to suppress altogether a practice on the encouragement and countenance of which so much of the character and habits of the humbler classes depend.

## INDISPENSABLE ATTRIBUTES OF, AND REQUISITES FOR A PER- FECT PUGILIST.

COURAGE—SCIENCE—CONSTITUTION—RIGHT  
TRAINING—CONDITION.

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BOXING, or pugilism, or fist-fighting, is a science that teaches man how to defend himself, or attack others with the weapons nature has bestowed upon him, namely, with his fists, arms, and it may be added, with nearly all the principal members that compose his body. It is a science, contradistinguished from almost all other species of defence and attack, to which man, in every stage of society, is, from his very nature peremptorily compelled to have recourse. The very savage in his practice of the science of self-defence and attack, uses artificial arms, the club, the sling, the spear, the arrow. Man more civilized, to make up for corporeal defects, employs the sword, the armour, the dagger, the gun, the cannon, and several other sorts of artificial weapons. The boxer alone contents himself with those with which he came into the world. His mode of contending for victory is the simplest of all, and yet, on that account, it is not the less honourable or difficult. It requires unquestionably greater and rarer attributes than any other mode of fighting that can be pointed out in civilized



nations. To him that contends with weapons made by the hands of man, science is every thing, courage, constitution, right training, condition of body, secondary. To the boxer COURAGE is all and every thing—courage innate—courage *intus et in cute*—courage in the heart—courage in the head, in marrow, bone, in very flesh—courage that makes him determinedly exclaim, “What man dares do, I dare, who dares do more is none.” The innate and constitutional courage of man is manifold; it is bold and noble like that of the lion; free, generous, sparing the weak, aiding of others, like that of the dog; it is often untamable, nay ferocious, like that of the tiger; it is calculating and astute like that of the fox; it is spirited and fiery like that of the horse; it is the greatest boon all-bounteous Nature, she who is all-powerful to create and give, can give. In fact without courage, in the most unlimited extent of the meaning of the word, no man can be a pugilist; without courage, modified though it may be, no man can be great in any thing that is great. The poor student hath courage, for he braves, in order to overcome some difficult study and bear away some splendid,—at least in his eyes,—prize, he braves poverty, as difficult as death to brave, for

“ Nil habet infelix paupertas in se durius  
Quam quod ridiculos homines facit.”\*

The sailor hath courage, with his heart of oak, old English oak, for sooner than let the foreigner bear away the honour of some immortal discovery, he quits the endearments of home, the entreaties of a mother unbend him not, he turns a deaf ear to the solicitations of a tender wife or passionate bride, he risks the snapping of the sacred ties of friendship, he bids

\* Pinching poverty has nothing in it more galling than that it ever exposes us to ridicule.

adieu to the fertile soil and sunny climate of his native land, to traverse, in a frail fabric of wood, the most terrible of all elements, boundless expanse of water, with its monstrous waves, its unfathomable abysses, its huge rocks, its hidden and its dangerous shoals and sandbanks, its storms and its sweeping tempests, to arrive at length—where? In frozen seas covered with mountains, in climes of almost perpetual night, in regions covered with adamantine snow, where there is neither tree, plant, herb, or root, where the hardiest animal cannot thrive, where the footfall of man never fell before! What courage to do this not for the sake of individual, but of national honour, when he intimately feels that there are one hundred chances to one that

“ For him no more the blazing hearth shall burn,  
Or busy housewife play her evening care,  
No children run to lisp their sire’s return,  
Nor climb his knees the envied kiss to share !”

The miner hath courage : he digs into the bowels of the earth regardless of firedamps, or of the mass of earth, sand, and rock, above him, that the loosening of the slightest portion may cause to give way and bury him, crushed, as if beneath a fallen mountain, for ever. The merchant hath courage : to leave to children a noble inheritance, he risks in a single speculation, reputation, poverty, persecution, imprisonment. The patriot hath courage : he fights for his country’s good, with the headsman’s axe glittering in his eyes. The martyr hath courage ; for meekly, yet firmly,

“ He suffers at the stake  
For tenets he would not forsake.”

Look, pusillanimous inhabitants of finer climes than ours, what courage has done for us! By possessing it, we have conquered ye, we have seized upon your countries, explore and cultivate them for our advan-

tage, and made ye our vassals! This little island, this small speck in the sea, with its 12,000,000 children, is mistress of 100,000,000 strangers. She became so by their courage; by their courage she continues so to be. Were we then not right in saying, that courage is the first boon kind Nature can bestow on man? The courage that animates the boxer, the selfsame courage led to this, and despised though he be by the unthinking, the cowardly, the crawling, and the canting, that courage would have placed him among the greatest of the land, if

“Fair science frowned not on his humble birth.”

Hitherto we have spoken of natural courage, which may take up its habitation in the narrow chests of a Swift, a Noon, a Maley, or a Merriman, and make them great pugilists, as well as in the broad breasts of a Cribb, a Spring, a Crawley, or a Ward. We will now speak of acquired courage, secondary in degree, and consequently producing secondary effects. Acquired courage comes to us in divers ways, but chiefly from the knowledge that practice in the science of fighting has rendered us superior to our adversary, that we possess acquired talents and powers that he does not, or from a constant habit of staring danger in the face. Nelson had as much courage when he attacked, being but a freshwater sailor-boy, single-handed, the Polar bear upon the ice, as he had when he exposed himself, dazzling in decorations, but still more splendid by his wounds and maimed limbs, on the quarter-deck of the Victory at Trafalgar. His was natural courage, never thinking of escape from death, and nothing—no practice, no familiarity with danger—could add to it. He shrank not, in the first instance, the very first time he saw the wild animal, to measure his strength with it. The man of acquired courage

would calculate, would wait until he saw another man, his equal, attack the bear, and if the attack were successful, he would, when an occasion presented itself, not fear to act in like manner. Acquired courage may often be termed imitative courage. Boys frequently exhibit it. Two boys arrive on the banks of a river, ignorant of its depth. The boy of natural courage whips off his jacket and trousers, and plunges in. The water is not beyond his depth. The other boy, having learned by example, that there is little or no danger, imitates his fearless comrade, and proves that his courage must ever be acquired or imitative. The boxer of acquired courage will readily attack a man of his own weight and heavier too, whom he sees attired in rustic garb, because he knows the advantage of science over uncultivated strength. In doing so he gives no proof of courage; but the unprofessional countryman who, thinking that one man ought to be as good as another, freely attacks the professed boxer, knowing that he is one, does. The man of acquired courage, in fighting cannot be relied on for either pluck or bottom. He can never become a regular John Bull, bull-dog fighter. He may be backed for the superiority of his science over that of his adversary, but even then his backers cannot be sure of him. As long as he is out-generalling his opponent, he smiles and says, "All's well!" but a severe blow—chance one though it may be—well planted on his *os frontis*, so as to disfigure it and draw copious claret, reduces by five per cent. his acquired courage; ditto, repeated two or three times, makes him feel *funky*, his science becomes the victim of his want of game, and courage, though uncultivated, triumphs. Such boxers remind one of the Roman patrician youth who fought under the banner of Pompey at Pharsalia. They feared wounds on the

visage for they were nasty and disfiguring things. Cæsar, knowing their weak side, ordered his soldiers to push their lances, not at the bodies, but at the faces of the young aristocrats, and in the first charge defeated them. The sight of blood and ghastly facial wounds is an ugly thing, but the boxer that it dismays never sucked in courage with his mother's milk. The most courageous of animals are rendered more so—even ferocious, by the sight of blood. It ought to have the former effect, at least, on the candidate for untarnished laurels in the Prize-ring, and he that dreads a disfigured nose or the swallowing of half a dozen of his most ornamental masticators, is a dunghill, despite his science. We give him credit for his acquirements, but lament that they should be thrown away upon a rank soil. The world is wide, and its fame of various sorts; the Prize-ring is narrow, and yields its honourable wreaths to none but the brave. Let him who feels himself not so, cease endeavouring to filch a prize from its arena, and try a field in which the motto "PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT" is less rigidly adhered to.

We have now spoken of courage as it relates to the pugilist principally. Our next theme is *science*, and it is the greatest adjunct and aid true courage can have. Without it natural courage, even in the highest degree, would be nothing more than a rough unpolished diamond; valuable, no doubt, for its intrinsic worth, but practically useless. This manly science like every other has had its gradations and improvements, and pertaining as it does to the march of intellect, must in spite of the assertions of the *laudatores temporis acti* still continue to advance until it attains the far-away goal of perfection. The first era of the science, as we have heretofore stated, commenced in 1743, and Jack Broughton was the chief

propounder and practitioner of it. His college, denominated *Broughton's New Amphitheatre*, was situated in Hanway-street, Oxford-street, and here were first drawn up rules for the regulation of all prize-fights. These rules, now happily extinct, and remembered as the *old rules*, continued to be observed until 1838, when, in consequence of the fatal termination of the battle between Owen Swift and Brighton Bill, the new and far more honourable and humane rules were substituted and are now universally acted upon in this country. The second era of the science commenced about 1780, and the renowned Mendoza was the most perfect proficient in, and professor of it. The third era dates from 1795, when Mendoza having been defeated by the immortal Jackson the latter seated himself without rival in the *cathedra* of pugilistic science. This gentleman, for he is every inch of a gentleman, pushed the science to so high a degree of perfection, that we doubt whether the advances it has made since would warrant us in saying that a fourth era had as yet arrived.

London has been considered the seat of this science; and it has been so well and so widely studied that its dissemination is not as if you were confined to one professor. We have now teachers of various yet of equal merit, among whom stand in the first rank Tom Spring, Peter Crawley, Owen Swift, Dick Curtis, Hannan, Walker, Alex. Reid, &c.

We must now say a word or more relative to constitution. Without a good, hale, natural constitution, courage, science, training are of no avail. Applying them to a man of a naturally sickly, rickety, unsound constitution, is like building on a foundation of sand. Be the superstructure ever so strongly knit together, if there is softness underneath, a slight shock will knock it in pieces. A man lacking stamina,

though he have the courage of a lion, when he enters the Ring, is but a lamb brought to the slaughter. The stuff that enters into the corporeal composition of the pugilist must not be fragile and friable like your modern mortar, but flinty and durable as the cement that bound and still binds together the bricks of Babylon.

TRAINING.—You may as well ride a trotting-match with a horse unshod—you may as well run a greyhound half an hour after feeding—you may as well take a hunter out of a clover paddock and ride him a steeple-chase—you may as well try and dam the gut of Gibraltar with a sluice made of wafers, as go into the ring without training. There is no exaggeration here. An untrained man, in comparison with the man that is trained, is like a prize-fed ox in comparison with a Scotch stirk leaving its native hills. You may have courage, muscle, bone, strength, science—in fine, all that is necessary to form a consummate pugilist, but if you have not submitted to training, you may as well “whistle jigs to milestones” as *shy* your castor over the P. R. ropes. Many a brave fellow, too reckless in his bravery, despising the powers of an antagonist, has not submitted to training—and if he have, to too short a course, and in consequence has yielded the palm of victory easily to an inferior well trained. No boxer that reads what we are saying, should ever forget our words; he should get them by heart and repeat them every night after his prayers. And we admonish all backers never to patronize, and all sporting men never to bet on the man that will not submit to a full regular course of training. The community at large are not sufficiently aware of the importance of training: it regards them, for not the time being; but for the whole of their lives, in a secondary degree:

To be sure, the boxer, the wrestler, the pedestrian, the jockey, the rower, the swimmer, are little or nothing without training, for they have to perform extraordinary feats within a given time; but the mass of mankind who indulge in excesses of every kind—in too much eating, drinking, venery, sleep, sloth, smoking, sitting, &c., would go through the task of life, would discharge their respective duties much better, far quicker, and with vastly greater ease to themselves, did they submit to training. We do not want them to train rigidly like the boxer—their occupations would not permit it—but to imitate his mode of training as far as circumstances will allow. If they did, the doctor's profession would be a poor one, and instead of every third house in our thoroughfares being a chemist's shop, every second one would be a baker's or butcher's. Quack pills would not be manufactured by machines as thickly as shot in the Waterloo-bridge factory, and instead of British colleges of health (by "health" understand "disease"), we should have colleges for all sorts of athletic games and exercises. We should then have as many gymnastic professors as we now have Morrises. The name of Eady would no longer deface our walls, nor Goss and Co. defile our minds by their disgusting puffing paragraphs. In one word, training is nothing more than diet and exercise. We read of old, very old men performing feats that the generality of young men dare not think of or attempt, not to say perform: such as a man between seventy and eighty walking, last July, from London to Canterbury, a distance of fifty-seven miles! Why was he able to do so? Because, no doubt, his whole life or the major part of it, was one continued course of training. Depend upon it that man has been a temperate, a sober, nay, a chaste man. Indulgence with women



—with too many women (stick to one, and you must, according to the passions of man, be chaste) is every bit as bad as indulgence in wine. Indeed, the one leads to the other, and both enfeeble, undermine, and at last prostrate the constitution. Look at the savages of the woods and wilds of North America—see what they used to perform. What feats of strength, agility, pedestrianism, hardihood, miraculous sagacity! How they fought, what courage they had, how they suffered privation, how they toiled night and day,—their eye so keen that it almost possessed the double sense of sight and smell! Their lives, from childhood to old age, were a long, hard course of rigid training. They ate when they were hungry, they drank when they were dry, they were ever watchful, ever exercising themselves, exposed to all seasons and weathers at all times, wind and water had no perils for them, they exhibited an absolute command over their passions, and they became as tough as the ash of their mountains, agile as the deer of their forests, and cunning as the wild fox that hunted for his prey in their valleys. They then consumed all that nature required, and no more. They at length came in contact with the European—the man of pampered civilized society: he presented to them his effeminating luxuries, and among others, ardent spirit, the most baneful of all, and they became, like himself, bloated and weak, they led a life of inglorious ease, and from having been a nation of warriors, they became tribes of women and slaves. It is a consequence of the mode of life we now lead, that our health must be impaired; and the only remedy will be discovered by him who reads the principles of training we are about to lay down.

After having written on training as it affects

boxers, pedestrians, &c., we shall write shortly on the subject of DIET, which relates to us all.

TRAINING AS REGARDS PUGILISTS.—What boxers require to attain by training is increase of strength, activity, wind and power to support continued exertion and punishment, or what is well known by the word “bottom.” The consciousness of possessing these qualities inspires confidence, and almost imparts courage. A question here naturally suggests itself, whether men, who are so liable as pugilists are to be called upon for the exhibition of great exertion, ought not invariably to adhere to training, at least in a modified degree? We should unhesitatingly say they ought. A man suddenly put on the training system is like a colt taken up to be broken in. We study his temper and by degrees accustom him to his altered situation. Training, when compared to the freedom of ordinary life, is privation; for it consists in a series of exercises and regimen particularly adapted for the purpose of gaining additional strength, in order to enable us to undertake and accomplish some unusual feat, as boxing, walking, running, &c., for a prize. It was known to the ancients, who paid considerable attention to the means of augmenting corporeal vigour and activity, and accordingly, among the Greeks and Romans, certain rules of diet were prescribed to those who contended for honours in the public arena. Though not knowing in detail the diet in use among the Greeks previously to the solemn contests at the public games, we are assured that the strictest temperance, sobriety, and regularity in living were observed. Candidates at the same time were subjected to daily exercise in the gymnasium for ten months, which, with the prescribed regimen, constituted the preparatory course of training adopted by

the *athletæ* and wrestlers of ancient Greece. We may here observe that training was less necessary among the Greeks and Romans than with us, because, being military nations, their youth were continually undergoing the severest exercise. Gibbon the historian says, that when the Roman troops were encamped, they were, veterans and all, daily exercised as though they were raw recruits, and that their exercising weapons were twice as heavy as those with which they actually fought. One of the greatest taunts to a Roman youth was to say to him, "You cannot swim." The privation of training suddenly enforced would be likely to affect the boxer's mind, his feelings, or his love of pleasure; for, if his whole mind does not go along with his bodily endeavours, vain will be the trainer's care. "Gently does it," is the phrase of the most skilful of our city horse-breakers at first going out; and it applies the more forcibly to man, in the ratio that he possesses more reasoning powers than the horse. The greater its viciousness, the more gentle must be the first steps towards breaking it in: if the boxer have given way to abasing debaucheries, his repugnance to training severely, and suddenly, will be greater and less likely to answer the end proposed, than if the new course of living he is about to commence be but a continuation or modification of his former mode of life.

Let the mind be consulted from the first minute, let the trainer talk of nothing but how the victory is to be obtained, and show his man how; lead the soul along; and the body must follow; yet guard him against blind confidence, and tell him of his faults.

A good portion of judgment, then, in the trainer, in discovering and managing his man's temper, is necessary to conducting the important business of training right; and the qualifications of the trainer

himself well deserve a moment's consideration in this place. He should be intelligent and firm in his manner, divested of prejudices and devoid of vulgar notions on the use (abuse) of medicines; and be open to instruction, and willingly obedient to the rules laid down for his guidance, with power to enforce them. That he is faithful, we presume to hope; the backer or his agents or friends must bring into play all their arts to discover this vital fact, this leading move upon the board, around which all the subsequent play is to centre—their bets, stakes, and laying on and edging off, all rest upon this main point of faithfulness in the trainer. He may even be tempted by some unknown agent to swerve from his duty, if he is not known to be attached to the well-doing of his man by some motive more binding than mere payment comes to; indeed he should be placed above a bribe, or be himself so closely watched in his movements as to render clear the detection of his unfaithfulness if any. We blush and feel sorrow whilst we allude to this point which might render nugatory all our labours. The trainer's part is no bed of roses; he must be vigilant night and day! must never quit his man, and his example must accord with his precepts, being equally abstemious with the man he is training, or nearly so. He must report progress with veracity to the backers, his employers, for if he be found falsifying even in trivial matters, he will not be trusted when he tells truths of importance.

The trainer must proceed, during the first days of his labour, to find out if his man be ever thoughtful, wanting of confidence, or despairing of victory; and must remove such obstacles to good training by inspiring contrary notions. If the pugilist neglects any of the rules, sets them at nought, or runs counter to the plans laid down; if he be peevish at the watchfulness

of his trainer, and would be out of sight more than a minute at a time, takes ill the severest part of the sparring, grunts in his sleep, breathes hard and with difficulty, or, worse than all, groans in the night—training will have proceeded but uselessly for such a man; his better part is concerned in each of these indications, and if he does not “*train off*,” he will at least “*show sallow*,” or with skin of various hues or one part more red than another. He must lose his battle. The loins, the ribs, the pit of the stomach, should exhibit the same hue, viz., greater paleness than when he showed before training, and if with a tint of red, the more vigour will be found in his system.

Of course the trainer would be the last person to irritate his man, either by harsh treatment, or by permitting improprieties tending that way; he will therefore reduce imperceptibly the quantity of indulgencies which may have been habitual to him. Spirits, porter, gross feeding, stimulants, tobacco, onions, pepper, and the sexual intercourse must vanish, and be no more heard of within the first week; let a choleric disposition be smoothed down, suavity be taught, and none but pleasant thoughts, fine walks, and cheerfulness prevail during all this time.

Meanwhile, let the skin be well cleansed of its impurities by washing (in-doors) in soapy water the entire body; getting rid of the first water by repetitions of that which is clean, since soap (or at least the potasse used in making it) contracts the membranous part of the system. But the long-adhering dirt and grease of perspiration can be got rid of by no other means, unless by a soapy sort of earth found at the edge of some rivers. Coarse linen cloths only must be used in rubbing down the body, and used briskly, until a glow of warmth is felt, particularly in winter time, and cool and damp weather. A brisk

walk should follow each washing, and a brisk rubbing of the body nearly all over with dry cloths follow each sweating, if produced by the walk. Washing of the body and feet is to be practised every night, though less might do in winter; but the cold-bath (in-doors or sheltered) may be employed daily in summer to advantage, taking a short walk before going in, and remaining in but a short space at any one time. Neither body-washing, bathing, rubbing, or walking, so as to produce perspiration, is to take place the day a man is physicked, at least not until the effects of the purgative have entirely passed away.

Physicking requires great attention, and it has generally been practised on wrong principles, drastic or griping medicines having been commonly resorted to, and these repeated to a certain extent upon every man alike. Cases may occur where no physic whatever will be proper; namely, when the man trained is already in a low state and requires at the commencement feeding in training upwards, and also when his body is in that open and relaxed state that the administering of the usual physic (salts) would be sure to "*train off*" such a subject. In general, however, men when matched to fight are found to be of full habit, flushed countenance, somewhat scorbutic, and a full pulse, sanguine, and usually slow, until nature has received one of those fillips, which stimulate but to destroy. Sir Thomas Parkyns, an ancient trainer of wrestlers, used to say exultingly, "Give me your man of scurvilical habit, before a rheumatic one, who is in general a milksop or teadrinker; there we have blood and strength to work upon;" and he was right in the main, though our system of training at the present day tends principally to subdue every appearance of that sort upon the surface. So much is this the case, that the condition of the men is invari-

ably estimated by the state of the skin in stripping. Indeed our men, for the most part, strip as fair as women, which is brought about by the system of training to be laid down: the perspiration, and the rubbing, and subdued manner of living, throwing off or absorbing those numerous little scorbutic eruptions and pustules, in which hair is engendered.

This absorption and throwing off is best brought about by perspiration, procured in the first place by walking exercise, with good rubbing down, emptying the bowels and keeping them open. If, notwithstanding all this reducing of the system, the person trained retain all his passions to the full, with quick action of the pulse, this is a sign of irritation—if he feel repugnance at washing the body, these signs of great excitability of inflammatory symptoms tell forcibly he must be bled and purged well, though he may and ought already to have taken one dose of a brisk cathartic. Dull heavy eyes, with a great disposition to sleep, starting in his sleep, or pricking of the skin, demand that he should be blooded; opening physic should ever follow bleeding.

Sweating profusely, for two or three days and nights early in the second week, should be regulated by circumstances of more or less bodily strength (hardness of constitution), by the quantity of loose flesh and inside fat. The latter is ascertained by his being soon "*blown*" at running; in sparring, the man's loose meat may be perceived shaking on his sides, breasts, &c. : if it lie about the chops, it is seen he is blubber-headed, and his head must be sweated particularly. As this course will reduce his strength, he cannot extend his exercises far while this is going on, without inconvenience, yet is not this circumstance to be considered a bad symptom. Warm clothing and possets procure these sweats by night, with the

help of walking hard or running by day. He must be ever rubbed down after the runs, and his body-clothes changed often, in a close shut-up chamber: it is the trunk more than the limbs that require this kind of attention. If he shiver from within at any time, the forcing sweats must be discontinued; it is the sign of wanting stamina, or that the reducing part of the process has been carried full far enough. The degree or quantity of reduction a man may bear without harm, may also be ascertained.

With regard to losing weight, if the loss be gradual, the evacuations should continue until the man is sufficiently reduced; but if the loss be rapid, as from 9lb. to 4lb. and from 4lb. to 2lb. each successive day, the reducing must cease, as, on the contrary, the system requires instant bracing up. Vomiting may be used when the stomach is foul, and to get rid of crudities which are not cleared away by purging. It must be resorted to when the pugilist feels nausea, has a hot fetid breath, or his tongue furred and white of a morning. This preliminary plan is necessary to clear the stomach and bowels of all obstructing and unwholesome substances, and to bring the organs of digestion into a healthy state; for if it be not done, the subsequent food and exercise will be thrown away, and the person will never gain in strength. Though the ancients and moderns began training by freely giving an emetic, the propriety of emetics at all in training is very questionable. The best form of an emetic is one grain of tartar emetic and twenty grains of ipecacuana, worked off by warm camomile tea. This cleansing exterior and interior is absolutely necessary previous to the adoption of a regular course of living and exercise, which is the best calculated to improve a man's stamina; and though as a general rule it ought to cease at the end of the second week



or commencement of the third, yet, under peculiar circumstances, opening medicine will be found necessary long afterwards. Its necessity will be ascertained by the bad state of the digestion, which may be produced by feeding too fast, by accidental debauch, and port wine has on many men the effect of producing constipation of the bowels, which must be gently removed by administering mercury in a mild shape, such as from three to five grains of the blue-pill over night, worked off next morning by a mild infusion of senna. As a rule, the person trained should produce one stool a day, of somewhat firm consistence and of a clear yellow colour. If it be of a dark brown colour, it is a proof that the party is troubled with bile and requires more physic. If the belly gets hard to the touch or a short cough comes on after running, the blue pill is the remedy.

**EXERCISE.**—From the first moment, the trainer should begin his exercises, unless his man be lately come out of a debauch of spirituous liquors, or is weak from recent disease, privation, or the sexual intercourse. Should he walk down to the place of training, or run a hundred yards, with inconvenience, coughing, or pain in his side, the hams, or back, the trainer should seize this opportunity of operating upon his understanding, by insisting that those obstacles shall vanish by a strict attention to his instructions and example; and, indeed, so important is this species of inculcation, that in default of his man complaining of pain any where, or of being evidently blown, inquiries should be made on those points, or the man be exercised hard until he do give in. That part of his system which is so first affected, while his body is yet unemptied, may be noted as the weakest point about him; and that part, wherever situate, should ever undergo rubbing

with the hand of a morning, and first receive attention with the cloths whenever the person is rubbed down. This species of rubbing, or friction, has been found a highly serviceable kind of treatment in all cases of rheumatic affections, or pains in the limbs; and should be followed assiduously by the careful trainer, who should show his employers early indication of a fine skin—that just criterion of condition in man and horse. In fact, it is through the skin chiefly that the loose fat is to be evacuated which hangs about the kidneys and intestines, about the ribs, the heart, and the skirt; and as the man will perspire more freely and copiously when the bowels are full, than after they have been emptied, on account of the connexion between them and the skin, if he be sweated in the first instance he will, through the pores of the skin, lose that fat which would be carried away by purging. The pugilist should be properly sweated; and if his nature resist exercise and food, medicine should be administered, such as the Dover powders, or tartar emetic. The “hot liquor,” recommended by Captain Barclay, to sweat pedestrians, should not be administered to pugilists.

We cannot too strongly insist on the necessity of reducing all appearance of corpulence by perspiration. This end cannot be well attained without a strict attention to dress. In order to increase perspiration, Mr. Jackson, a practical authority, recommends an extra quantity of cloths, particularly during morning exercise. Running is to be performed in a flannel dress, but exercise by walking in a man's ordinary clothes. The young are recommended by the same training authority to wear calico next the skin; but for older men flannel is preferable. Those who are trained for running, are put between feather beds, and loaded with clothes, to increase perspiration; but this is not done in training the boxer. With

respect to bedclothes, let us remark, that they should be light, in order that the person may not be heated whilst asleep, which is extremely weakening. It is also important that there be no curtains to the bed, or at least that they be kept closely tied up during the night. Nothing is more prejudicial to strengthening and healthful sleep than close curtains. The increase of strength or weakness, though much influenced by what is taken into the stomach, and by its powers of digestion, yet a great deal depends on the management of the skin; and unless that be attended to there is every risk that your training will go for nothing. The stomach and bowels may be in healthful order, your wind may be sound, your lungs play freely, and yet may your skin, by improper management, soon throw the whole into disorder. Recollect for a moment, that nearly two-thirds of all that you eat and drink pass off by the skin, and you will at once see the importance of keeping its pores open, and taking care not to stop or impede the free passage of perspiration. The subject is so extensive that a volume may be written upon it, but we must content ourselves here with a few practical remarks upon it as applicable to training. In order to keep the pores of the skin free to admit the escape of perspiration, it is indispensable that your man be kept clean in skin, and that it be purged of all the greasy scurf which naturally collects upon its surface. We should therefore recommend that the whole body be carefully washed, at least once a week, taking care to let this be done as speedily as possible, to prevent the bad effects of cold. Water somewhat warm is the best for cleaning the skin thoroughly; and to prevent its opening the pores too much, it ought to be instantly followed up by a second wash of the coldest water that can

be procured, or a plunge into the cold-bath. The cold-bath is recommended by Mr. Jackson to be used three times a week, and he very properly prefers sea bathing to fresh water bathing. But when it is inconvenient to go to the seaside, a quantity of salt thrown into the cold-bath will render it better. The use of the salt is to smart and stimulate the skin, and consequently to open its pores. The shorter time a person remains in the bath the better. Friction in training was better understood by ancient than by modern trainers. In training racehorses, indeed, it is much better understood, and more practised than in the more important training of men. On the principles laid down we say, that if you rub the skin till it glow, you will stimulate the pores into healthy action, and also draw to the part rubbed a great quantity of blood, as you will see by the increased redness of the parts. Now all the perspiration must come from the blood; and consequently if you both open the pores of the skin and bring thither a greater determination of blood, you will to a certainty increase perspiration, and, of course, reduce your fat, and improve your wind. The only friction mentioned by Jackson is performed after hard exercise, and particularly after the morning run, when he recommends the skin to be rubbed dry, and immediately clothed, one limb after another. We should advise the daily use of the flesh-brush, for about a quarter of an hour, morning and evening. Nothing acts more powerfully on the wind, and on the process of digestion.

Early hours, in respect to training, are marked by daylight and dark night only—the dial having nothing to do with these at any time of the year. Nightfall should send the trainer and his man in doors, and, if it be summer time, to bed; dawn of day and the clarion of chanticleer call him forth, if he be not

already abroad, as he would no doubt desire to be, in case of sultry nights and a clear sky. Damp atmosphere and chilling winds must be guarded against, and instead of running abroad when they prevail, let the pair spar at home, grind the meal, rub down a horse, play at ninepins, leapfrog, or any manly exercise other than riding, swinging, dancing. With these precautions, the walk to the bath may be followed by a trot after it, *i. e.*, the extreme pace of toe and heel for a mile; then a rest, as long as one might eat a dry biscuit, or stale crust, and then a run home to breakfast, increasing in quickness daily, and perhaps in the length of the whole excursion also, up to three or four miles.

His first repast being finished in ten or fifteen minutes, he will have more time for the rubbing down which is to follow or to precede it, according as the perspiration may subside a little; after breakfast being the preferable time for this operation and the change of linen, by throwing off the nightshirt and its load of impurities. In half an hour he will be ready for the morning walk, and wish for it, too, provided he has been reduced sufficiently by the profuse sweats. While jogging along, the conversation should be of the pleasant sort; *viz.*, concerning the coming battle, his former encounters—how battles are won and lost, and so on. All at once, or by preconcert, a mile run at nearly top speed is to be knocked up; next day, two, and soon after, three miles may be done; then the bare suggestion of the propriety of being at home to meet the patron, or see some friend, with whom to have some agreeable chat or play, will bring back the trainer and the trained to head-quarters. As the latter cools he will require suction of some sort, but in moderation. If thirst becomes at any time troublesome, as it often does during a course of training, the speediest way of allaying it is, not to supply liquid, but to prevent its expenditure, and to sooth

the glands of the mouth &c., which crave supply. Economists well know that "to save is to gain." On this principle then, by applying cold water to the skin, you stop the pores and diminish perspiration; even dipping the hands in cold water has often an instantaneous effect in quenching thirst. Great draughts of liquor are justly considered injurious, for they only deluge the stomach without assuaging thirst, which is more effectually accomplished by taking liquids in mouthfuls only.

At no time, by day or night, should a trainer omit to spar his man, whenever occasion imposes on them the necessity of keeping within doors, particularly during very bad weather, and of winter evenings. On such occasions and soon after meals, however lightly they may then play with each other, the heaviest combat of the day is to take place about noon, or one o'clock; indeed, as early as possible, at the precise hour at which the real fight is likely to take place, and the sham fight should resemble in earnestness and duration the forthcoming encounter. Combining the peculiar tactics of his man's opponent, his mannerism, language, accent, and vulgarism, the trainer in sparring must endeavour to imitate them all. The sparring should continue at this hour of the day for an hour at shortest, including a bout or two after dinner is announced as ready. Dinner being despatched, the man should not be allowed to remain in a sitting posture for more than an hour, and the whole time of his rest should be limited to two hours; sitting and any other sort of rest occupying less time in winter than in summer; because in one case, it is desirable that this part of the day should wane, while the pair are sheltered from the scorching sun; in the other, that they should take advantage of its presence to conclude the day in the open air. At night, nothing should be eaten after the last exercise, and

very little drunk. Going to bed need not be protracted ; it should be gone about pleasantly, and take place in an airy chamber with chimney, but without curtains of any sort ; on a hard bed with coarse linen, and not too much—for he wants no forced sweats at this stage of his training. Enough clothes, however, should be at hand, to put on upon an emergency—as change of weather, &c. When the night is fine and open, the window should, in like manner, be opened wider than usual ; for that is a vulgar error which maintains that the night air is unwholesome at any time, the danger lying mostly in the manner of exposing to its influence the vulnerable parts of the body—as the throat, chest, &c. But much of the management of his trainer in this respect must depend upon the former habits of the man ; if he has been stove-bred in the populous purlieus of a large town, he may find the rare air of the country overpower the compass of his lungs—if let in upon him at once ; be he a country-bred one, a cottager, or labourer, the trainer must not hesitate as to the free admission of air. On windy nights a different course must be pursued ; and when the winds arise after the going to bed, a contrivance may be adopted by which to arouse the party concerned : an ill-hung window, or flapping casement, are among the most obvious means of accomplishing this end. When the trainer turns out of a morning, as well as on going to bed, he must watch the breathings of his man. If the air be confined and the chamber hot, his respiration will seem difficult, each *inspiration* scarcely perceptible, each *expiration* quick and troubled. Then let the trainer open the window to a good extent, and in two or three minutes the beneficial effects thereof on the sleeping subject will be visible, in the full inflation of his lungs, in a sort of tasting and smacking of the lips, and a sleepy thankfulness for the boon conferred. He will stretch

out his legs and arms, the breathing will now be carried out by the nostrils, and each inspiration and expiration be coequal. A cold or standing sweat, which might hitherto be felt upon the face, by placing the back of the hand there, will subside, and be replaced by a genial heat. Let your man slumber half an hour while inhaling this new supply of health.

Medicines necessary for training are few and simple, those of a drastic or griping nature should be avoided. Medicines are generally relied upon too much, and administered with an ignorant zeal that does harm. For a very young man who is not over fat, simply opening the bowels once is fully sufficient to prepare him for the acquisition of strength, by regular living, air, and exercise. From the drastic nature of the medicines usually administered by trainers, the body becomes greatly agitated, and recovers slowly from the internal commotion produced by them. Aloes and salts are the only variety of purgatives employed by them, and these they prescribe without regard to the temperament of the person so treated. Doubtless, if a man be of a cool habit, a couple of Scot's pills (Inglis's), given at night, will empty the stomach and chief canal of the body; if he be of a hot and sanguine temperament (and it is three to one but he is), the administering an ounce of salts in the morning will achieve the same end—and little fault is to be found with either kind of the doctor-trainer. But it not unfrequently happens, that the drastic nature of these medicines occasions the gut called the colon to protrude, particularly with elderly persons, which, if not repressed by force, produces the disorder called piles, or at least a disposition towards contracting that disagreeable affection during life. Besides the evil just noticed, the repetition of those two medicines fails to operate as at first. To avoid those disadvantages,



let the person requiring simply opening medicine take, at going to bed, a small blue-pill,\* about the size of a gray pea,—this will produce one stool; take the pill a little larger, and two or more stools may come, proportioned to the quantity of offensive matter that lurks in the bowels. In those other cases where a thorough cleansing is required, a small blue-pill, taken at night, and half an ounce of salts, in the morning, will effect that end.† Let the dose be much diluted, and taken lukewarm. On the day that this medicine is operating, it would be highly improper for the trainer to run his man a heat as usual, though he should move about, to aid and accelerate the operation of the physic. Neither should he eat of the same kind; or so much solid food as usual, notwithstanding the fresh access of appetite that ever follows the taking of opening medicine, especially in very strong and healthy persons. All that he takes whilst in this state, is quickly converted into blood—the pure stream of life, and that too rapidly. It is principally towards the head that this new blood is so rapidly conveyed, and if in the contest that is to follow, this particular man is much battered about the upper works, he goes off to “*dorse*,” and loses his battle, money, and character. Many a man has become deaf to time on this account. Tartar emetic,

\* The blue-pill here prescribed is made upon the same principle of strength every where; but its chiefest recommendation lying in the minuteness and care with which the particles of mineral are distributed over the mass, that excellence is to be found in the preparation of Apothecaries’ Hall, where a machine performs the labour of mixing, at which kind of toil the strongest arm will tire too soon. It were best purchased at the said hall, “in the mass,” per ounce; but be careful not to use too much at any one time.

† Blue-pill and all other preparations of mercury being apt to adhere to the system, ought to be worked off the morning after they are taken by a warm infusion of senna, as we have already recommended.

taken in small doses, will excite vomiting; in larger doses, it is a sudorific or sweater. Dover's powders, in the quantity of ten grains, will sweat a little one, twelve for a stronger man, and fifteen grains for a big one. Emetic tartar, from one to three grains, will cause a man to vomit, according to the quantity of offensive matter to be ejected; if this be little or none, perspiration will ensue. Six grains of this incomparable medicine are a sure sweat, but no vomit; and will open the bowels, too, when given in a larger dose—which latter course we would not recommend. But the blue-pill, of the size of a pea, as aforesaid, contains above one and a half grains, is the proper and readiest alterative, as it forms also a neat adjunct to salts, &c., rendering a lesser quantity of this drastic medicine fully sufficient for a brisk cathartic.

Considerable error prevails among the trainers on several points, besides those before noticed, viz., the use of the oils (of the farriers) for stiff-jointed subjects, and the application of opodeldoc to a joint or other part where pain is felt. Both are injurious; the first-mentioned madly so. Opodeldoc being made of soap, spirits of wine, and camphor, is objectionable on account of the first ingredient, which is detrimental to the cuticle or skin, and the effect of spirits of wine upon the ligaments and tendons, is rather to contract than render them supple. The remedy for pained limbs or stiff-joints, which arise from over-exercise or local weakness, is sweet oil (good olive oil is still better) and camphor well rubbed over the part, or rather into it. The chemists prepare this embrocation by dissolving the camphor in one-eighth its weight of spirit, and then mixing the solution with almond oil. We may here add, too, without affecting more appearance of modesty than belongs to us, that, after all we can say upon paper, a good deal must yet be

left to the trainer's own judgment and experience, and the particular care required by each individual man that may be confided to him. Yet will he be thankful, no doubt, for a few items of information on some minor points connected with this great and vital (though preliminary) part of the momentous contest.

In the question of victuals and drink, and the manner and times of refreshing, no greater variety of opinions and practices exists on any part of the subject now under consideration, and each of the argumentators may have been in the right with respect to the training of certain individuals who may have been placed under his care. But we deny the general application of such doctrines to all men. What! because Joe Ward's men succeeded after taking his "three threes,"\* or Dan Mendoza's protégé, old Dutch Sam, trained upon gin, are we, at this improved state of science, to allow of the like insane courses? The old adage is true—and these wise saws are sometimes of great service—"What is one man's meat is another man's poison." Much, nearly all, depends on previous habits, and the trainer that would lead his man from bad to good ones, must go about his work gently, that he may succeed more surely. "Set out on your journey softly, that you may come home safely;" or "Slow and steady wins the race," two good proverbs to be marked by all trainers in breaking in their men.

OF DRINK.—Beer has been interdicted *in toto* by many trainers, and their injunction is right as far as regards London-brewed malt liquor. Yet bad as it is, we would not advise that the man who is just taken into training should be denied porter altogether, though he should be cut off to one-half his usual

\* Three doses of salts, three sweats, three vomits for three weeks, with victuals three-parts dressed, constituted the rationale of training recommended and practised by the trainers of the old school.

quantity the first day; and in the course of a fortnight, if he cannot do without, be allowed only a pint a day, taken along with his animal food (at twice), and always stale, bottled stout being the next best malt liquor to the kind which alone we would recommend. This should be home-brewed beer, made of hops, malt, and water, of the strength of three bushels to the barrel, or thereabouts, with hops enough to keep it six months at least; double that age, however, would answer our purpose better, but in no case should the beer be drunk to the ordinary quantity he has been in the habit of taking. Our men should avoid taking the beer of two different breweries on the same day; for the variety of proportions and kinds of ingredients used (if nought worse) will derange the bowels.

**WINE.**—In case a man gets such malt liquor as has been described, he will require but little wine. This should be port, drunk diluted in water that has been boiled and got cool again. Port wine is a main assistant in training upward a man who has been too much reduced. If such an one take his dinner of roast or boiled meats, using salt, and drink a glass of pure old port at two or three sups in the intervals of eating, he will make blood (increase its quantity and good quality) faster than by any other means we know of. The sick and valetudinary cannot adopt this method; but as soon as they become convalescent, let them adopt it in a modified degree. Let exercise always precede and follow such a meal—up to the pitch of strength, before dinner long, but slowly after dinner. He may then drink cold tea by way of diluent; and as he acquires strength, increase his portion of wine to two glasses—no more. Neither tea nor coffee are adjunct liquids we should recommend, though the man who has been much accustomed to them should not be entirely debarred, either, particularly after taking a solid and frugal dinner; but mind let each be always nearly

cold. Hot tea or coffee is in all cases enervating. They may stimulate the hard-worked sedentary student or man of business; they are unfit for the man of active bodily occupation. Instead of such "catlaperies" for breakfast, let water-gruel be taken in incipient training, for than gruel well made there is not in the whole dispensatory a better preventive of diseases, or more able assistant in the recovery of patients, or more certain strengthener of man in health. Oatmeal, and water, and salt, are the sole ingredients of gruel; put into it any thing else, and it ceases to be gruel. Smoothness, thinness, and slowness in the preparation are indispensable requisites for the gruel you want for your men. At any hour of the day or night, hot, cold, or lukewarm, at exercise or riding, let no man who seeks health deny himself all-potent water-gruel—iron prince of health and strength!\*

\* The subject of drink being of paramount importance, we here quote a medical testimony (Mr. Forsyth) respecting it. He says, "Medically speaking, as regards drink, we would say, that water would be the best liquor in training; but it is never given alone in modern times, as it is thought to be a weakening diluent. The ancient athletes, however, were allowed nothing but water, or some sort of thick sweet wine. The drink preferred in modern training is good old malt liquor in bottles, and as mild as possible, without any perceptible tartness or harshness. It is occasionally taken with toast in it, but this is optional. Those who do not like malt liquor, particularly for breakfast, may have half the quantity of wine and water. Even tea (not hot) is permitted, but this reluctantly, as it is not considered strengthening. Hot, or even warm liquor of any kind, is reckoned very weakening, and is never given, except warm gruel or beef tea, when taking physic. Those who have been accustomed to wine, and insist upon having it, are recommended to take red wine, in the quantity of half a pint to dinner, but none is allowed for supper. Mr. Jackson, however, is positive that if a person accustomed to wine would relinquish it for malt liquor, a few weeks would convince him of the superiority of the home-brewed over the foreign stuff. No spirits are ever permitted, not even with water, under any pretence or consideration whatsoever. We

**MEATS.**—The only meat that, generally speaking, need be used in training is good beef, and good mutton. All young meat such as veal and lamb, all white flesh meat, whether game or poultry, are good for nothing. They contain no nourishment for the muscle. Soups, fish, pies, puddings must be left to the club-house gourmands; they are poison to the boxer. His animal food should be rump-steaks (good ox-beef) and mutton (wether) chops, slightly broiled; and every particle of fat cut away. We here may as well observe, that the flesh of full-grown animals is ever preferable to that of young ones, and that of those which are naturally fed—on grass, &c., to that of those they pamper with grease and stimulants. All oily messes, melted butter, and buttered toast, and gravies, are to be eschewed; the meats taken directly after physicking and purging medicines have laid open the lacteals, should be dressed more than ordinary, *i. e.*, until the redness all disappears; it should then consist of boiled meat, and mutton, in every case, is the best. Of pork eat little, bacon none. After all is said and done, probably we may add, that exercise and hard work will digest any food whatever; but take this into consideration at the same time, that such stomachs as can achieve this must have been unused to the debauches of great towns. Dr. Armstrong says,

“ Nothing so foreign but th’ athletic man  
 Can labour into blood : the hungry meal ;  
 Alone he fears, or aliments too thin.  
 The languid stomach curses ever the pure  
 Delicious fat, and all the race of oil :  
 For more the oily aliments relax  
 Its already feeble tone.”

may also mention that no milk is allowed, as it is, particularly when strong and creamy, of a fattening and weakening quality. No drink is permitted before meals, unless there be distressing thirst.”

With respect to cooking meat for training, broiling is by far the best mode of dressing it for that purpose, as it is a much more perfect way of preventing the escape of juices than even the process of roasting. The great staple articles, we repeat, therefore, of training are beef-steaks and mutton-chops, broiled and underdone, with the fat all carefully cut off before they are brought to table. The seasoning is also of the greatest importance; for by improper and high seasoning, all the other parts of the process of training, however carefully attended to, may be ruined. Mustard, pepper, and all hot spices are prohibited, as producing a high stimulus, and consequently reducing the volume of the muscles by absorption. We ought not, however, to object to a very little plain mustard, if the underdone meat cannot otherwise be relished. Salt should be used in very small quantities, on account of its tendency to produce thirst. Salt provisions are not to be touched.

**TIME AND QUANTITY OF EATING.**—There is not a more important part of the regimen to be observed by a person under training, than the time of taking his meals, and the quantity of food he ought to use. In ordinary life, and more particularly in fashionable life, this is very erroneously managed; for nothing is more detrimental to health than irregular hours, long fasting between meals, and this followed by every kind of repletion. The trainers allow only two full and substantial meals in the day, namely, breakfast at eight, and dinner at two o'clock, according to Mr. Jackson; and at five o'clock, according to Mr. Hall, of Yorkshire. When the person cannot do without supper, a biscuit and a little cold meat are allowed at eight in the evening; but it is supposed that suppers of all kinds have an injurious effect upon the lungs, or, as they express it, on a man's wind. With deference, however, to these

authorities, an early, light, and nutritive supper would greatly benefit the trainee, and prevent the bad consequences to the wind, of going to bed with a full stomach. The breakfast is *à la fourchette*, that is, a meat breakfast. Those accustomed to tea or coffee to breakfast, will find this one of the hardest rules to comply with. The dinner also consists of meat. As relates to quantity, the trainees are allowed to eat as much as they please, and it may be remarked that, confined as they are to one diet, with little variety of cookery or training, there is very little danger of their eating too much. The stomach is very easily satisfied with a single dish. The ancient athletes, who did many very erroneous things, actually gorged themselves with food. It is remarked by Mr. Jackson, that little men eat as much as large men, and sometimes more; but this depends much on constitution and habit. Training sharpens the appetite, and therefore more food will be taken after it has been some time persevered in, than at first. One rule ought never to be dispensed with—viz., to have some evidence of the appetite, that a previous meal is digested before taking another.

**BREAD.**—Trainers should avoid giving their men London-made bread, which is any thing but the staff of life. Light country-made bread, well baked, and two days old, is what the boxer is to eat with his meat, and the trainer should take care to have dry biscuit always at hand; a small bit taken as soon as the eyes open in the morning, is an excellent absorbent of the accumulated mucus of the mouth, throat, and windpipe. And remember,

The opening of the eyes  
Is the signal to arise.

The potato is that thing which best corrects the evil effects of London-made bread, as it also absorbs



the oleaginous parts of the animal food; and whether our trainer and his man can or cannot procure country-made bread, they may, in either case, take good dry mealy potatoes with their meats, or mashed potatoes and milk alone (on physic days, &c.); nor will they hereby find inconvenience in the bowels, as to flatulency, which was so much deprecated by the trainers of the old school. Take no other vegetable, however, nor of potatoes an inordinate quantity.

**TRAINING FOR PEDESTRIANS.**—The pedestrian, who may be supposed in tolerable condition, enters upon his training with a regular course of physic, which consists of three doses. Glauber salts are generally preferred; and from one ounce and a half to two ounces are taken each time, with an interval of four days between each dose. After having gone through the course of physic, he commences his regular exercise, which is gradually increased as he proceeds in the training. When the object in view is the accomplishment of a pedestrian match, his regular exercise may be from twenty to twenty-four miles a day. He must rise at five in the morning, run half a mile at the top of his speed uphill, and then walk six miles at a moderate pace, coming in about seven to breakfast, which should consist of beef-steaks or mutton-chops, underdone, with stale bread and old beer. After breakfast, he must again walk six miles at a moderate pace, and at twelve lie down in bed without his clothes for half an hour. On getting up, he must walk four miles, and return by four to dinner, which should also be beef-steaks or mutton-chops, with bread and beer as at breakfast. Immediately after dinner, he must resume his exercise, by running half a mile at the top of his speed, and walking six miles at a moderate pace. He takes no more exercise for that day, but retires to bed

about eight, and next morning proceeds in the same manner.

After having gone on in this regular course for three or four weeks, the pedestrian must take a four-mile sweat, which is produced by running four miles, in flannel, at the top of his speed. Immediately on returning, a hot liquor is prescribed, in order to promote the perspiration, of which he must drink one English pint. It is termed "the sweating liquor," and is composed of the following ingredients, viz., one ounce of caraway-seed, half an ounce of coriander-seed, one ounce of root liquorice, and half an ounce of sugar-candy, mixed with two bottles of cider, and boiled down to one half. He is then put to bed in his flannels, and being covered with six or eight pairs of blankets and a feather-bed, must remain in this state from twenty-five to thirty minutes, when he is taken out and rubbed perfectly dry. Being then well wrapped in his great-coat, he walks out gently for two miles, and returns to breakfast, which, on such occasions, should consist of a roasted fowl. He afterwards proceeds with his usual exercise. These sweats are continued weekly, till within a few days of the performance of the match, or, in other words, he must undergo three or four of these operations. If the stomach of the pedestrian be foul, an emetic or two must be given, about a week before the conclusion of the training, and he is now supposed to be in the highest condition. Besides his usual or regular exercise, a person under training ought to employ himself in the intervals in every kind of exertion which tends to activity, such as cricket, bowls, throwing quoits, &c., so that, during the whole day, both body and mind may be constantly occupied. The diet is the next point of consideration, and it is very simple. As the intention of the trainer is to preserve the strength of the pe-

destruction, he must take care to keep him in good condition by means of nourishing food. Animal diet is alone prescribed, and beef and mutton are preferred. The lean or fat beef cooked in steaks, with very little salt, is the best, and it should be rather underdone, than otherwise. Mutton, being accounted easy of digestion, may be occasionally given, to vary the diet, and gratify the taste. The meat should be broiled. Biscuit and stale bread are the only preparations of vegetable matter which are permitted to be given; and every thing that induces flatulency is to be avoided. Veal and lamb are never allowed, nor pork, which operates as a laxative on some people; and all fat and greasy substances are prohibited, as they promote bile, and consequently injure the stomach. Vegetables, fish, butter, cheese, spices, eggs, except the yolk, taken raw in the morning, are all forbidden.

With respect to liquors, they must be always taken cold; and home-brewed beer, old, but not bottled, is the best. A little red wine, however, may be given to those who are not fond of malt liquor; but never more than half a pint after dinner. Too much liquor swells the abdomen, and of course injures the breath. The quantity of beer, therefore, should not exceed three pints during the whole day, and it must be taken with breakfast and dinner, no supper being allowed. Water is never given alone, and ardent spirits are strictly prohibited, however diluted. It is an established rule to avoid liquids as much as possible, and no more liquor of any kind is allowed to be taken than what is merely requisite to quench the thirst. Milk is never allowed, as it curdles on the stomach. Broths and soups require little digestion, weaken the stomach, and are attended by all the pernicious effects of other warm

and relaxing drinks. Soups are not used ; nor is any thing liquid taken warm, but gruel or broth, to promote the operation of the physic ; and the sweating, liquor mentioned above. The broth must be cooled in order to take off the fat, when it may be again warmed ; or beef-tea may be used in the same manner, with little or no salt. In the days between the purges, the pedestrian must be fed as usual, strictly adhering to the nourishing diet by which he is invigorated.

Profuse sweating is resorted to as an expedient for removing the superfluities of flesh and fat. Three or four sweats are generally requisite, and they may be considered the severest part of the process. Emetics are only prescribed if the stomach be disordered, which may sometimes happen when due care is not taken to proportion the quantity of food to the digestive powers. But, in general, the quantity of aliment is not limited by the trainer, but left entirely to the discretion of the pedestrian, whose appetite should regulate him in this respect. Although the chief parts of the training system depend upon Sweating, Exercise, and Feeding, yet the object to be obtained by the pedestrian would be defeated, if these were not adjusted, each to the other, and to his constitution. The skilful trainer will, therefore, constantly study the progress of his art, by observing the effect of the processes separately, and in combination. If a man retains his health and spirits during the process, improves in wind, and increases in strength, it is certain that the object aimed at will be obtained. But if otherwise, it is to be apprehended that some defect exists, through the unskilfulness or mismanagement of the trainer, which ought instantly to be remedied by such alterations as the circumstances of the case may demand. It is evident, therefore, that, in many instances, the trainer must be guided by his judgment, and that no fixed

rules of management can, with absolute certainty, be depended upon, for producing an invariable and determinate result. It is impossible to fix any precise period for the completion of the training process, as it depends upon the previous condition of the pedestrian; but from two to three months, in most cases, will be sufficient, especially if he be in tolerable condition at the commencement, and possessed of sufficient perseverance and courage to submit cheerfully to the privations and hardships to which he must unavoidably be subjected.

**TRAINING JOCKEYS.**—The manner of training jockeys is different from that which is applicable to pedestrians and pugilists. In regard to jockeys, it is generally wanting with the view to reduce their weight. This is produced by purgatives, emetics, sweats, and starvation. His bodily strength is scarcely of any importance, as they have only to manage the reins of the courser, whose fleetness generally depends upon the weight he carries; and the muscular power of the rider is of little importance in the races, provided it be equal to the fatigue of a three or four mile heat.

**CONDITION.**—The criterion by which it may be known whether a man be in good condition, or what is the same thing, has been properly trained, is the state of the skin, which becomes smooth, elastic, and well coloured, or transparent. The flesh is also firm, and difficult to be discoloured or puffed by blows, and the person thus well-trained and in good condition feels himself, as to body, all elasticity, strength, and lightness, and as to mind, confident, courageous, buoyant, and full of fine flowing spirits. In the progress of training his condition may be ascertained by the effects of the sweats, which, if his condition be good, cease to reduce his weight; and by the manner he runs one mile at the top of his speed. It is

as difficult to do this without puffing and showing other symptoms of exhaustion and incomplete training, as it is to walk a hundred miles; and therefore if he perform this short distance well, it may be concluded that his condition is perfect, or that he has derived all the advantages which can possibly result to him from the training process.

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE RING.

THE pages which follow under this title are perhaps the most useful part of this little compilation, inasmuch as they afford the means of ascertaining with the least possible trouble, not only the names of all the men who have figured as prize-fighters from the year 1788 to the present period, but the issue of the various matches in which they were engaged,—the amount of stakes fought for,—the time occupied in each battle,—the number of rounds,—the place of contest,—the date of meeting, or such other particulars as a faithful chronicle may be expected to furnish. To render this record as simple as possible, the names of the men have been alphabetically arranged, and their engagements follow in chronological order, so that the performances of each man are presented at one view. If the winner of a fight, the particulars are given under his own name; but if the loser, these particulars will be found under the name of his antagonist. The necessity of such a table has long been felt, and more especially as in modern times no accurate work of reference has existed; and those which have been published up to the year 1824 are presented in a mere chronological form, without classification, thereby imposing on the party desiring information on a particular battle, the labour of a long and often difficult search. As a means of deciding disputes, the value of this table, therefore, is obvious. It is not pretended that in the multitude of names and battles thus embraced, some errors may not be found—in fact from the variety of sources necessarily consulted, and the imperfect manner in which many of the provincial fights have been recorded; we anticipate that many imperfections exist; the correction of which we can only hope to effect in a *second edition*, and the editor earnestly invites the earliest possible notice of any mistakes or omissions which may be discovered, as it is his anxious desire to render the table as correct as possible. The recurrence of men of the same name has frequently led to confusion and the consequent misapplication of their engagements, which are capable of a simple remedy. Many fights may have taken place which have not been recorded in any journal, and which if they have been decided in the P. R. ought not to be omitted, and may be supplied if properly authenticated hereafter.

It may be said that the information contained in this Chronology is not sufficiently copious; but it should be borne in mind that economy combined with a brief notice of the "doings in the Ring" is all that has been aimed at. If the matter had been extended, the price of the book must have been increased in proportion, and thus the great object of general utility would have been frustrated, added to which, an unfair encroachment would have been made on the property of others.

# CHRONOLOGY OF THE RING,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED:

FROM 1785 TO 1846.

EXPLANATION OF CONTRACTIONS.—*J.* (Jew), *I.* (Irishman), *B.* (BLACK);  
*b.* (beat), *bn.* (beaten), *dr.* (drawn), *p.* (paid).

Each name occurs twice; and the particulars of the *fight, place, stakes, number of rounds, issue, and date*, will be found under the name of the winner.

**AARON, BARNEY. (J.)**—*b.* Stockman, Ned, *4l.* 40m. 39r. Blindley Heath, May 6, 1823.

—— *b.* Lenney, 25*l.* 15m. 11r. Arpendon Common, Aug. 5, 1823.

—— *b.* ditto, 50*l.* 55m. 15r. Moulsey Hurst, Nov. 11, 1823.

—— *b.* Redmond, F. 25*l.* 32m. 29r. Moulsey, Dec. 30, 1823.

—— *b.* Warren, 50*gs.* 23m. 29r. Colnbrook, April 6, 1824.

—— *p.* forfeit, Dick Curtis, Warwick, Nov. 23, 1824.

—— *bn.* by Matthewson, A.

—— *b.* Hares, Dick, 50*l.* 41r. Noman's Land, March 21, 1826.

—— *bn.* by Curtis, Dick.

—— received forfeit from Redmond, 50*l.* August 21, 1827.

—— *b.* Redmond, F., 50*l.* 72m. 42r. Noman's Land, Oct. 23, 1827.

—— *b.* Bateman, Marsh, 40*l.* Lansdowne Racecourse, July 4, 1828.

—— *bn.* by Jones, Harry.

—— *b.* Raines, Jem, 50*l.* a side, 28m. 13r. Knarstock Green, Essex, May 26, 1828.

—— *bn.* by Smith, Tom.

**ABBENOTT**—*bn.* by Bailey, Jem, Bristol.

—— *bn.* by Hudson's Black.

- ABBOTT, BILL.**—b. Hares, 10gs. 30m. Wimbledon, June 16, 1818.  
 ——— b. Smith, D. 20gs. 175m. 138r. opposite Woolwich, Feb. 2, 1819.  
 ——— bn. by West Country Dick.  
 ——— b. a Johnny Raw, 12gs. 80m. 40r. Epsom, Feb. 18, 1820.  
 ——— b. Pittman, 5*l.* 30m. 27r. Wimbledon, August 28, 1820.  
 ——— b. Oliver, Tom, 10gs. 54m. 33r. Moulsey Hurst, Nov. 6, 1821.  
 ——— b. Sampson, 50*l.* 47m. 43r. Moulsey, Dec. 18, 1821.  
 ——— dr. with Ward Jem, 50*l.* 2tr. Moulsey, Oct. 22, 1822.  
 ——— bn. by Larkins.  
 ——— b. Search, 5*l.* a side, 7r. Old Oak Common, June 26, 1822.

- ABRAHAMS. (J.)**—bn. by Dunn.  
 ——— b. Dunn, 2*tr.*, Lord-street, Liverpool, Jan. 1, 1822.

- ACTON, DICK (Snob).**—b. Nash the Baker, 20gs. 70m. 32r. Kilburn,  
 August 21, 1821.  
 ——— b. Evans, 20gs. 40m. 18r. near Edgware, August 29, 1821.  
 ——— bn. by Kendrick, (B.)  
 ——— b. Kendrick, 25gs. 35m. 32r. Moulsey Hurst, Feb. 23, 1822.  
 ——— bn. by Ward, Jem.  
 ——— bn. by Crawley, Peter.  
 ——— bn. by Nicholls, Jack.

- ADAMS, JACK.\***—b. Pick, 5*l.* a side, 17m. 12r. Horsham Green,  
 Nov. 23, 1820.  
 ——— b. Richmond (Young), a purse, 21m. 13r. Colney Heath,  
 May 24, 1831.  
 ——— bn. by Smith, Tom.  
 ——— b. Donovan, 25*l.* a side, 36m. 17r. Cockfoster, August 9, 1831.  
 ——— b. Jones, Jack, 5*l.* a side, 80m. 9r. near Liverpool, Oct. 24,  
 1832.  
 ——— b. Smith, Tom, 50*l.* a side, 41½m. 14r. Greenstreet Green,  
 Kent, Oct. 21, 1834.  
 ——— bn. by Lane, Hammer.  
 ——— bn. by Owen Swift, Bois de Boulogne, near Paris.  
 ——— bn. by Owen Swift, second time, Villiers.—(See SWIFT for  
 consequences.)

\* Previous to the above fight, Adams fought and beat Scotch Fletcher, 5*l.* a side, 45m. Regents Park.—The Welch Champion (Lewis Morris), 5*l.* a side, at Holloway.—The Pie Boy, alias Jem Long, 5*l.* a side, Hamstead Heath.—Jem Donahoe, 5*l.* a side, Bayswater.—Dick Carter, 10*l.* a side, Bayswater.—Middy Fuller, a purse of 10*l.* Moulsey Hurst, and Jem Gardner, 10*l.* at Peckham Rye. The dates of these fights are not on record.



**ADAMS, E. (Young).**—b. an aspirant at Villiers, near Vincennes,  
France, purse.

—— b. Ford, Tom, Bois de Boulogne, near Paris.

—— b. Tom Smith.—(East End Sailor), 25*l*. a side, 25*m*. 18*r*. near  
Northfleet, Essex, March 24, 1840.

—— b. Forsey, Jack, 25*l*. a side, 145*m*. 85*r*. near Woking Common,  
July 21, 1840.

**ADAMS, BUTCHER.**—bn. by Rasher.

—— bn. by Lancaster Jack.

**ADAMS (a Novice).**—b. Mayfield, 20*l*. a side, 19*r*. Colney Heath,  
June 5, 1832.

**ADDAMS, TOM.**—bn. by Cullen, Jem.

**ADRIAN.**—b. Malaban, 17*m*. 15*r*. Marson Bridge, near Nuncaton,  
June 23, 1833.

—— bn. by Randall, Joe.

—— b. Randall, Bob, 160*l*. a side, 63*m*, 34*r*. Kenilworth, Oct. 19,  
1830.

—— bn. by Betteridge, Bill.

—— bn. by ditto.

**ALCOCK.**—b. Thorney, 4*r*. Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, Feb. 8, 1793.

**ALDRIDGE.**—bn. by Jones, Tom.

**ALEXANDER, DICK.**—b. Homer, 10*gs*. 20*m*. 11*r*. Twickenham,  
April 6, 1816.

—— b. Lancaster, H. 20*gs*. 33*m*. 20*r*. Moulsey Hurst, April 24, 1816.

**ALEXANDER, J. (Gamekeeper).**—b. Ford, 20*gs*. 70*m*. 50*r*. Hayes,  
Middlesex, June 12, 1812.

—— bn. by Painter, Ned.

**ALLEN.**—bn. by Twoey.

—— b. Twoey, 17*l*. a side, 63*r*. Hurley Bottom, Berks, Dec. 30, 1828.

—— bn. by Swift, Owen.

—— bn. by Lazarus.

**ALLEN, BILL (Oxford).**—bn. by Bristol, Sam.

**ALLENBOROUGH (of Nottingham).**—bn. by Price.

**ALLISTON.**—bn. by Ward, Joe.

**AMOS, CHARLES.**—bn. by Mason, Joe.

- ANDERSON.—bn. by Foots, Sam.  
 ——— bn. by Rubens, Solomon.
- ANDERSON.—bn. by Watson, Bob.  
 ——— bt Tight, Tom, 6m. Wengrave; Jan, 4, 1700.
- ANDERSON, SCOTCH.—bt Parish, 50l. a side, 48r. 50m. Hradloway,  
 Gloucestershire, Dec. 9, 1838.
- APPLEBEE, JEM.—bn. by Cross, Jenn.  
 ——— bn. by Merryman, Sam.
- APPLEFOAD, TOM (The Pipe-maker).—b. Keats, John, 10l. a side,  
 60m. near Bristol, Feb 7, 1831.
- APPLETREE.—bn. by Greenfield.
- ARNALL, JAMES.—b. Goodwin, Richd. Boston, June 8, 1836.
- ARNOED, H.—bn. by Mess, the Tinman.
- ASHE.—bn. by Jackson, Allan.
- ASTELL (Brick-maker).—bn. by Hall, of Birmingham.
- ATCHELER, JACK.—b. Curtis, Jack, 10gs. 97m. near Walworth,  
 Sept. 4, 1815.
- ATKINSON, BILL.—bn. by Hill.  
 ——— b. Randall, Joe; 20l. a side, 41r. Leicesters; March 10; 1829.  
 ——— dr. with Stockman, Ned, June 16, 1829.  
 ——— b. Trezman, a posse, 45m. Breaston, Notts. July 14, 1829.  
 ——— b. Wootton, 50l. to 45l. 90m. 73r. Gt. Dalby, Leicestershire,  
 April 8, 1830.  
 ——— b. Parkes, 25l. a side, 56m. 37r. Measham, Leicestershire,  
 March 28, 1831.  
 ——— b. Wootton, 50l. a side, 180m. 96r. Sawley, Notts. June 26,  
 1832.  
 ——— bn. by Swift, Owen.  
 ——— b. Lazarus, 10l. a side, 18m. 12r. near Nottingham; March 24,  
 1834.  
 ——— b. Murphy, Ned; 25l. a side 23r. 50m. Ives Heath; Nov. 12,  
 1834.  
 ——— b. Merryman; Sam; 50l. a side, 180m. 34r. Willoughby-on-  
 the-Wolds, Nov. 27, 1837.
- ATKINSON.—bn. by Richmond, Bill.
- AVERY.—bn. by Byrne, S.

**AXON**.—bn. by Pixton.

**AYRES, DICK**.—(See HARRIS)

**BAILEY, JEM**, (Bristol).—b. Abbenott, 13l. 4r. Chertsey, July 26, 1824.

—— bn. by Charles.

—— b. Clarks, 26l. a. side, 120m. 117r. Glascoed, near Newport, Monmouth, Oct. 25, 1827.

—— bn. by Charles.

—— b. Cooke, 25l. 36m. 53r. Marchfield, Gloucestershire, August 17, 1822.

—— bn. by Rogers, John.

—— bn. by Castles, Bob.

—— bn. by Rogers, Luke.

**BAILEY, JEM** (Irish).—b. Donaghoe, 25l. a. side, 21m. 22. Hollow Meadow, near Sheffield, July 3, 1826.

**BAILEY, JEM** (Irish).—b. Lowells, 23m. 26r. Rannham Road, Kent, May 7, 1828.

**BAILEY, JEM** (Irish).—b. Cliff, Mad. St. and passage, 120m. 35r. near Cambridge, Nov. 22, 1828.

—— bn. by Bransy.

—— bn. by Bransy, but recovered back his stake by an action at law.

—— b. Naughton, Jack, 10l. a. side, 7m. 8r. Tranderton, Suffolk, August 3, 1829.

—— bn. by Ward, Nick, foul blow.

**BAINBRIDGE, JEM** (of the Potteries).—bn. by James, Charles.

**BAISON, JEM**.—b. Galants, George, 10l. a. side, 120m. (minutes time) 119r. near Manchester, April 20, 1829.

**BAKER, TOM**.—b. Cox, 10l. a. side, 30m. near Towcester, August 26, 1824.

**BAKER, BILL**.—b. Brunwood, 50l. a. side, 48m. 19r. Fearwood, near Wolverhampton, May 1, 1822.

—— b. Burton, Joe, 25l. a. side, 75m. 31r. Whirley, near Wolverhampton, Dec. 7, 1820.

—— b. Hill, Timer, 10l. a. side, 40m. 22r. Goswell Road, near Wolverhampton, Sept. 22, 1827.

**BAKER.**—bn. by Dutch Sam.

**BAKEWELL, JACK.**—bn. by Ward, Bill.

**BALCHE.**—bn. by Turner, Ned.

**BALDWIN, CALEB.**—dr. with Jones, Tom.

—— b. Kelly, (L.) 20gs. 13m. 13r. Wimbledon, Dec. 23, 1800.

—— b. Lee the Butcher, 23m. 21r. Hurley Bottom, Nov. 25, 1801.

—— b. O'Donnell, 50l. Sr. Wimbledon Common, Oct. 21, 1802.

—— bn. by Dutch Sam.

—— dr. with Ryan, Jun.

—— dr. with Bristow (B.) 4gs. 13r. Combe Wood, May 26, 1816.

—— died Nov. 8, 1827, aged 58.

**BALDWIN, NED (Whiteheaded Bob).**—bn. by Ward, Jem.

—— b. Delay, 50l; 43m. 25r. Moulsey Hurst, Feb. 11, 1824.

—— bn. by Neale, Ned.

—— p. forfeit to Neale, Ned, July 26, 1824.

—— b. Cooper, G. 200l. a side, 23m. 21r. Knowle, Maidenhead,  
July 5, 1825.

—— bn. by Burn, Jem.

—— b. Burn, Jem, 100l. a side, 90m. 88r. Ruscombe Lake, Berks.  
July 3, 1827.

—— dr. with Neale, Ned (magisterial interference, and fight postponed to May 28).—See NEALE, NED.

—— b. Neale, Ned, 250l. a side, 71m. 66r. Neman's Land, May 26,  
1828.

—— died in 1831, at the Coach and Horses, St. Martin's Lane.

**BALLARD, TOM.**—bn. by M<sup>c</sup>Carthy, Jem.

—— bn. by Stockman.

**BALLARD.**—b. Brannen, 45m. Highgate Common, Jan. 1, 1810.

—— b. Dixon, 48m. Moulsey Hurst, May 31, 1810.

—— b. Dixon, Old Oak Common, Nov. 15, 1810.

—— bn. by Hall.

—— bn. by Smith, James.

—— dr. with Lazarus (J.) 36m. Combe Warren, Feb. 6, 1816.

—— bn. by Hudson, David.

**BALL, HARRY.**—bn. by Lane, Jack.

**BAILS, HARRY (of Norwich).**—bn. by Merryman, Samuel.

—— bn. by Cricknell, Richard.

—— bn. by William Wall.

BAMFORD.—bn. by Hill, Dick.

BANBURY, FISHMONGER.—bn. by Biester Groom.

BANDY, TOM.—bn. by Clock, Hackey.

BANKS, JEM.—bn. by Flynn, Paddy.

BANKS, TOM.—bn. by Cabbage.

BARBER, JAMES.—b. Bow, H. a purse, 55r. 77m. near Basingstoke,  
July 1, 1828.

BARBER.—b. Hurley, Whetstone, 1829.  
—— b. Startin, Jas. (fatal), 44r. near Walsall, Feb. 26, 1823.

BARBER, KIT (Groom).—bn. by Belasco, (J.)

BARLOW, W.—bn. by Hudson, Josh.  
—— b. Pootle, 40l. 18m. 9r. near Bawtry, Yorkshire, Nov. 5, 1823.

BARNES, DAVID (Butcher).—bn. by Matthewson, A.

BARNES.—bn. by Woodward.

BARROW.—bn. by Stockman.

BARRY.—bn. by M'Keevor.  
—— b. M'Nolty, 10l. a side, 77m. 39r. Colney Heath, May 30, 1827.

BARTHOLOMEW, JACK.—b. Firby, 5gs. 50m. 13r. Hounslow,  
June 8, 1795.

—— bn. by Wood, Bill.

—— b. Owen, 25gs. 30m. Sunbury Common, Aug. 21, 1797.

—— dr. with Belcher, Jem.

—— bn. by Belcher, Jem.

BATEMAN, MARSH.—bn. by Aaron, Barney.

BATH (The Post-boy).—bn. by Perdue.

BAYLIS.—dr. with Griffiths, 40l. 240m. 213r. Sutton Coldfield, Oct. 16,  
1816.

**BEACH**.—bn. by Britton.

—— bn. by Britton, second fight.

**BEARD**.—b. Crowe, 20l. a side, 30m. fatal to Crowe, Old Oak Common, Oct. 1, 1837.

**BEAUMONT** (alias, Sergeant).—b. Wadsworth, a purse, 12m. near Huddersfield, May 1, 1838.

—— b. Hackney, Bill, of Hull, Salters Brook, 25l. a side, 20r. 25m. Aug. 21, 1839.

**BECKETT**.—b. Parkinson, 140m. 40r. Castle Hill, near Stockport, March 25, 1837.

**BECKLEY**.—dr. with Clarke, 56m. 40r. Wimbledon Common, Oct. 27, 1838.

**BEEF, A-LA-MODE**.—dr. with Holmes, Jack.

**BEEB, GEORGE**.—bn. by Webb, Bill.

**BELASCO, ABY. (J)**.—b. Hudson, J. 10gs. 20m. near Woolwich, 1817.

—— b. Payne, Jack, 8gs. 17m. 16r. Moulsey Hurst, April 3, 1817.

—— bn. by Reynolds, Tom.

—— bn. by Randall, Jack.

—— bn. by Davis, Cy.

—— b. the Whitchcomb Man, 20gs. 12m. Cheltenham, April 7, 1818.

—— b. Townsend, Joe, 10gs. 24m. Coventry, Dec. 9, 1818.

—— dr. with Sampson, 54gs. 11r. Petter's Street, Essex, Feb. 22, 1820.

—— b. Sampson (glove fight), 9r. Martin-street, Feb. 20, 1820.

—— b. Hudson, J. (room fight), 5l. 40m. 35r. Norwich, July 19, 1820.

—— bn. by Sampson.

—— b. Halton, 50l. 27m. 11r. Harpenden, April 8, 1822.

—— bn. by Sampson.

**BELASCO, ISRAEL. (J)**.—bn. by Brown, Ned.

—— b. Barlee, Kit, 50l. 48m. 41r. Tarbury Common, Sept. 15, 1819.

—— b. Saunders, 10l. 37m. 14r. Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 30, 1821.

—— bn. by Matthewson, A.

- BELCHER, HENRY.**—b. Britton, 20m. near Bristol, March 6, 1778.  
 — b. Jones, T. 25gs. 33m. Wormwood Scrubs, April 12, 1799.  
 — dr. with Bartholomew, Jack, 20l. Uthelidge road, Aug. 15, 1799.  
 — b. Bartholomew, Jack, 300gs. 20m. 17r. Finchley Common,  
 May 15, 1800.  
 — b. Gamble, 50gs. 7m. 15r. Wimbledon, Dec. 22, 1800.  
 — b. Bourke (turn up), 19m. Wimbledon, July 13, 1801.  
 — b. Bourke 100gs. 25m. 16r. Hurley Bottom, Nov. 25, 1801.  
 — met Bourke at Gravelthorpe, for 1450l.; put off, but beat him in  
 a turn-up at Camberwell Fair, Aug. 19, 1802; adjourned to next  
 day, when he beat him in 14r.—subscription, 30gs.  
 — b. Firby 100 gs. 20m. 11r. near Linton, Essex, April 12, 1803.  
 — bn. by Pearce.  
 — bn. by Cribb, Tom.  
 — lost his eye playing rackets, July 24, 1803. Died July, '30,  
 1811 aged 31.
- BELCHER, TOM.**—b. Warr, jun. 23m. 19r. Tothill Fields, June 26,  
 1804.  
 — bn. by Ryan, Bill.  
 — b. O'Donnell, 20gs. 15r. Shepperton, Surrey, April 27, 1805.  
 — b. Ryan, jun. 25gs. 50m. 29r. near Chertsey, June 4, 1805.  
 — bn. by Dutch Sam, Feb. 6, 1806.  
 — dr. with ditto, July 28, 1807.  
 — bn. by ditto, August 21, 1807.  
 — b. Dogherty, 10gs. 45m. 33r. Epsom Downs, April 14, 1808.  
 — b. Cropley, 50gs. 56m. 34r. Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 25, 1808.  
 — b. Farnborough, 20m. Epsom Downs, Feb. 1, 1809.  
 — b. Silverthorne, 100gs. and 50l. 19m. 7r. Crawley Heath, June 6,  
 1811.  
 — b. Dogherty, 100gs. 35m. 26r. Carragh of Kildare, April 23,  
 1813.  
 — took farewell benefit, May 20, 1814, previous to going to the  
 Castle Tavern, Holborn.  
 — b. Scroggins, 20m. 8r. Castle Tavern, April 16, 1822.
- BELCHER, NED.**—b. Jones the Coachey, Padnall Corner, Epping  
 Forest, June 5, 1802.
- BELLAMY (a Drover).**—b. Harrison, Barnard, 20m. Islington Fields,  
 Jan. 1, 1826.
- BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.**—First Published March 3, 1822.  
 — A service of Plate voted to the Editor, at the Castle Tavern,  
 Holborn, July 18, 1833.
- BENBOW, JAMES.**—b. Edwards, T. 4r. at Llangollen, Sept. 1837.

**BELTON.**—b. Weaver, Bill, 10gs. 35m. Stanmore-Road, March 12,  
1822.

**BENBOW.**—bn. by Stocks, Byng.

**BENDIGO.**—(See THOMPSON, Wm.)

**BENNETT G.**—bn. by Crowther, John.

**BENNIWORTH, JACK** (The Essex Champion).—bn. by a Bricklayer.

—— bn. by Hudson, J.

—— bn. by Garroll, Jem.

**BENTLEY, JEM.**—b. the Liverpool Lily, 20l. a side, 88m. 27r.  
Marshfield, near Bristol, Nov. 4, 1830.

**BERESFORD.**—b. Lawson, 40l. 45m. 34r. Egham, Aug. 25, 1825.

**BERGEN.**—bn. by Tierney.

**BERRIDGE.**—bn. by Burke, Deaf.

**BERRYMAN.**—bn. by Marshall, Netts.

**BERRY, GINGER** (of Coventry).—bn. by Stothard, Jem.

—— bn. by Courtmay.

—— bn. by Betteridge.

**BERRY** (of St. Giles's).—bn. by Stocks, Byng.

**BETTERIDGE, BILL.**—b. Adrian, 20l. a side, 150m. 97r. Longford,  
Nov. 9, 1830.

—— b. Adrian, 100l. a side, 120m. 84r. between Coventry and  
Nuneaton, April 5, 1831.

—— b. Berry, 50l. 46r. Fillongley near Coventry, Dec. 15, 1831.

**BEVAN, JOE**—bn. by Brown, Ned.

—— bn. by Cooke.

**BIG BEN.**—See BRYAN.

**BILL** (The Pie-man).—bn. by Tom the Tinman.

**BILLINGHAM, THOS.**—bn. by Robt. Wade.

**BINKS, J.**—bn. by Davis, Harry.



- BIRCHALL, JOE** (Pipemaker).—b. Kelsaw, 40m. 40r. North Shore, Chester.
- b. Roberts, 35m. 30r. (dates not known.)
- b. Tunney, P., 25*l.* a side, 60m. 102r. Holly Bush, near Chester, Jan. 2, 1832.
- b. Freeman, 25*l.* to 20*l.* 85m. 75r. Hill Bottom, near Manchester, (stakes drawn,) Aug. 12, 1833 (foul blow by Freeman).
- b. Jeffries, 10*l.* a side, 35m. 15r. Holsall Moss. Ring broken in, Birchall got stakes.
- b. Peter Taylor, Woore, Shropshire, (adjourned fight,) 50*l.* a side, 55m. 15r. Nov. 13, 1838; stakes divided.
- BIRMINGHAM BAKER.**—bn. by Rough Robin.
- BICESTER GROOM.**—b. Banbury Fishmonger, March 27, 1838, Bicester, purse.
- BISBON, DICK.**—Fought Dunn, Terrance, 20*l.* a side, 1*h.* 15m. 75r. Moss Bank, near St. Helen's, (ring broken in,) July 31, 1836.
- BISHOP, WM.**—bn. by Edwards, Ed.
- BISHOP.**—b. Daniels, 60m. near Holt, Norfolk, March 6, 1796.
- BISHOP.**—b. Triggs, 75m. 57r. Chichester, March 12, 1827.
- BISSELL, JONATHAN.**—(See GAS, YOUNG.)
- BITTON, ISAAC. (J.)**—b. Jones, Tom, 22m. Wimbledon, July 31, 181.
- dr. with Maddox, 20gs. 70m. 74r. Wimbledon, Dec. 13, 1802.
- b. Wood, 50gs. 36r. Wilsden Green, July 16, 1801.
- ~~bn. by Dutch Sam.~~
- died Feb. 1839.
- BLACKETT.**—bn. by Turner.
- BLACK, JEMMY.**—bn. by Flowers.
- b. Gosling, 10gs. 30m. Hounslow, Oct. 1805.
- BLACK, FRANK.**—b. Bury, 8*l.* 132m. 142r. Old Oak Common, May 7, 1818.
- b. Three-fingered Jack, 5gs. 11r. Hale, Middlesex, Sept. 18, 1818.
- bn. by Pitchpot, Jack.
- BLACK-HEADED BOB.**— b. Tute (J.) 2*l.* 60m. Old Oak Common, May, 29, 1826.

- BLACKY, TOM.**—b. Edwards, Bill, 20*l.* a side, 60*m.* 50*r.* Whittle Hill, Lancashire, Oct. 25, 1836.
- BLAIZE, BISHOP.**—bn. by Cary.
- BLAKE, TOM.**—bn. by same.
- BLIGH.**—bn. by Martin.
- BLACKMAN.**—bn. by Delay, Maurice.
- BLISSETT.**—b. Brown, 10*l.* and a purse, 20*m.* 23*r.* Fisher Street, Sussex, Sept. 25, 1828.  
 —— bn. by Flynn, Paddy.  
 —— bn. by Burke, Deaf.
- BLIZARD.**—b. Farrell, a purse, 3*r.* Old Oak Common, Aug. 11, 1828.
- BLOUNT, BOB.**—b. Kelly, Bill, 2*l.* 10*r.* Nottingham Park, May 23, 1831.
- BLUNT.**—b. Godfrey, 200*gs.* Derby, Feb. 13, 1798.
- BOND, C.**—bn. by Jos. Harvey.
- BONNER.**—bn. by Harry Timms.
- BONE, BILL.**—b. Crockey, 40*gs.* 35*m.* 25*r.* near Ilford, Essex, Dec. 5, 1816.
- BONNIFACE, JONATHAN.**—dr. with Granby, Swinton, near Manchester, Oct. 13, 1829.
- BOONE (The Soldier).**—bn. by Carter.
- BOONE, BILL.**—and Johnson (Somers Town), 20*gs.* Epping Forest, June 17, 1822.
- BOOTH, JOHN.**—bn. by Greaves, Robert.
- BOOTH, BILL (Birmingham).**—b. Henry Smith (the "Promising Youth"), 10*l.* 35*r.* Bell Hag, near Sheffield, Dec. 31, 1838.
- BOOTS, JACK.**—bn. by Cookey.  
 —— bn. by Scroggins, Jack.

**BOSCOE.**—bn. by Magee.

—— b. Magee, 100*l.* a side, 37*m.* 35*r.* Chester, Oct. 10, 1825.

**BOSTICK.**—b. Smith, Tom (fatal), Copenhagen Fields, July 9, 1824.

**BOSTOCK, JOE** (Nuneaton).—b. Shelton, George ("the Game-un" of Coventry), Finningley, near Birmingham, 25*l.* a side, 90*r.* 2*h.* 25*m.* (minute time), June 10, 1830.

**BOULTER.**—b. Brick, 50*l.* a side, 105*m.* 73*r.* Brockeridge, April 30, 1820.

**BOURKE, JOE** (alias Berks).—b. Christian, 55*m.* 22*r.* Hyde Park, Sept. 18, 1797.

—— bn. by Belcher, Jem.

—— bn. by Belcher, Jem.

—— bn. by Pearce, Henry.

—— bn. by Pearce, Henry.

—— bn. by Deplige, Dick.

**BOW, HENRY.**—bn. by Barber, James.

**BOWEN** (the Caulker).—b. Hudson, J. 5*gs.* 17*m.* Chatham, March 25, 1819.

—— bn. by Hudson, J.

**BOYCE** (Oxford Pet).—b. Cooper (Westminster Lad), Bicester purse, 58*m.* March 27, 1838.

**BOWERS, WILLIAM** (Leeds).—bn. by Mills, William.

**BRADY. (L.)**—b. Ryan, sen. 20*gs.* 20*m.* Islington, April 1, 1805.

**BRAG, YOUNG** (the Yorkshire Pet).—dr. with Jones (Welch Ch.), 25*l.* a side, 53*m.* 8*r.* Dewsbury, near Huddersfield, May 13, 1832. (Beaks interfered, and stopped the fight.)

**BRAMBLE, BILL.**—bn. by Hedson.

**BRANDRICK, GEO.** (Lane-end Champion).—b. Haywood, Tom, 50*l.* 21*r.* Canneck Heath, April 7, 1835.

—— bn. by Caton, Ned (foul blow).

—— bn. by Jones, Charles.

—— b. Caton, Ned, 10*l.* 75*m.* 38*r.* Knutton Heath, near Newcastle, Aug. 16, 1837.

- BRANNAN, CHAS.**—b. Jack-o'-the-Green, 11gs. 65m. Wilsden Green, June, 1865.  
 — b. Thompson the Tinman, 2gs. 20m. Harley Fields, 1866.  
 — b. Renny, 10gs. 110m. Wilsden Green, Sept. 6, 1868.  
 — b. Eldridge, 10gs. 16m. Wilsden Green, March 2, 1869.  
 — bn. by Ballard.  
 — dr. with Dixon, 20gs. 30m. Wilsden Green, April 12, 1816.
- BRASSEY (of Bradford), (alias Leechman, John).**—b. Hartley, Thomas, 2l. a side, 75m. Eccles Moor, 1831.  
 — bn. by Patterson, Ned, 3l. 5s. a side, 85m. 72r. August 14, 1831.  
 — b. Ireson, George, of Salford, near Manchester, 5l. a side, 20m. May, 1833.  
 — fought Young Winterflood (of Nottingham), 5l. a side, Harper Hag, near Manchester; hard fight of upwards of an hour, and ended in a wrangle, May, 1833.  
 — b. Bailey, Jem (the Irishman), 10l. a side, 71m. 71r. Beldon Moor, April 24, 1835.  
 — b. Scruten, Tom (the Yorkshire Champion), 20l. a side, 20m, 17r. Jan. 11, 1836.  
 — bn. by Bendigo (alias Thompson), 25l. a side, 1h. 10m. Stockmoor, near Sheffield, (foul blow).  
 — b. Bailey, Jem, 25l. a side, 71r. Hales Green, near Pulham, Norfolk. Bailey sued the stakeholder, and recovered his own money.  
 — b. Young Langan of Liverpool, 50l. a side, 75r. Woodhead, Cheahire.
- BREAN.**—b. Harvey, 7gs. 16r. Stanmore Road, March 13, 1822.
- BRENNAN.**—bn. by Fitzmaurice.
- BRIAN (of Westminster).**—b. Hood (Young), 30m: near Edgware, Dec. 4, 1835.
- BRIARLY, JAMES.**—b. Symons, 50l. a side, 34r. Seaton Carew, Durham, Oct. 26, 1833.
- BRICK.**—bn. by Boulter.
- BRICKLAYER (A).**—b. Benniworth, Jack, 10l. 43r. near Maldon, Sept: 21. 1818.
- BRIDGER (of Maidstone).**—bn. by Lockyer.
- BRIGHTON BILL.**—(See PHELPS.)
- BRISTOL BAKER (DAVIS, MIKE).**—b. Jack the Cobbler, 10l. a side, 48r. Colney Heath, Jan. 13, 1829.  
 — b. Mason, Ned, 5l. a side, Harpenden Common, May 19, 1829.  
 — bn. by Hinton.  
 — bn: by Lenny, Jack.

BRISTOL MAN, (A).—bn. by Gas (Young):

BRISTOW B.—dr. with Baldwin, Caleb.

—— b. Little Tom, 20gs. 33m. 19r. near Holloway, July 19, 1817.

—— bn. by Pug:

BRITTEN.—bn. by Smith, Tom.

—— b. Beach, 10l. a side, 75m. 43r. Northfleet, Aug. 5, 1834.

—— b. Beach, 20l. a side, 40m. 15r. Grays, Essex, May 23, 1839.

BRITTON, TOM (Liverpool).—bn. by Hampson, Bob.

—— b. Corbett, 50l. a side, 50m. 19r. near Newcastle, Jan. 13, 1835.

—— dr. with Molyneux (Young), 50l. a side, 247m. 200r. near Newcastle, Feb. 9, 1836.

—— Met Tass Parker, Woore, Staffordshire, 100l. a side: after the 33d round a dispute arose respecting Parker's falling, and, fight deferred to Jan. 1, 1839, were again to meet on March 5, at Wem, Shropshire. Britton arrested,—held to bail for 12 months. Stake-holder appointed a third meeting for April 5, 1840.—Beaks interfered; no fight.

—— bn. by Parker, Tass.

*Brillon (Bristol) by by Belcher J.*

*by Dutch Sam*

BROCK.—bn. by Stewart.

BROADWAY, S.—bn. by Goulby, W.

BROADHEAD, BILL.—bn. by Moulds, Bill.

BROOKERY, MIKE.—b. Driscoll, 10l. a side, 31m. 21r. Old Oak Common, Aug. 27, 1827.

—— bn. by Merryman, Sam.

BROOKS, JEM.—b. Mortlock, Dick, 113m. Copenhagen Fields, May 5, 1834.

BROOKS, BOB (Kile Bull).—bn. by Manchester, Jack.

BROOME, JOHNNY (Young Ducrow), of Birmingham.—b. Spilsbury, Chas. 10l. a side, 63m. 30r. Sutton Coldfield, Jan. 26, 1835.

—— b. Gallett.

—— b. Jones Charly, 50l. a side, 31r. 36m. Woore, near Newcastle, May 21, 1839.

—— b. M'Ginty, 30l. a side, 150m. 70r. July 1, 1840, near Glasgow,

BROWN, NED (Sprig of Myrtle).—b. Belasco, J. 31m. 30r. Moulsey Hurst, July 23, 1817.

—— b. Gillham, 10gs. 62m. Peter street, Westminster, Feb. 1819.

**BROWN, NED** (continued).—bn. by Herton.

—— bn. by Woodward.

—— bn. by Lenny Jack.

—— b. Bunn (the Pink), 11l. 33m. Roams, Holborn, June 23, 1820.

—— bn. by Curtis, Dick.

—— b. Horsham, 20l. 35m. 23r. Mitcham Common, April 24, 1821.

—— b. Bunn, 50l. 19½m. 15r. Meulsey Hurst, Oct. 30, 1821.

—— bn. by Lenny.

—— b. Bunn, 25l. 7m. Woolwich, May 21, 1822.

—— b. Stockman, Ned, 25l. 16r. Hayes, Middlesex, Aug. 14, 1822.

—— b. Copley, Tom, 10l. 17r. Kentish Town, May 10, 1824.

—— b. Scott, for a purse, 33m. fatal to Scott—Colnbrook, Nov. 9,  
1824.

—— bn. by Rubens, Solomon.

—— b. Bevan, Joe, 10l. a side, 62m. 30r. Whetstone, March 17, 1829.

—— bn. by Swift, Owen.

—— b. the Fulham Baker, 5l. a side, 10r. Wimbledon Common,  
April 30, 1833.

—— bn. by the Chelsea Doctor.

—— dr. with Chelsea Doctor, Nov. 5, 1836.

**BROWN** (a Butcher).—b. Dutch Sam, Wimbledon, 1805.

**BROWN, SAWNEY**.—b. Paton, Jemmy, 2gs. 48r. Glasgow, Feb. 4,  
1825.

**BROWN, BIG** (of Bridgnorth).—b. Shelton, 100l. a side 15m. 15r.  
Plumb Park, Stony Stratford, July 12, 1825.

—— bn. by Sampson.

—— b. Dobbell, 300l. to 250l. 22m. 17r. Deukhill Farm, near Bridg-  
north, March 24, 1829.

—— b. Dobbell, 200l. a side, 21m. 4r. Crowborough, Sussex, Nov. 30,  
1829.

Robbed of his fight with Sampson by a mob after 27r. at Doncaster,  
1831; action against Beardsworth of Birmingham, stakeholder, for  
giving up the stakes, and recovered at the Stafford assizes; damages  
200l. March 12, 1832.

**BROWN, S**.—bn. oy Clarke, J.

**BROWN** (a Fly-boy).—b. Owen, 2l. 25m. 25r. Epping Forest, July 17,  
1827.

**BROWN, JEM** (Go-cart Man).—bn. by Lenny.

—— bn. by Wallace, Jack.

—— bn. by Stevens.

**BROWN, JEM** (continued).—Tried and convicted as second of Phelps (Brighton Bill), Hertford, three months' imprisonment, July 13, 1838.

——— received forfeit from Jack Lenny, 25*l.*, in consequence of Lenny's not being at the place appointed for the fight, March 31, 1840.

**BROWN, JOHN** (a Springmaker).—bn. by Pincott, Daniel.

**BROWN, JOHN** (Northampton Baker).—bn. by Blissett.

——— bn. by Hackney; Bill: fatal to Brown, who died the same night; and Hackney fled to Holland. At the coroner's inquest, the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against all the parties concerned in the fight.

**BROWN, JOHN**.—bn. by Forbister: fatal to Brown, who was killed in the 37*r.* and conveyed to Durham, May 22, 1828. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Robert Forbister.

**BRUMWOOD**.—bn. by Baker, Bill.

**BRYAN, BIG BEN**.—b. the Fighting Grenadier, Bloomsbury, Oct. 21, 1786.

——— b. Corbally, 50*gs.* Knavestock, Dec. 21, 1788.

——— b. Jacobs, 36*m.* Banbury, Oxfordshire, Dec. 23, 1789.

——— b. Tring (big porter at Carlton House), 10*gs.* 19*m.* Dartford, Dec. 1789.

——— dr. with Hooper, 50*l.* 21*m.* 180*r.* near Newbury, Aug. 26, 1790.

——— b. Johnson, 500*gs.* 21*m.* 18*r.* Wrotham, Kent, Jan. 17, 1791.

**BRYAN**.—b. Murray, 5*l.* a side, 55*m.* Whetstone, Nov. 13, 1832.

**BRYANT**.—bn. by Chip.

**BUCK, JEM** (Ensham Pet).—b. Groves of Witney, 40*m.* 27*r.* at Ensham, March 4, 1839.

**BUCK HARRY**.—b. Rooles of Witney, for a purse, the same place and time.

**BUCKLER, THOMAS**.—bn. by William White.

**BUCKLEY, JAMES**.—b. White, George, 5*l.* a side, 22*r.* Manchester Race-course, Oct. 27, 1828.

**BUCKSTONE** (Mason).—bn. by Hawkevell: fatal.

- BUFTON, DAN.**—bn. by Marshall, Ned.
- BULLER, FRED.**—b. Thomas, Ned, 12m. 5r. Isle of Dogs, May 1, 1826.
- BULLOCK.**—bn. by Hall, B.
- BULLOCK, JACK.**—b. Willites, Harry, 10l. 20m. 21r. Camphill Common, Sept. 4, 1837.
- BUNDOLLOCK.**—bn. by Rough Robin.
- BUNN JEM (Pink of Bow).**—b. a sailer, 5gs. 42m. 25r. near Ilford,  
Dec. 15, 1816.
- bn. by Brawn, Ned.
- bn. by ditto.
- bn. by ditto.
- BUNNER.**—bn. by Hooper.
- BURGESS, BILL.**—bn. by Faden, Ned.
- BURGIN, JOSEPH, (a Baker).**—bn. by Kendrick (B).
- BURGESS, BOB (A Coalheaver).**—b. Wribb, Bill, 10s. 6d. 120m. 51r.  
Lambeth, March 11, 1826.
- BURKE, DEAF.**—b. 'Hands (Butcher), for a purse, Old Oak Common,  
10r. Aug. 14, 1828.
- b. Sambo, (B.), for a purse, Old Oak Common, Aug. 16, 1828.
- b. Berridge, purse, 22m. 11r. Leicester, March 10, 1829.
- b. Fitzmaurice, 25l. a side, 160r. Harpenden Common, June 9,  
1829.
- bn. by Ceusens, Bill.
- b. Girdler, purse, 17r. Northchapel, Dec. 1, 1829.
- b. Gow, 5l. a side, 22r. Temple Mills, Oct. 4, 1830.
- b. Hampson, J. 25l. a side, 44m. 41r. Harpenden Common, Oct.  
26, 1830.
- b. Crawley, Tim, 25l. a side, 30m. 34r. Whetstone, Nov. 16,  
1830.
- b. Davis (Birmingham), 50l. a side, 27m. 12r. Shepperton  
Range, Feb. 22, 1831.
- b. Blisset, 25l. a side, 44m. 19r. Colney Heath, May 24, 1831.
- b. Carter J. 10l. a side, 25m. 11r. Barge house, Woolwich,  
May 8, 1832.



**BURKE, DEAF** (continued).—b. Macone, 20l. a side, 28m. 59r. Lackington Bottom, near Beverley, Jan. 8, 1833.  
 —— b. Byrne, S. : fatal to Byrne, 100l. a side, 186m. 99r. Noman's Land, May 30, 1833.  
 —— b. O'Rourke in America (great rioting, and the Deaf un obliged to cut), May 30, 1837.  
 —— b. O'Connell, 10r. near New York, Aug. 21, 1837.  
 —— bn. by Thompson (alias Bendigo).

**BURKE (Woolwich)**.—b. Leicester, 15gs. 120m. 66r. near Woolwich, May 2, 1817.  
 —— bn. by Randall, Jack.  
 —— b. Payne, Jack, 40gs. 15r. Hayes, Middlesex, Dec. 23, 1817.  
 —— bn. by Randall Jack.  
 —— bn. by Ward, Jem.  
 —— b. M'Kenzie, Dan. 25l. 23m. 20r. Arpenden Common, Aug. 5, 1823.

**BURKE, JUN.**—b. Robinson, 20l. 27m. 34r. near Dartford, Oct. 15, 1821.  
 —— bn. by Sharp.  
 —— dr. with Gas, Young, 20l. 4r. near Woolwich, May 21, 1822 ; renewed at Moulsey, 20l. 8m. 10r. June 12, 1822.

**BURKITT**.—b. Cavallin, 20gs 42r. near Welchpool, Jan. 2, 1805.

**BURN, BEN.**—b. Christie, J. 40gs. 40m. Highgate Common, Jan. 1, 1810.  
 —— b. Flannigan, 100gs. 35m. Old Oak Common, March 27, 1810.  
 —— bn. by Dogherty.  
 —— bn. by Silverthorne.  
 —— bn. by Jones, Palmer.  
 —— bn. by Spring, Tom.  
 —— bn. by Oliver, Tom.

**BURN, OLIVER.**—b. Grimshaw, 20l. a side, 17m. 13r. Old Oak Common, Oct. 26, 1824.

**BURN, BOB.**—bn. by Shelton.  
 —— bn. by Shelton.  
 —— bn. by Spring, Tom.  
 —— b. Gibletts, 10l. 20m. Room, Bow-street, June 13, 1821.

**BURN, JEM.**—b. O'Neale, 53*l.* a side, 49*m.* 39*r.* Chertsey, July 26,  
1824.

—— dr. with Jack Martin, Oct. 26, 1824.

—— bn. by Neale, Ned.

—— bn. by Sampson.

—— b. M'Gee, Pat (foul blow), 100*l.* a side, 30*m.* 23*r.* Lichfield race-  
course, July 25, 1826.

—— b. Baldwin, Ned, 200*l.* a side, 33*m.* 29*r.* Noman's land, April  
24, 1829.

—— bn. by Baldwin, Ned.

—— bn. by Neale, Ned.

**BURROWS.**—bn. by Molineux.

—— bn. by Shaw, Jack.

**BURTON, TOM** (the Bilston Hero).—bn. by Butler.

—— bn. by Hughes, Bill.

—— bn. by Merryman, Sam.

**BURTON, GEORGE** (alias Slender).—bn. by Smith, Tom.

**BURTON, JOE.**—bn. by Baker, Bill.

—— bn. by Noon, A.

**BURY.**—bn. by Black, Frank.

**BUSHELL (J.)**—bn. by Davis, Cy.

**BUSSEE.**—bn. by Seabrooke.

**BUTCHER, BILL** (of Preston).—b. Nicholson, Jem, 83*m.* 40*r.* Gostang,  
July 24, 1837.

**BUTCHER (A.)**—bn. by Oliver.

**BUTCHER'S MAN (A.)**—b. Warr, Jack, 29*m.* Oxendon-street, Dec.  
2, 1806.

**BUTCHER.**—bn. by Farmer.

—— bn. by Robinson, Sam (B.)

**BUTLER** (Darleston Champion).—b. Burton, 25*l.* a side, 95*m.* 76*r.*  
Canwell Gate, near Bilston, Jan. 2, 1823.

**BYRNE, SIMON (J.)**—bn. by Larkin.

- ft. Manning, 100*l.* 61*m.* 35*r.* Stirling, near Dunboyne, Feb. 17, 1826 (a beak interfered and stopped the fight).
- b. M'Kay, Alex. 50*l.* 47*m.* 5*r.* near Glasgow, May 8, 1827.
- b. Avery, R. 50*l.* a side, 95*m.* 36*r.* Kilmacahn, near Glasgow, Aug. 30, 1827.
- received forfeit from Ward, Jem, 100*l.* Leicester Hoax, March 10, 1829.
- b. Sampson, P. 200*l.* a side, 103½*m.* 15*r.* (stage) Albrighton, June 10, 1829.
- b. M'Kay, 200*l.* a side, 53*m.* 47*r.* Selcey Forrest, Northamptonshire, June 2, 1830. The next day M'Kay died, and Byrne was tried for manslaughter at the subsequent Buckinghamshire Assizes, and acquitted.

—— bn. by Ward, Jem.

- bn. by Burke, Deaf, May 30, at Noman's Land: fatal to Simon Byrne, who died at St. Albans, June 2, 1833. Inquest held on the body of S. Byrne, verdict, "Manslaughter against Deaf Burke, principal in the first degree, and against Thos. Spring, James Ward, Richd. Curtis, and Thos. Gaynor, as seconds; and also against the umpire or umpires, referee or referees, and the time-keeper, all then and there aiding and abetting, whose names are unknown to us, as principals in the second degree." The above parties having surrendered, were tried at the Assizes, on the 11th of July, at Hertford, and all acquitted.

**CABBAGE, JACK (Strong)**—b. Hall, 10*gs.* 30*m.* 21*r.* Dandry, Gloucestershire, Oct. 3, 1817.

—— b. Newton, 100*gs.* 14*m.* 14*r.* near Bristol, Sept. 29, 1819.

—— bn. by Martin, Jack.

—— b. Parish, 25*gs.* 7½*m.* 8*r.* Moulsey Hurst, Aug. 14, 1822.

—— bn. by Cooper, J.

—— b. Banks, Tom, (J.) 10*l.* a side, 59*m.* 26*r.* Yate Common Gloucestershire, July 15, 1823.

—— died July 29, 1824.

**CAB-DRIVER, THE**—b. Dodd, Ike, purse, Gravesend, Oct. 24, 1826.

**CAIN, DICK (of Leicester)**—b. Lowe, Joe, of Sheffield, Doremoor near Sheffield, 25*l.* a side, 29*m.* 28*r.* May 29, 1830.

—— bn. by Jones, Charley of Manchester.

—— b. Lowe, Joe, of Sheffield, Eimton Common, Derby, 50*l.* a side, 48*m.* 31*r.* April 2, 1830.

—— b. Hodgkins at Oakthorpe, 25*l.* a side, 27*m.* 17*r.* Aug. 26, 1830.

**CALIVAN, DAN (J).**—b. Flemming, Woolle (J.) 20gs. 35m. 15r. Putney, July 8, 1822.

**CAIN.**—dr. with Cricknell, R.; after fighting 8r. the beaks interfered and bound the parties over to keep the peace for twelve months, near Norwich, Jan. 14, 1840.

**CALLAS, TOM.**—b. Gilding, Brentford, April 11, 1827 (a turn up).

**CANNON, TOM.**—b. Smith, D. 20gs. 64m. 60r. Shirley Common, May 6, 1817.

—— b. Hudson J. 100l. 20m. 17r. near Blackwater, June 23, 1834.

—— bn. by Ward, Jem.

—— b. Hudson, J. 500l. a side, 20m. 16r. stage at Warwick, Nov. 23, 1824.

—— bn. by Neale, Ned.

**CARROLL, BILL.**—bn. by Dalton.

—— bn. by Young Dutch Sam.

—— dr. with Heald, Bob, 20l. a side, 75r. Bagley Moor, July 25, 1836.

**CARRON, BILL.**—bn. by Russell.

**CARTE, ISAAC.**—bn. by Maynard (J.)

**CART.**—b. Sidwell, 65m. 59r. Nuneaton, Oct. 14, 1802.

—— bn. by Pearee, Henry.

—— bn. by Richmond.

—— bn. by Ross.

**CARTE, G.**—b. Foster, H. 100l. 40m. 5r. Mattingley Park, near Dunstable, Nov. 15, 1823.

**CARTER, JACK.**—b. Boone (the Soldier), 17m. 12r. Ealing, Sept 18, 1812.

—— bn. by Power.

—— bn. by Molineux (B.)

—— b. Stephenson (B.) 25gs. and 25l. 44m. 28r. Combe Warren, Feb. 6, 1816.

**CARTER, JACK** (continued).

- b. Robinson (B). 50gs. and 25l. 18m. 12r. Moulsey Hurst, April 24, 1816.
- b. Robinson (B.) 28½m. 13r. Combe Warren, June 26, 1816.
- b. Oliver, 100gs. and 50l. 46m. 32r. Gretna Green, Oct. 4, 1816.
- bn. by Richmond.
- bn. by Spring, Tom.
- ba. by Cribb, Tom.
- bn. by Shelton.
- bn. by Ward, Jem.
- bn. by Burke, Deaf.

- CARTER, WILLIAM.**—b. Thayers, H., 20l. a side, 14m. 3r. Durham Down, near Bristol, Sept. 26, 1826.
- b. Donovan (J.), 10l. a side, 30m. 25r. Horsham Green, Nov. 23, 1830.

- CARTER** (a Novice).—b. Cullen, for a purse, the latter leaving off at the end of 23 minutes, Jan. 19, 1839.

- CARY, JACK.**—b. Blaize, Bishop, 40m. Islington Fields, Aug. 12 1795
- b. Hodge, 35m. Islington Fields, March 9, 1796.

- CASTLES, BOB.**—b. Bailey, Jem, 15l. aside, 22m. 7r. Portsmouth Races, Aug. 29, 1837.
- bn. by Flinn, Paddy.

- CATON, NED** (the Golden Hill Champion).—b. Brandrick, Geo. 10l. a side, 12r. near the Potteries, July 1, 1835: foul blow.
- bn. by Brandrick, George.
- ft. Tinsley, Young (a wrangle.) (See TINSLEY.)

- CAULKER, THE**—bn. by Darling.

- CAUNT.**—b. Butler, 20l. a side, 14r. Stoneyford, August 17, 1837.
- bn. by Bendige.
- b. Boneford, 5l. a side, 6r. Sunrise Hill, Notts.
- b. Bendigo (foul, Bendigo went down without a blow); 100l. a side, 75r. 80m. Skipworth Common, Yorkshire, April 3, 1838.

CAVANAGH, HANDY.—b. Stockman, 25*l.* 16*s.* 18*m.* Crawley, Aug. 19, 1822.

—— bn. by Stockman, Ned.

—— cross with Stockman, Ned, 50*l.* 16*s.* 69*m.* Moulsey, Jan. 22, 1824.

CAVALLIN, J.—bn. by Burkitt.

CHAFF-CUTTER, THE.—bn. by Jones, Tom.

CHALLIS, AMBROSE.—bn. by Jones, Tom.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.—A Resolution adopted at the Castle Tavern, Holborn, Jan. 14, 1835, that the Champion of England must fight for the maximum stake of two hundred pounds, or forfeit his distinction.

CHANDLER (the Watford Champion).—b. Old Nip, 15*s.* Rose and Crown Fields, Watford, Dec. 19, 1837.

CHAMPION, CHRISTOPHER.—b. Sam Thorpe, near Nottingham, 15*l.* a side, 15*m.* 25*s.* March 19, 1838.

CHAPMAN (No Arms).—b. Knight, Erith, Kent, Sept. 22, 1796.

CHAMBERS (Painter).—bn. by Delhunt, Harry.

CHARLES.—b. Bailey, Bristol, 10*l.* a side, 13*m.* 8*s.* Newport, Monmouthshire, Oct. 8, 1827.

—— bn. by Bailey, do.

—— b. Bailey, of Bristol, 50*l.* a side, 100*s.* Jan. 27, 1828.

—— b. Trainer, 50*l.* a side, 14*m.* 9*s.* Monmouth Gap, June 4, 1832.

—— bn. by Gardiner, Bill.

CHATTAWAY (Birmingham).—bn. by Hayman.

CHARLTON.—bn. by Varnham.

CHEETHAM, JOHNNY.—bn. by Demovan.

**CHELSEA DOCTOR, THE**—b. Brown, Ned, 110m. Moulsey, July  
12, 1836.

—— dr. with Brown, Ned, Nov. 5, 1836.

—— b. Mann, Cuddy, 4r. 15l. a side, near Royston, March 13, 1838.

—— bn. by Malsey, Tom.

**CHESHIRE HERO, THE**—bn. by Cousins.

**CHIFFNEY, SAM.**—bn. by Goodison, Dick.

**CHIP.**—b. Bryant, 90m. 50r. Harper's Fields, Nov. 14, 1812.

**CHITTY.**—bn. by Doyle, Jack, (I).

**CHRISTIAN.**—bn. by Bourke, Joe.

**CHRISTIE, (I.)**—bn. by Burn, Ben.

**CHURCH, J.**—bn. by Scroggins, Jack.

—— bn. by Reynolds.

—— b. Flowers, R., 5l. 60m. Hilton, near Marlow, Dec. 24, 1826.

**CHURCH, GEORGE.**—b. Preston, 25l. a side, 63m. 36r. Hampton,  
March 15, 1837.

—— b. Davis, (B.), 25l. a side, 63m. 37r. Colney Heath, May 2, 1837.

**CLARKE, BILL.**—bn. by Hooper the Tinman.

**CLARK, JOHN.**—bn. by Riches, Frank.

**CLARK, J.**—b. Brown, S., 10l. 29r. 35m. Sluice House, New River,  
Aug. 15, 1825.

CLARKE.—bn. by Rough Robin.

—— bn. by Scarlet, David.

CLARKE (or BUNG).—dr. with Beckley.

—— bn. by Ryan, Bill.

CLAY.—bn. by Winterflood.

CLAY, HENRY (Nottingham, a Dyer).—b. Swan, 10l. purse, 150m.

Bagthorpe Common, June 9, 1829.

—— b. Wheat, G., 2l. a side, near Nottingham, Dec. 26, 1839.

CLAYTON, JOE.—bn. by Hill, Dick.

CLEGG, BOB.—bn. by Jennings.

CLEGG (Brother of ditto).—b. Turner, 5l. a side, 38m. 36r. Colney

Heath, April 23, 1828.

—— bn. by Field.

CLIPSHAM, T. (of Seaford).—b. Hurst, 10l. a side, 65m. 8r. Gipple,

near Grantham, Aug. 31, 1829.

CLOCK, HARKEY.—b. Bandy, Tom, 10r, 34m. Hornsey Fields,

April 4, 1819.

CLOUGH.—bn. by Yates : fatal to Clough.

COADY.—bn. by Treadway, B.

—— bn. by Maddox.

COATES, BOB.—b. Leach, Geo. 10l. a side, 105m. 76r. Batterse

Fields, Feb. 3, 1829.

—— bn. by Pea, George.

—— bn. by Perkins (Oxford Pet).



**COBBLER, JACK**, of Hales Owen.—b. Reeves, Joe (of Birmingham), 10*l.* a side, 23*r.* 1*h.* 5*m.* Hales Owen Road, March 11, 1839.

**COGAN**.—b. Wallam, 18*m.*, Edgeware Road, Jan. 18, 1863.

**COLBOURNE**.—b. Willoughby, 120*m.* Combe Wood, April 27, 1812.

**COLE, THOS.**—bn. by May, George.

—— b. Ward (Welsh), 13*r.* (Ward bit like a bull-dog), Stapleton, Hereford, May 5, 1830.

**COLLIER**.—b. Evans, 5*l.* 25*m.* 20*r.* Arpendon Common, April 11, 1821.

**COLLINS, JEM.** (Ball o' Wax).—b. Lenny, G. 16*r.*, 42*m.* 27*r.* Radishfield, Kent-road, March 12, 1822.

—— b. Turner (butcher), 6*gs.* 31*m.* 23*r.* Wimbledon, Nov. 19, 1813.

—— bn. by Evans.

—— bn. by Swift, Owen.

**COLLINS, SALFORD**.—dr. with Ned Scott.—(See SCOTT.)

—— bn. by M'Donald.

**COLTHAM**.—b. Marshall, 10*l.* 15*m.* 10*r.* near Canterbury, July 11, 1821.

**COMMANDER, E.**—bn. by Hardman, T.

**CONNELLY, PAT.**—bn. by Sharpe (cousin of Bishop Sharpe).

**CONWAY**.—b. Treadway, T. 5*gs.* 9*r.* Hyde Park, April 27, 1795.

**COOKEY**.—b. Boots, 10*l.* 10*r.* Horsey, Wants, June 27, 1822.

COOKE, JEM (of Manchester).—bn. by Ziney, Young, of Birmingham.

COOK.—bn. by Row.

—— b. Bevan, 50*l.* aside, 95*m.* 86*r.* near Bath, April 2, 1833.

—— bn. by Bailey, Jem.

COOPER, J. (Gipsy).—b. Westcountry Dick, 10*l.* and 5*l.* 29*m.* 29*r.*  
Epsom, May 16, 1820.

—— b. O'Leary, 10*gs.* 52*m.* 49*r.* Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 24, 1820.

—— b. Dent, 15*l.* 10*m.* 7*r.* Blindlow Heath, June 12, 1821.

—— b. O'Leary, 25*gs.* 68*m.* 38*r.* Epsom, Aug. 7, 1821 (fatal).

—— b. Scroggins, 20*l.* sub. 29*m.* 21*r.* Moulsey, June 12, 1822.

—— b. Cabbage, 50*l.* 50½*m.* 51*r.* Hampton Common, March 26,  
1823.

—— bn. by Sharpe.

—— bn. by ditto.

—— dr. with Sharpe, 100*l.* 91*r.* Blackheath, Nov. 18, 1823.

—— bn. by Reid.

—— bn. by Young Dutch Sam.

—— b. Saunders, 5*l.* aside, 96*m.* Croydon Fair, Oct. 3, 1832.

—— bn. by Jones, Harry.

COOPER, GEORGE.—b. Lancaster, H. 35*l.* 18*m.* 39*r.* Combe War-  
rem, Dec. 15, 1812.

—— bn. by Oliver, Tom.

—— b. Joy, 25*gs.* 8*m.* Shepperton Range, May 17, 1814.

—— b. Molineux, 20*m.* 14*r.* Corset Hill, near Edinburgh, March  
10, 1815.

—— bn. by Dennelly.

—— b. Robinson, 50*gs.* 7*r.* Costerton, near Edinburgh, February  
24, 1817.

—— b. Kendrick, Massa, 25*gs.* 65*m.* 69*r.* room, Peter-street, West-  
minster, May 4, 1819

—— bn. by Gas (Hickman).

—— b. Shelton, 100*l.* 34*m.* 34*r.* Moulsey Hurst, June 27, 1820.

—— bn. by Gas (Hickman).

—— bn. by Whiteheaded Bob (Baldwin).

—— died at Laughton Gate, near Liverpool, in the early part  
of 1834.

COOPER, JEM (Gipsy).—bn. by Owen Swift

COOPER, TOM (Gipsy).—bn. by Valentine, Bill.

——— bn. by Farndell.

——— bn. by Young Dutch Sam.

——— bn. by Rough.

COOPER, GEORGE (Gipsy).—bn. by Curtis, Dick.

COOPER (Westminster Lad).—bn. by Boyce (Oxford Pet).

COPE, ENOS (J.).—b. Walthy, 10gs. 25m. 11r. Hayes, Middlesex,  
May 5, 1812.

COPPER, HARRY.—bn. by Paddy, J.

CORBALLY.—bn. by Ryan (Big Ben).

CORBETT, JEM.—b. Griffiths, Peter, 31m. 17r. Birmingham, near  
Aston Park, 1828.

——— b. Tatham, Edgar, 5l. a side, 15m. 5r. Burrew Bridge, near  
Birmingham, 1829.

——— b. Jack Green, 5l. a side, 70m. 52r. Sutton Coldfield, 1831.

——— b. Matthews, J. a purse, 17r. Maxtoke, near Birmingham,  
Nov. 27, 1832.

——— b. Jukes, 32r. 25l. a side, Maxtoke, Jan. 29, 1833.

——— b. Shelton, 25l. aside, 38m. 9r. Solihill, near Coventry, April 23,  
1833.

——— bn. by Britton.

CORRINS, JEM.—b. Green, Bill, 20l. aside, 51m. 34r. Milten Field,  
March 26, 1833.

GOSTA, YOUNA DA.—bn. by Harris (Waterman):

COSWELL, JOE (Birmingham Chicken).—bn. by Green, Jack.

COTTRELL.—bn. by Hooper, the Tinman.

COULTHARD.—b. Matthews, 20l. 26m. 7r. Ashton, Surrey, Decem-  
ber 10, 1822.

COULTHORPE.—dr. with Evans, 20l. 4r. Harrow-road, January 30,  
1822.

**COUNTRY JACK (Baker).—b.** Robinson, 29*l.* a side, 29*m.* 12*r.* Wimbledon Common, Nov. 30, 1832.

**COURTNAY.—dr.** with Pick (Bristol).

—— b. Bury (Ginger), purse, 9*r.* Wimbledon Common, Nov. 10, 1832.

**COUSINS, BILL.—b.** Sweeney, T. 5*l.* a side, 27*m.* 9*r.* Banstead Downs, June 2, 1829.

—— b. the Cheshire Hero, 5*l.* a side, 46*m.* 29*r.* Copenhagen Fields, June 24, 1829.

—— b. Burke, Deaf, 5*l.* a side, Whetstone, August 25, 1829.

—— b. Sweeney, T. 25*l.* a side, 52*r.* Norman's Land, Oct. 6, 1829.

—— bn. by Regers, Luke.

**COUSINS, CORNELIUS.—bn.** by Johnson, W.

**COWAN, L.—bn.** by Cuff, Joe.

**COWLAN.—b.** Kent, G. (room fight), 39*m.* 25*r.* Martin-street, July 2, 1811.

**COX, TOM (Nottingham).—b.** Merryman, Sam. 10*l.* a side, 95*m.* 71*r.* Tinker House, Bullwell-road, Notts, May 24, 1831.

**COX.—bn.** by Harris (Spaniard).

—— bn. by Tisdale, Jack.

**COX, JOHN (the Towcester Snob).—b.** London Sprig, 5*l.* a side, 86*m.* 32*r.* Hornsey, May 1, 1826.

—— b. Wootton, 25*l.* a side, 55*r.* Charnwood Forest, September 7, 1829.

—— bn. by Baker, Tom.

**COXEY.—bn.** by Rodway.

**COX, WM. (or Cochs).—bn.** by Warren, Peter.

COYNE, (J.)—bn. by Painter, Ned.

—— bn. by Davis (a Navigator).

COZIER, EZRA (a Blacksmith).—bn. by Miller : fatal.

CRABBE, ELISHA.—b. Oliver, Old, 25m. Blackheath, April 17,  
1788.

—— bn. by Watson, Bob.

—— bn. by Tyne, Tom.

CRABBE.—bn. by Newton, Ab.

CRABTREE.—b. Rum Bob, 4gs. 64m. Horsey, Hants, June 27, 1822.

CRANSTONE, SAM.—b. Whitfield, 50m. Hatfield Common, March 10,  
1812.

CRAWFORD, NED.—b. Smith, Harry, 30l. 14r. Kennington Com-  
mon, Sept. 16, 1824.

CRAWLEY, PETER.—b. Flannigan, I. six, 15r. Whitecross-street,  
1817.

—— b. Sutcliffe, Ben, 20l. 9½m. 7r. near Kingston, Aug. 7, 1818.

—— bn. by Gas.

—— b. Southern, Bully, six, 50m. Chester Races, May 7, 1822.

—— b. Acton, 50l. 16m. 13r. Blindlow Heath, May 6, 1823.

—— b. Ward, Jem, 200l. 26m. 11r. Royston Heath, Jan. 2, 1827.

CRAWLEY, TIM.—bn. by Burke, Deaf.

—— bn. by Fitzmaurice.

CRAYFER.—bn. by Yandell.

CRIBB, TOM.—b. Maddox, 25 gs. 132m. 70r. near Highgate, Jan. 7,  
1805.

**CRIBB, TOM** (continued).—

- b. Pig Key (J.), 40gs. 11r. Blackheath, May 21, 1805.
- bn. by Nicholls, George.
- b. Richmond, 25gs. 90m. Hailsham, Sussex, Oct. 8, 1805.
- b. Horton, 100gs. 25r. near Market Street, Herts, May 10, 1808.
- b. Gregson, 500gs. 23r. Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 25, 1808.
- b. Belcher, (J.) 200gs. 40m. 31r. Epsom Downs, Feb. 1, 1809.
- b. Molineux, 200gs. aside and 100gs. 55m. 32r. Cophthall<sup>1</sup> Common, Dec. 10, 1810.
- b. Molineux, 600l. 20m. 11r. Thiselton Gap, Leicester, Sept. 28, 1811.
- b. Carter (room turn-up), Oxendon-street, Feb. 1, 1820.

**CRIBB, GEORGE**.—bn. by Horton.

- bn. by Dogherty.
- bn. by Croyley.
- bn. by Dogherty.
- bn. by Hall, Tom.
- bn. by Maltby, Ned.

**CRIBB, BILL**.—bn. by Neale the Brickmaker.**CRICK**.—bn. by M'Carthy.

- CRICKNELL, RICHARD**.—b. Henry Balls, near Norwich, 10l. aside, 32r. 35m. Feb. 19, 1838.
- dr. with Cain, near Norwich, Jan. 14, 1840.—(See GAIN.)

**CROCKETT**.—b. Nelson, purse, 155m. 96r. Ascot Races, June 7, 1826.

- CROCKEY, JACK**.—b. a young Jew, 6l. 45m. Combe Warren, Jan. 11, 1815.
- bn. by Lancaster H.
- b. a Wheelwright, 5l. 4r. Combe Warren, May 14, 1816.
- bn. by Fisher.

**CROPLEY**.—bn. by Dutch Sam.

- bn. by Belcher, Tom.

**CROPLEY.** (continued).—

—— b. Cribb, George, 16m. Reculvers, near Margate, Aug. 9, 1869.

**CROPLEY, TOM.**—bn. by Brown, Ned.

**CROPLEY'S BLACK.**—bn. by Sutton, Harry.

**CROSBIE.**—bn. by Robinson.

**CROSS, JEM.**—bn. by Mansell, Dick.

—— b. Jeffries, 20l. aside, 37m. 22r. Tiviotdale, Shropshire, July 10,  
1837.

—— b. Appleby, Jem, 20l. 87m. 90r. Camp Hill Common, Sept. 4,  
1837.

—— bn. by Merriman, Sam.

**CROSS.**—bn. by Fitzgerald.

**CROWE.**—bn. by Beard : fatal to Crowe.

**CROWTHER, JOHN.**—b. Bennett, [G., 20l. 53m. 87r. near Bridg-  
north, Nov. 27, 1826.

**CRUMP.**—bn. by Shelton.

**CRUMP, BILL.**—bn. by Jones, Jem.

**CUFF, JOE.**—b. Cowan, L., 13r. Wimbledon, Nov. 23, 1893.

**CULLEN.**—bn. by Neale (Staffordshire).

**CULLEN, JOHN.**—bn. by Carter.

—— b. Adams, Tom, Plumpstead, Essex, 5l. aside, 36r. 57m. Nov.  
12, 1830.

**CULLIMORE (Gardener).—**dr. with Smith, purse, 100m. Durham  
Down, Sept. 26, 1826.

**CUMMINS.—**b. Goddard (Saeab), 11gs. 11r. Nerwood, Sept. 26, 1828.

**CURRY.—**bn. by Smith.

**CURTAIN, MIKE.—**bn. by Jones, Harry.

—— b. Pick, 20l. aside, 140m. 12r. Watford, June 14, 1827.

—— bn. by Young (Sun-yard Swell).

**CURTIS, JACK.—**bn. by Atcheler, Jack.

—— b. Westcountry Dick, 10gs. 58m. 3r. Hayes, Middlesex, Mar.  
5, 1816.

—— b. a Navigator, 5l. 20m. 14r. Moulsey Hurst, April 24, 1816.

—— b. Rowe, Tom, 10gs. 70m. Moulsey Hurst, April, 1816.

—— b. Lazarus, 67m. 66r. Combe Warren, June 26, 1816.

—— bn. by Turner.

**CURTIS, DICK.—**b. Watson, 4gs. 25m. Moulsey Hurst, June 27,  
1829.

—— b. Brown, 20l. 57m. 15r. near Maidstone, Aug. 28, 1829.

—— b. Lenny, 25gs. 39m. 29r. Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 23, 1821.

—— b. Cooper, Geo., 18gs. 15m. 7r. Epsom Downs, May 23, 1822.

—— b. Warren, Peter, 30l. 20m. 10r. Colnbrook, July 23, 1822.

—— dr. with Warren, Peter, 25l. 16m. Moulsey, April 16, 1822.

—— b. Warren, Peter, 50l. 9m. 1r. Crawley Hurst, July 8, 1822.

—— b. Hares, 100l. 20m. 30r. Shepperton Range, May 25, 1824.

—— b. Warren, 20l. Epsom Downs, 8m. 6r. May 19, 1825.

—— b. Warren, 100l. to 90l. 13m. 7r. Warwick, July 19, 1825.

—— b. Savage, Edward (turn up), 10m. Castle Tavern, Aug. 5,  
1825.

—— recd. forfeit, Aaron, Barney, at Warwick, Nov. 23, 1824.

—— b. Aaren, Barney, 100l. a side, 50m. 9r. (stage), Andover, Feb.  
27, 1827.

—— b. Tisdale, Jack, 100l. a side, 61m. 16r. Staines, Oct. 9, 1827.

—— b. Cealheaver (turn-up), 5r. Blackfriars-road, Jan. 2, 1828.

—— bn. by Perkins.

—— tried at Hertford Assizes, as second of Brighton Bill, killed by  
Swift : 3 months' imprisonment, July 14, 1828.



**CURTIS, GEORGE.**—bn. by Inglis.

**CURWEN** (a Navigator).—b. Flemming, 30gs. 12r. Wimbledon Common, July 8, 1833.

**CUSHION.**—bn. by Page, Phil.

**DAD, F.**—bn. by Saunders, T.

**DAGWELL, JOHN** (a Miller).—bn. by Holmes, Charles.

**DALTON.**—b. Carrole, 165m. 77r. Hill of Kilbride, Ireland, April 19, 1825  
 ——— b. Lawler, 15l. 235m. 79r. near Dublin, March 2, 1832.

**DANIELS.**—bn. by Bishop.

**DARLING.**—b. the Caulker, 4gs. 127m. Brompton, Kent, Jan. 30, 1794.

**DAVEY.**—b. Flowers, 25gs. 58r. near Hounslow, Jan. 1800.

**DAVID.**—b. Smith, 35r. Edware-read, Jan. 18, 1803.

**DAVIS.**—b. Watson, 45m. Coal Harbour, Gloucester, Jan. 10, 1791.  
 ——— bn. by Owen.

**DAVIS, MIKE.**—(See BRISTOL BAKER).

DAVIS (a Navigator).—b. Cayne, 9gs. 50m. Combe Warren, Oct 3,  
1813.

—— b. a Navigator, 8gs. Moulsey Hurst, Nov. 20, 1813.

—— bn. by Richmond.

—— bn. by Westcountry Dick.

—— bn. by Matthews, George.

DAVIS, DEAF.—b. Moulder, 15gs. 80m. 57r. Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 23,  
1816.

—— bn. by Hares.

—— bn. by Neale, Ned.

—— b. Miller, 124gs. 70m. Woolwich Races, July 26, 1823.

—— bn. by Inglis.

DAVIS, G.—b. Oliver (Y. Death), 5l. 6r. Stanmore Road, June 27,  
1822.

DAVIS (Devon Champion).—bn. by Wynn.

DAVIES.—b. Winkworth, 5l. a side, 65m. 58r. Hampstead, July 23,  
1829: fatal to Winkworth, Paddy Flynn and Driscoll, Winkworth's  
seconds, transported for life. Davies had 12 months' imprisonment.

DAVIS (Collier).—b. Kane, Harry, 10l. 19r. Gospel Oak End, Wolver-  
hampton, October 22, 1828.

DAVIS, HARRY (Manchester), Nephew of Davis Dick.—b. Binks,  
5l. a side, 55m. 21r. near Leeds, April 22, 1835.

—— b. Forsey of Hull, 25l. a side, 4r. Burn's' Common, near Selby  
(alleged foul blow), July, 1839.

DAVIS (Birmingham).—bn. by Burke, Deaf.

—— ft. Preston H. 50l. a side, 60m. 23r. (5 at Wolverhampton Race-  
course, and 18 at Compton, great confusion, parties arrested, and  
held to bail), Nov. 12, 1833. Stakes returned.

—— bn. by Preston, H.

DAVIS, TOM (Dingy).—bn. by Redmond.

DAVIS, JOHN (B.).—bn. by Church George.

DAVIS.—dr. with Ford, 20gs. 130m. Red Marley, Gloucestershire,  
 Aug. 24, 1812.  
 ——— bn. by Parish Joe.

DAVIS, JOSH.—b. Harris, Joe, 10gs. 32m. 15r. near Stoke, Bucks,  
 July 16, 1822,

DAVIS, DICK (the Younger).—bn. by Dogherty.

DAVIS, DICK.—b. Holt, Roger, 20l. a side, 1815.

——— b. Wilson, Jack, 20l. a side, near Cheadle, 1818.

——— b. Whittam, Jem, Bagnel Moor, Cheshire, 1822.

——— b. ditto, Flak, near Buxton, 1824.

——— dr. with Reynolds, Tom, Manchester, 200l. a side, July 18, 1825.

——— b. Hall (alias Fiddler), 25l. a side, 18r. near Manchester, April,  
 17, 1827.

——— bn. by Dutch Sam (Young).

——— b. Manning, 25l. a side, 24m. 18r. Wolverhampton Race-course,  
 Dec. 23, 1828.

DAVIS, CY.—b. Belasco, A. 20gs. 10m. 9r. Rickmansworth, July 10,  
 1818.

——— bn. by Turner, Ned.

——— b. Bushell (J.) 50gs. 15m. 16r. Moulsey, Aug. 24, 1819.

——— b. Turner, 100l. 35m. 18r. Arpendon Common, Feb. 18, 1823.

DAVIS BOB (the Wheeler).—bn. by Purcill.

DAVISON, GEO.—bn. by Jones, Morgan.

DAWSON.—bn. by Ford, H.

DAY.—b. Yates, 20l. a side, 36r. Highworth, Wilts, Feb. 8, 1829.

DEAKIN, JACK (Birmingham).—bn. by Smith, Tom.

DEAN, BILL.—b. Doyle, Jack, Marley Fields, 1787.

DEFOE, DICK (Dufour).—b. Reid, 15l. 9m. 13r. Epping Forest,  
June 17, 1823.  
—— bn. by Martin, Reuben.

DELAY, MAURICE.—b. Gyblets.  
—— b. Maurice Pope.  
—— b. Blackman, 6r. Ascot, June 13, 1823.  
—— bn. by Baldwin, Ned.

DElhUNT, HARRY (Greenwich Pet).—b. Donaghu, 5l. a side,  
7r. Plumstead Marshes, Jan. 23, 1838.  
—— b. Painter, Chambers, 5l. a side, 1hr. 15m. near Woolwich, July  
3, 1839.

DENT.—bn. by Robinson.  
—— bn. by Cooper, J.

DEPLIGE, DICK.—b. Bourke, 50gs. 45m. 21r. in Yorkshire, Jan.  
13, 1806.

DEVINE, PAT.—divided a purse with Mahony, Green-street Green,  
Kent, after fighting half-an-hour, April 1, 1834.

DICKINSON.—b. Tedd, 295m. 45r. near Stockport, Oct. 27, 1834.

DING DONG.—bn. by Roberts, Josh.

DISMORE, DANIEL (a Waiter).—bn. by Hannan, John.

DIXON.—b. O'Shaughnessy, (l.) 65m. Meulsey Hurst, Feb. 8, 1806.  
—— bn. by Smith.  
—— b. Harris (the Soldier), 10gs. 120m. Wimbledon, Nov. 1806.  
—— bn. by Brennan.  
—— bn. by Ballard.

**DIXON, GEORGE.**—b. Greenly, Henry, 163m. Melton Mowbray,  
Jan. 30, 1827.

**DOBELL, ISAAC.**—b. Bailey (the Butcher), 50l. a side, 37m. 38r.  
Whetstone, March 6, 1827.

—— b. Bailey, 200l. 23r. near Stony-Stratford, April 7, 1828.

—— bn. by Brown, Big.

—— bn. by Brown, Big (died Aug. 19, 1836, at the Talbot, in Gray's  
Inn Lane, Holborn).

**DODD G.**—bn. by Randall, Jack.

**DODD, IKE.**—b. Hurley, Duke, 16l. 42m. 18r. Banstead Downs, June  
1, 1827.

—— bn. by Jones, Harry.

—— bn. by the Cabdriver.

**DOGHERTY, Dan. (I.)**—b. a yokel Jew, 5l. Wilsden Green, June 3,  
1806.

—— b. Wall, Wilsden Green, June 13, 1806.

—— b. Hall, Dick, 10gs. Crawley Common, Aug. 21, 1807.

—— b. Cribb, G. Epping Forest, Feb. 9, 1808.

—— bn. by Belcher, Tom.

—— b. Pentikin, 40gs. to 20gs. 45m. Golder's Green, near Hendon,  
June 11, 1808.

—— b. Power, Jack, 21l. 75m. Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 25, 1808.

—— b. King, Jack (Turnpikeman), 50gs. 14r. Epsom Downs, Feb.  
1, 1809.

—— b. Cribb, G. 20l. 56m. Castle Tavern, Holborn, May 1, 1810.

—— bn. by Silverthorne.

—— b. Burn, Chichester, Nov. 1811.

—— bn. by Belcher, Tom.

**DOGHERTY, BARNEY.**—bn. by Perry, Bill.

**DOGHERTY (Young).**—b. Davis, Dick (the Younger), 5*l.* aside, 75*m.*  
near Manchester, Sept. 28, 1836.  
—— bn. by Sinclair, George.

**DONNELLEY. (L.)**—b. Hall, Tom, 100*gs.* 15*r.* Curragh Kildare, Sept.  
14, 1814.  
—— b. Cooper, 60*gs.* 22*m.* near Curragh Kildare, Dec. 12, 1815.  
—— b. Oliver, 100*gs.* 70*m.* 34*r.* Crawley, July 21, 1819.

**DONOVAN.**—b. Morgan, Ned. 20*gs.* 60*m.* 38*r.* Wimbledon, Nov. 28,  
1803.

**DONNOVAN, BOB.**—b. Towell, Bill, 5*l.* aside, 45*m.* 16*r.* Whiteness,  
near Manchester, Feb. 5. 1823.

**DONOVAN, JERRY.**—b. Jennings, 25*l.* 26*r.* Noman's Land, March  
14, 1826.  
—— b. Cheetham, Johnny, 50*l.* a side, 21*m.* 16*r.* Graston, near War-  
rington, July 31, 1827.  
—— bn. by Carter, Bill.  
—— bn. by Adams, Jack.

**DONAGHOE.**—bn. by Bailey, Jem (Irish).

**DONOHOE.**—bn. by Fitzpatrick, Mat.

**DONAGHUE (of Bankside).**—bn. by Delhunt, Harry.

**DOUGHEY (Butcher).**—b. Raggs, Jemmy, Maiden Lane Fields,  
March, 21, 1827.

**DOWDEY.**—bn. by Lashbrook.

**DOWNS DUDLEY.**—b. Mason, Ned, 10*l.* aside, 33*m.* Whetstone,  
May 7, 1828  
—— bn. by Tisdale, Jack.  
—— bn. by Yandell, Bob.

**DOYLE, HUGH.**—b. M'Ginnis, 31shil. a side, 53m. 43r. Wood Green,  
Nov. 19, 1828.  
—— b. M'Ginnis, Jack, 4l. a side, March 18, 1829 (fatal to M'Ginnis).

**DOYLE, JACK, (I.)**—b. Drake, Jack, 30m. Blackheath.  
—— b. Chitty, 20gs. Blackheath, Dec. 19, 1786.  
—— bn. by Tring, Tom.  
—— bn. by Savage.  
—— bn. by Dean, Bill.  
—— bn. by the Sawyer.

**DRAKE, JACK.**—bn. by Doyle, Jack.  
—— b. Treadway, B. 20l. 260m. Hyde Park, 1798.

**DRISCOLL (I.)**—bn. by Hayes, J. : fatal.  
—— bn. by Brookes, Mike.

**DUCKETT.**—b. Lord, 100gs. 44m. 30r. Bramford, Bucks, Oct. 8,  
1806.

**DUBBY (Young).**—b. Warwick Pet (foul blow), 5l. a side, Cubbing-  
ton, March 21, 1839.

**DUDLEY, GEORGE.**—bn. by Wintle, Harry:

**DUFFY (Red Phiz).**—bn. by Balls, Charley.

**DUGGAN (I.)**—b. Gideon Himan (G.) 10gs. 125m. Combe Warren.  
Jan. 27, 1818,

**DUKES (Birmingham).**—b. Skinner, 5l. a side, who was killed in the  
13th round, Sutton Coldfield, April 20, 1835.

**DUMBY.**—bn. by Payne, Jack.

**DUNN (I.)**—bn. by Jones, Bill.

—— b. Savage, 50gs. 60m. Wimbledon, March 6, 1788.

**DUNN, J. (I.)**—bn. by Reynolds.

—— b. Abrahams (J.), 50l. 86m. 68r. Rainhill, near Liverpool, Aug. 28, 1821.

—— bn. by Abrahams.

**DUNN, TERANCE.**—b. Gallows Dick, 120r. stakes divided, May 1, 1838, Glassop, Derbyshire.

—— ft. Bisbon (ring broke in).

**DUTCH SAM, ELIAS (J.)**—b. Baker, 5gs. Enfield, Oct. 12, 1801.

—— b. Shipfy, 15m. Whitechapel, 1803.

—— b. Baldwin, Caleb, 25gs. 37r. near Highgate, Aug. 7, 1804.

—— b. Bitten, 10l. 30r. Shepperton, Surrey, April 27, 1805.

—— bn. by Brown (a butcher).

—— b. Belcher, Tom, 100gs. 57r. Moulsey Hurst, Feb. 8, 1806.

—— b. Belcher Tom, 50l. 36r. Crawley Common, Aug. 21, 1807.

—— b. Cropley, 50gs. 25m. near Market Street, Herts, May 10, 1808.

—— b. Medley, Ben, 200gs. 52. 49r. Moulsey Hurst, May, 31, 1810.

—— bn. by Nosworthy.

**DUTCH (Wiltshire Man).**—bn. by Smart.

**DUTCH SAM, (Young),** Evans, S., son of the above.—b. Stockman, Ned, 17r. 37m. 100l. Knowle Hill, Maidenhead, July 5, 1825.

—— b. Jones, Harry, 25l. a side, 58m. 18r. Sheremere, Beds, Oct. 18, 1825.

—— b. Tom Cooper, 38m. 15r. Grays, Essex, April 25, 1826.

—— b. Carroll, 50l. 16r. Ascot Heath Races, June 7, 1826.

—— b. Cooper, Gipsy, 50l. a side, 68½m. 9r. (stage), Andover, Feb. 27, 1827.

—— b. Davis, Dick, 100l. a side, 30r. 214m. Haversham, June 19, 1827.

—— grabbed by the traps, and forfeited to Bishop Sharpe, at Norman's Land, Oct. 23, 1827.

—— b. Martin, Jack, 100l. a side, 16m. 7r. Knowle Hill, Berks, Nov. 4, 1828.

—— b. Neale, Ned, 100l. a side, 101m. 71r. Ludlow, April 7, 1829.

—— Match with Neale, Ned, 220l. to 200l. Neale grabbed, fight postponed, Dec. 1, 1829.



**DUTCH SAM** (continued).

- b. Neale, Ned, 22*l.* 200*l.* 52m. 14r. near Bumstead, Essex,  
Jan. 18, 1831.
- dr. with Preston, 150*l.* a side, at Ludlow, June 11, 1833, Sam  
having been arrested, and bound over.
- b. Gaynor, Tom, 300*l.* to 200*l.* 125m. 17r. near Andover, June  
24, 1834.
- forfeited to Reuben Marten, in consequence of his having  
seconded Owen Swift, in his fight with Brighton Bill. Apprehended  
Jan. 22, 1839, acquitted at Hertford Assizes, Feb. 28, 1839.

**DYE, TOM.**—bn. by Sampson.

**DYER** (Woolwich).—bn. by Stockman, Jem.

**DWARFS' FIGHT.**—(See MORGAN and M'BRAN.)

**EADES.**—bn. by Pug.

**EALLES, BILL.**—b. Lancaster, J. 25gs. 18m. 9r. Moulsey Hurst, Dec.  
8, 1814.

—— bn. by Scroggins.

—— b. Hall, 50gs. 18m. 15r. Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 29, 1818.

**EARL.**—bn. by Pyne.

**EAST, JOE.**—bn. by Holder (Tom).

**EBBS, JOSEPH.**—bn. by Ford, Jack! fatal.

**ECKERSLEY, LEVY,**—b. Jeffrey, Tom, 5*l.* a side, 130m. 54r. near  
Manchester, 1820.

—— b. Hargrave, George, 10*l.* a side, 70m. 27r. near Manchester,  
1823.

—— b. Smith, Bill, 6*l.* a side, 105m. 38r. Hoo's End, 1823.

—— b. Tate, Bill, 10*l.* a side, 132m. 84r. Hoo's End, 1823.

—— b. ditto, 25*l.* a side, 30m. 17r. Castle Hill, 1825.

ECKERSLEY, LEVY.—dr. with Pixton Sam, 10*l.* 115*m.* Cheeshire,  
Jan. 4, 1830, ring broken, and stakes withdrawn by consent.

EDGE, JACK.—b. Faden, 5*l.* a side, Stony Knowles, [near Manches-  
ter, Jan. 27, 1828.  
—— b. Kendall, 10*l.* a side, 21*m.* 12*r.* Kimber Race-course, July  
4, 1821.

EDMONDS (of Chelsea).—bn. by Goode.  
—— bn. by Hurley, Duke.  
—— bn. by Willesden.

EDWARDS, ED.—b. Bishop, W. (to settle a lawsuit) 38*m.* 24*r.*  
Shipton Salop, May 27, 1822.

EDWARDS.—b. Ekins (Sam Sop), 10*l.* a side, 65*m.* 44*r.* Old Oak  
Common, Sept. 3, 1827.  
—— bn. by Simkins.

EDWARDS, WM.—bn. by Rutter (Sam).  
—— bn. by Blackey (Tom).

EDWARDS, THOS.—bn. by Benbow (James).

EKINS, SAM. SOP.—bn. by Edwards.

ELDRIDGE.—bn. by Brannan.

ELIAS, J.—(See DUTCH SAM.)

ELLARD G.—dr. with Nash.

EMERY. bn. by O'Donnell.

EMMETT, T.—bn. by Naah.

EVANS, SAM.—(See DUTCH SAM, Young.)

EVANS.—bn. by Collier.

—— bn. by Acton, Dick.

—— dr. with Coulthorpe.

EVANS, THOMAS.—bn. by Keate, John (Bristol).

EVANS (Herefordshire Pippin).—bn. by Molineux (Young).

EVANS (the Pump-borer):—b. January's brether, 70m. Moulsey  
Hurst, May 12, 1835.

EVANS.—bn. by Fisher, Bill (Chester).

EYLES, PHIL. (of Westminster)—bn. by Swift, Owen.

EVERARD JACK.—b. Hurst, Jack, 21*l.* a side, 90m. 68r. Sleaford,  
Dec. 3, 1826.

FODEN, NED.—bn. by Edge, Jack.

—— b. Burgess, Bill, 21*l.* a side, 11r. near Manchester, Jan. 1, 1829.

—— dr. with Pedruzzy, Tom, 20*l.* a side; 155m. 57r. near Man-  
chester, August 1, 1829.

FAIRBAIRN, WILLIAM.—b. Edward Hardman, Newcastle Town  
Moor, 25*l.* a side, 2r. 15 April, 1839.

- FAIRCLOUGH.**—b. Old Ram, near Manchester, Jan. 1, 1829.
- FAIR-PLAY CLUB.**—Established August 25, 1828, at Tom Spring's,  
The Castle, Holborn.
- FANGILL.**—bn. by Robinson.
- FANNING (of Athlone).**—bn. by O'Reurk, Sam.
- FARMER.**—b. Butcher, 50gs. Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, June 8,  
1793.
- FARNBOROUGH.**—bn. by Belcher, Tom.
- FARDELL.**—b. Cooper, 10l. a side, 57m. Chichester, Feb. 19, 1827.
- FARRELL.**—bn. by Blizard.
- FARROW (of Thatcham).**—b. Taylor, 20l. 96m. 36r. Newbury,  
March 7, 1837.
- FAULKNER.**—b. Thornhill, 54l. (door) 50m. Studley Park, York-  
shire, March 21, 1791.
- FAWCETT, THOMAS (Walmgate Champion).**—bn. by Giles, James.
- FEWTEREL.**—bn. by Jackson.  
—— b. the Highlander, 50gs. to 30gs. 35m. Leith, March 23, 1793.

**FIDLER.**—bn. by Hockup.

**FIELD.**—b. Clogg, Bill, 10*l.* a side, 75m. 67r. Epping Forest, Feb. 3,  
1829.

**FIELD, JOHN** (of Birmingham).—bn. by Fred. Touk (Birmingham  
Fancy).

**FIGHTING GRENADIER.**—bn. by Bryan (Big Ben).

**FIGHTING TAR.**—bn. by same.

**FERBY, JACK** (the Young Ruffian).—b. Symonds (the Old Ruffian),  
Wimbledon on the Ridgway, August 2, 1791.

—— b. Symonds, Wimbledon, 1794.

—— bn. by Bartholomew, Jack.

—— bn. by Belcher, Jem.

—— died March 16, 1833, at Hoxton, aged 73.

**FIRBY** (the Waiter).—b. Tyne, Tom, 10*gs.* to 5*gs.* 22m. Hyde Park,  
Dec. 31, 1792.

**FISHER.**—b. Crockey (before the Grand Duke of Russia), 20*gs.* 70m.  
58r. Comb Warren, Feb. 13, 1817.

—— bn. by Scroggins, Jack, May 2, 1817, turn up of nearly an hour,  
at Oliver's, in Peter-street.

**FISHER, BILL.**—b. Jones, 134r. Cheshire, Aug. 1, 1825, 20*l.* a side,  
2 hours.

—— dr. with Stockman, Ned.

—— b. Evans, purse, 24r. 26m. Holly Bush, near Chester, Jan. 3,  
1832.

—— bn. by Looney.

—— bn. by Looney.

—— bn. by Molineux (B.)

FISHER, BILL (continued).

—— b. Wymes, 7r. Jan. 24, 1837, at W oore, near Newcastle.

FITZGERALD, SQUIRE I.—bn. by Mendoza.

FITZGERALD, I.—bn. by Shelton, Tom.

FITZGERALD.—b. Cross, Essex, opposite Gravesend, 10l. a side, 6r.  
1 hour, Nov. 25, 1838.

FITZMAURICE.—b. Brennan, 10l. a side, 51m. 23r. Whetstone, Sept.  
29, 1828.

—— bn. by Burke, Deaf.

—— b. Crawley, Tim, 10l. a side, 85m. 35r. Halfway House, Graves-  
end, Oct. 1, 1833.

FITZPATRICK, JEM.—bn. by Hamson, Jack.

FITZPATRICK, MAT.—b. Donahoe, Tim, Derbyshire, Aug. 25,  
1831, 20m.

FITZPATRICK, JEM.—b. Hale, Jack, 20l. a side, 54m. 36r. Milton  
Field, Mar. 26, 1833.

FLANNAGAN, I.—bn. by Crawley, Peter.

FLANNIGAN.—bn. by Burn, Ben.

FLEMING, MAT.—bn. by Timbling Tom.

FLEMMING.—bn. by Morgan, Black.

—— bn. by Curwen.

FLINT, JACK (the Whopper).—bn. by Shelton, George.

FLOREY (of Oxford).—bn. by Groves, of Whitney.

FLOWERS, R.—bn. by Church.

FLOWERS, G.—b. Mason, 50*l.* 20*m.* 6*r.* Ashton, Oxfordshire, Sept. 16, 1823.

—— bn. by Moss.

—— bn. by Neale, of Staffordshire.

—— b. Harris (B.) 20*l.* 9*r.* Epping, Sept. 11, 1823.

FLOWERS, JEM.—b. Black Jemmy, 25*gs.* 56*r.* Hurley Bottom, Nov. 5, 1804.

—— bn. by Davey.

—— b. Rossil, 100*gs.* 18*m.* near Eaton, Jan. 23, 1809.

—— bn. by Jarvis.

—— bn. by Keate.

—— b. Peters, 40*l.* and 5*l.* near Windsor, April 4, 1822.

—— b. Pearce, 50*l.* 17*m.* 6*r.* Stoke, Berks, Sept. 2, 1823 *(first the chicks)*

—— bn. by Ford, H.

—— b. Nettle, Ben, 50*l.* 12*r.* Padbury Common, Jan. 16, 1825.

FLOWERS (Young).—b. Moss, the Tinman, 10*l.* 52*m.* 9*r.* Walsham Marshes, Wilts, Jan. 7, 1826.

FLYNN, PADDY.—b. Banks, Jem. 5*l.* a side, 40*m.* 34*r.* Old Oak Common, Dec. 3, 1827.

—— b. Savage, Bill, 25*l.* a side, 95*m.* 93*r.* Banstead Downs, Jan. 15, 1828.

—— b. Castles, Bob, 25*l.* a side, 68*m.* 38*r.* Colney Heath, April 2, 1828.

—— b. Blissett, 25*l.* a side, 38*r.* Binfield, near Windsor, Jan. 8, 1829 : foul kick from Blissett.

FOOTE, SAM.—b. Anderson, Copenhagen Fields, April 30, 1827.

—— b. Robinson, 5*l.* a side, Copenhagen Fields, 90*m.* 100*r.* June 19, 1828.

FORBISTER, ROBT.—b. John Brown, Hedley Common, near Newcastle, 10*l.* a side, 37*r.* 1*h.* 25*m.* (fatal for Brown), May 22, 1838.

FORD, JACK.—bn. by Newton, Abraham.

—— bn. by Alexander, J.

—— dr. with Davis.

FORD, JACK (continued).

—— bn. by Oliver.

—— bn. by Harmer, Harry.

—— bn. by a Navigator.

—— b. Lancaster, H. 20gs. 52m. 46r. near Ilford, July 18, 1816.

—— b. Weston, Geo. 8l. 45m. 28r. Stepney, Aug. 28, 1822.

—— b. Ebbs, Jos. (fatal), 5l. 30m. Gate public-house, Rickmansworth, Feb. 26, 1825.

FORD, HARRY.—b. Flowers, Harry, 40l. 9r. Farham, Aug. 26, 1824.

FORD, H.—b. Dawson, 20gs. 28m. 5r. Ripley, May 28, 1822.

—— bn. by Griffin.

FORD, R.—bn. by Western, 10l. 22m. 7r. Chislehurst, June 27, 1823.

FORDHAM.—b. Holt, G. 50gs. 22m. 8r. near Guildford, Feb. 14, 1823.

FORSEY.—b. Pratt, Jockey, 16l. 17r. near Hull, April 24, 1829.

—— bn. by Hickman, Dick.

—— b. Hickman, Dick, 10l. a side 45m. 51r. Witherwick, near Hull, Aug. 1831.

—— bn. by Hannan, Jack.

—— bn. by Harry Davis: foul blow.

—— bn. by Adams, Ned.

FOSTER, G.—dr. with Peter Taylor, 14r. 25l. a side, fight interrupted by darkness, and stakes drawn, Oct. 8, 1829.

—— bn. by Sinden, H.

FOSTER, H.—bn. by Carter, G.

FOWLER, HARRY.—b. Johnson, 20l. 24r. 2h. Wycomb, Jan. 1, 1823.

FOX, BILL.—b. Stow, Tom, 4gs. 29r. Islington Fields, July 6, 1821.

FRANKHORN.—b. Seeley, 4l. 80m. 43r. Lansdown, Bath, (fatal to Seeley), May 15, 1827.

FREELAND, GILBERT.—dr. with Jones, Charley, 25l. a side, 95m. 64r. Ludlow Common, Cheshire, April 4, 1836.



**FREEMAN.**—bn. by Birchall: foul blow, and stakes drawn.

**FREEMAN, BILL** (a Carpenter).—bn. by Nelson, Jack.

**FRERE, BILL.**—bn. by Lancaster, H.

**FRERE.**—bn. by Power.

**FREWEN, OLD** (Bristol).—bn. by Tilley.

**FROST.**—bn. by Moulds.

**FRY.**—bn. by Johnson.

—— bn. by Golder.

**FULHAM BAKER, THE.**—bn. by Brown, Ned.

**FULLER (Baker).**—b. Houghton, Jerry, 50*l.* to 40*l.* 45*m.* 30*r.* June  
14, 1826.

**FULLER, BILL.**—bn. by Jay.

—— b. Jay, 42*m.* Combe Wood, April 6, 1813.

—— dr. with Molineux.

—— bn. by same.

**FULLER, MICK.**—b. Green, Harry, Chelsea Common, 5*l.* 50*m.* 13*r.*  
Jan 3, 1825.

**FULLER, JOHN.**—bn. by Larkins.

**GADZEE** (alias Cat's-meat), J.—Fought Ten Battles, Gidgeonstone,  
Myers, Duggan, Walton, &c. results not recorded.

**GADSBY.**—dr. with Oldershaw, 5*l.* a side, 23*r.* Linton, Notts, Oct.  
11, 1830.

**GALLOWS DICK.**—bn. by Terance Dunn.

**GALIANI, GEORGE.**—bn. by Charley Jones.

**GAMBLE, ANDREW.**—dr. with Stanyard, Ben.

—— b. James Noah, 50gs. 23r. Wimbledon, July 1, 1800.

—— bn. by Belcher, Jem.

**GALE, HENRY.**—b. Saunderson, Rebt. 10l. a side, 32m. 24r. Southampton Race-course, Feb. 27, 1836

**GALANTE, GEORGE.**—bn. by Baisen, Jem.

**GANDISTON.**—bn. by Stocks.

**GARDINER, BILL (The Old Horse),**—b. Charles, Bill, 50l. a side, 38r. Ragland, March 29, 1833.

**GARRATT.**—b. Mendham, 25l. a side, 85m. 35r. Thurton, near Norwich, March 23, 1829.

**GARROL, JEM (Suffolk Champion).**—b. Benniworth, 20gs. 58m. 39r. Burnham, July 26, 1820.

—— b. Johnson (B.) 12gs. 105m. 86r. Moulsey, July 17, 1821.

—— b. Kent, 20l. a side, 100m. 110r. Essex Marshes, April 19, 1825.

**GARVAN, NED.**—bn. by Jones, Charley.

**GAS (Hickman T.)**—b. Crawley, P. 50l. 14½m. 13r. Moulsey Hurst, March 16, 1819.

—— b. Cooper, G. 50l. 14½m. 16r. Faraham Royal, Bucks, March 28, 1820.

—— b. Cooper, G. 100gs. 3m. 2r. Arpendon Common, April 11, 1821.

—— b. Oliver, 100l. 12½m. 9r. Blindlow Heath, Surrey, June 12, 1821.

—— bn. by Neat.

—— killed, with Mr. Rowe, returning from J. Hudson's and T. Shelton's Fight, Dec. 10, 1822.

Previous to entering the London Ring "Gas" fought and conquered Sadgely, Miller, Hollis, Walker, Doughty, Hollix, Thomas, Andrews, with many others.

- GAS, YOUNG (Jonathan Bissell).**—b. Gayner, Tom, 30*l.* 31*r.* Epsom Downs, May 29, 1825.  
 — a draw with Reuben Martin, October 23, 1825.  
 — b. Maurice Pope, 25*l.* a side, 14*m.* 14*r.* Andover, Nov. 27, 1825.  
 — b. Robinson (Yorkshire), 100*l.* a side, 35*m.* 25*r.* Monmouth Gap, Jan. 23, 1827.  
 — dr. with Martin, 100*l.* 3*r.* Hungerford Downs, April 10, 1828.  
 — bn. by Reuben Martin.  
 — paid forfeit to Piefinch, 100*l.* April, 1828.  
 — b. Hardy, 100*l.* a side, 45*m.* 34*r.* Langley Mill, Notts, May 12, 1829.  
 — b. a Bristol Man, 1*l.* 6*r.* Gloucester Race-course, Oct. 23, 1829.  
 — died in extreme poverty at Leeds, in June, 1833.

**GAYNOR, TOM.**—bn. by Neale, Ned.

- bn. by Gas, Young.  
 — b. Reid, A. 50*l.* a side, 70*m.* 34*r.* No Man's Land, May 16, 1826.  
 — bn. by Sharpe, Bishop.  
 — b. Giblets, C. 50*l.* a side, 113*m.* 51*r.* Sheremere, Bedfordshire, May 13, 1828.  
 — b. Neale, (N. fighting 300*l.* to 200*l.*) 111*m.* 45*r.* Warfield, Berks, March 15, 1831.  
 — bn. by Dutch Sam (Young).  
 — died in Grosvenor street, Bond-street, Nov. 24, 1834.

**GEARY, THOMAS.**—bn. by Hackel.

- b. Hyde Jack, 20*l.* 16*m.* 9*r.* Wimbledon, Dec. 9, 1823.

**GEORGE THE BREWER (Inglestone).**—b. Jackson, 50*gs.* 5*r.* Ingatestone, Essex, March 12, 1789.

- b. Pickard, 34*m.* Banbury, Oxfordshire, Oct. 23, 1789.  
 — b. Pickard, Shipston-upon-Stour, Staffordshire, Sept. 25, 1791.  
 — bn. by Wood, Bill.  
 — bn. by Hall.

**GEORGE (of Ludlow).**—bn. by Pea.

**GIBBONS (the Cobbler).**—bn. by Taylor.

- b. Wentworth, 25*l.* a side, nearly 2 hours, 42*r.* Kingsbury Green, Nov. 14, 1827.  
 — bn. by Hicks.

**GIBLETS, CHARLES** (Bradford, or Wright).—b. Rasher, 29l. 83m.  
58r. Epsom, May 16, 1820.

—— bn. by Burn, Bob.

—— b. Sampson, 50l. 47m. 32r. Moulsey, July 17, 1821.

—— b. Robin Red, purse, 8m. 9r. Egham, Aug. 30, 1825.

—— bn. by Robin Reugh : a Cross.

—— b. Jones, Harry, purse, 20m. 11r. Royston Heath, Jan. 2, 1827.

—— dr. with Reuben Martin.

—— bn. by Gaynor, Tom.

**GIBSON**.—bn. by Head, George.

**GIDGEON, HIMAN (J.)**—bn. by Duggan.

—— bn. by Hawkins, Jem.

**GIDGEON, HARRY**.—bn. by Locke, Jack.

—— bn. by ditto.

**A GIGANTIC IRISHMAN**.—bn. by Harris (Waterman).

**GILBERT**.—bn. by Harris, Jack.

**GILDIN**.—bn. by Callas, Tom.

**GILLAN, G.**—bn. by Gregory.

**GILLHAM**.—bn. by Brown.

**GILPIN, SAM**.—b. Painter, Fred. a purse, 30m. 20r. Whetstone,  
Nov. 16, 1839.

—— bn. by Noon, A.

—— bn. by Isaacs : died, August 23, 1831.

GILES, JAMES (a Tailor).—b. Fawcett, T. 188m. near York, Nov.  
22, 1837.

A GIPSY.—bn. by Pope, Maurice.

A GIPSY.—bn. by Martin.

GIRDLER.—bn. by Burke, Deaf.

GLANN, JACK (Nottingham).—b. Johnson, Wm. purse, 80m. (foul  
blow), Lambley, near Nottingham, Feb. 11, 1840.

GODDARD (a Snob).—bn. by Cummins.

GODFREY (Navigator). bn. by J I Harris.

GODFREY.—bn. by Blunt.

GOFF, NED (or Gough).—bn. by Jem Bailey.

GOLDER.—b. Newton, 55m. 23r. Hounslow, March 10, 1787.  
—— b. Fry, 50gs. 59m. Richmond, May 31, 1788.

GOODE.—b. Edmonds, 6gs. 111m. 124r. Sunbury Common, Jan. 14,  
1822.

GOODISON, DICK.—b. Chiffney, Sam. 20l. 60m. Newmarket, Jan.  
1, 1790.

GOODMAN.—bn. by Preston, Harry.

GOODWIN, RICHARD.—bn. by Arnall James.  
—— bn. by Reidie.

GOODYALL.—bn. by Ramsay, Jack.

GOSLING.—bn. by Black Jemmy.

GOULBY, W.—b. Broadway, S. 5*l.* 42m. 22r. Redgate, Nov. 10, 1826.

GOWERBY.—b. Sands, 105m. Chalk Farm, March 12, 1804.

GOW.—b. Savage Ned, 12*l.* to 10*l.* 23m. 23r. Nomans Land, Dec. 22,  
1829.

——— bn. by Burke, Deaf.

GOWLETT (the Yokel Brute).—bn. by Symonds.

GRANBY.—dr. with Benniface, Jonathan.

GRANT.—bn. by Tomlinson.

GRAY, JEM.—b. Hurn, Sam. 5*l.* a side, 20m. 16r. Whetstone, April  
14, 1823.

GREACY BOB.—bn. by Shepherd, Jack.

GREASBY, HENRY.—bn. by Dixon, George.

GREAVES, ROBERT.—b. Booth, John, 160*l.* a side, 16r. near Old-  
ham, Jan. 7, 1828.

GREEN.—b. Wike, 60gs. 122m. 94r. Barnsley, Yorkshire, April 2,  
1819.

——— b. Harris, 10gs. 14m. 12r. Dagenham, Essex, March 1, 1829.

GREEN (continued).—bn. by Hudson D.

—— bn. by ditto.

—— bn. by Small the Hopper.

GREEN HARRY.—bn. by Fuller Mick.

GREENSLADE, ISAAC (a Tailor).—b. Peter Smith, Marshes, Woolwich, 5*l.* a side, 1*h.* 20*m.* 30*r.* March 25, 1839.

GREEN, JACK.—dr. with Stump Bob, 5*l.* 65*m.* 36*r.* near Edgware,  
May 8, 1827.

—— bn. by Lane, Hammer.

—— b. Stowell Wm. 20*l.* a side, 9*r.* Muckley Corner, near Birmingham, Jan. 12, 1836.

—— b. Goswell Joe, 20*l.* a side, 25*m.* 21*r.* Gospel Oak, near Birmingham, Oct. 9, 1837.

GREEN, BILL (a Painter).—bn. by Corrins, Jem.

—— M'Kay N. 20*l.* a side, 21*m.* 25*r.* Cheshire, Dec. 2, 1833.

—— b. Hughes Jas. 10*l.* a side, near Birmingham, June 3, 1834.

GREEN. —bn. by Richmond.

—— bn. by Smith.

GREEN, JOSEPH (Stonemason of Stafford).—bn. by Turner, Sam,  
Nottingham: foul blow.

GREGORY (the Big Cooper).—b. Gillan G. 25*gs.* 40*m.* 10*r.* Enford,  
Suffolk, March 19, 1829.

GRIERSON, GEO.—b. Rutter Sam. 10*l.* a side, 4*r.* Jackson's Boat,  
near Manchester, Sept. 1835.

GREGSON, BOB.—bn. by Gulley.

—— bn. by Gulley.

—— bn. by Cribb.

—— bn. by Head George: died at Liverpool, Nov. 1824.

GRIFFITHS.—dr. with Baylis.

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GRIFFITHS (Stonemason).—bn. by Savage Bill.

GRIMSHAW.—bn. by Burn.

—— bn. by Kinyon Ned.

GROVES (of Witney).—b. Florey, of Oxford, near Ensham, 2l. 12r.

March 6, 1838.

—— bn. by Jem Buck, of Ensham.

GRUN, JOHN.—bn. by Hackney, Bill.

GULLEY, JOHN.—bn. by Pearce.

—— b. Gregson, Bob, 200gs. 36r. near Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1807.

—— b. Gregson, Bob, 200gs. 75m. 28r. near Market-street, Herts,  
May 10, 1806.

—— elected Member of Parliament for Pontefract, December, 1832.

GRANGER (Navigator).—b. Matthews, 20l. 9r. 36m. Strathfieldsaye,

December 13, 1822.

GRIFFIN, HARRY.—b. Johnson, B. 50l. 10r. Newport Pagnel,

October 1, 1823.

—— b. Ford, 20l. 6r. 24m. Sleaford, Herts, Nov. 1, 1823.

HACKEL.—b. Geary, 5gs. 80m. Tamworth, Staffordshire, December

6, 1792.

HACKNEY BILL.—b. Brown, Jas. (fatal to Brown—see Brown)  
10l. a side, 98m. 69r. near Hull, Oct. 30, 1833.

—— b. Grun, J. 23m. 15r. Kippax, Yorkshire, Feb. 20, 1837.

—— bn. by Beaumont, Sergeant.

—— bn. by Holmes, Dick.

—— received forfeit from Holmes, Dick, 20l. March 30, 1840.



**HACKNEY BILL** (continued).

—— ft. Holmes, Dick, at Hoskill, near Tadcaster, 20*l.* a side, 27*r.*  
when it was alleged Holmes hit foul, and a wrangle ensued, stakes  
drawn, April 1, 1840.

**HADLEY, ISAAC.**—b. Williams, Tom. 5*l.* a side, 28*r.* Northerton,  
near Dudley, Nov. 6, 1829.

**HAILES.**—b. Snailum, 100*m.* near Bristol, April 28, 1791.

**HAIR, TOM** (alias Larkins).—b. Jones, Jack, 10*l.* 24*r.* 45*m.* near  
Manchester, May 25, 1828.

**HALL.**—b. George the Brewer, 1*g.* 65*m.* [Harley Fields, November,  
18, 1793.

—— bn. by Dogherty.

—— b. Ballard, 20*l.* 30*m.* near Acton, Middlesex, April 19, 1810.

—— bn. by Redhead.

—— bn. by Donolly, J.

**HALL.**—bn. by Cabbage, Jack.

—— bn. by Eales.<sup>1</sup>

—— b. Bullock, 14*gs.* 11*m.* Warwick Races, Sept. 5, 1821.

**HALL, BILL** (Birmingham).—b. Simpson, 50*l.* 99*m.* 94*r.* near War-  
wick, July 23, 1822

—— bn. by Neale, Ned.

—— b. Wynes, Jem, 25*l.* 76*m.* 58*r.* Wimbledon, Feb. 4, 1823.

—— bn. by Sampson.

—— b. Quilts, 25*l.* 23*m.* 17*r.* Warwick, Sept. 23, 1823.

—— bn. by Neptune, a Navigator, 3*r.* Mousley Wake Green, Nov.  
9, 1823.

—— bn. by Bayliss, 20*l.* a side, 7*r.* Tamworth, Dec. 11, 1823.

—— b. Astle, 100*l.* a side, 13*r.* 28*m.* Lichfield, August 9, 1825.

—— bn. by Sampson.

—— bn. by Davis.

**HALL, JACK.**—bn. by Fitzpatrick, Jem.

- HALL, JAMES** (Gornel Champion).—b. Hedge, Charley, 20l. a side,  
63m. 36r. Kniverhedge, near Gornel, Nov. 23, 1836.
- HALL, TOM** (Isle of Wight).—b. Cribb, G. 69m. Old Oak Common,  
Nov. 15, 1810.  
—— b. the Sutton Gipsy, 20gs. 2r. Leap, Hants, April 25, 1822.
- HALL, SIAH** (Sailor Lad).—bn. by Jones, Charley.
- HALTON, PAT. I.**—dr. with Langan, 25l. 76r. Curragh, Kildare,  
1822. ?  
—— b. Johnson, 25l. 11r. near Cork, March 19, 1822.  
—— bn. by Belasco.  
—— b. Johnson, Winchburgh, Scotland, March 7, 1825, 10r. 20m. 50l.
- HALTON** (Runner).—bn. by Henderson, a Bath tinman, 2hrs. New  
Ham Common, Hungerford (fatal), Nov. 28, 1825.
- HAMMERTON, TOM** (alias Chicken Butcher).—bn. by Shelton,  
George.
- HAMILTON** (Waterman).—bn. by Pearce Inglis.
- HAMPSON, JOHN** (Liverpool).—b. Harrett, Mat. a purse, 15m. 4r.  
near Manchester, June 4, 1830.  
—— b. Hutch, Bill, a purse, 28m. 13r. near Liverpool, January 8,  
1831.  
—— b. Fitzpatrick Jem. 5l. aside, 40m. 11r. near Liverpool, Feb.  
15, 1831.
- HAMPSON, BOB.**—b. Jack Pye (the Butcher), June 4, 1820.  
—— b. Fisher, Bill, 63r. 70m. Milbray Island, Mar. 3, 1827.  
—— b. Edwards, Wm. 5l. a side, 31r. 48m. at Boetle, Oct. 1828.  
—— bn. by Burke, Deaf.  
—— b. Britton, Tom, 25l. a side, 105m. 43r. Greston Heath, near  
Warrington, Jan. 4, 1831.  
—— bn. by Looney, Bill.  
—— bn. by Looney, Bill.  
—— bn. by Looney Bill.

**HANDS (Butcher).**—bn. by Burke, Deaf.

**HANNAN, JOHN.**—b. Dismore, Dan. 25*l.* a side, 62*m.* 23*r.* Cock  
Foster, June 6, 1837.

—— bn. by Maley, Tom.

—— b. Walker, J. Wheeler's End, Oxfordshire, 25*l.* a side, 2*h.* 54*m.*  
31*r.* Nov. 1, 1838.

—— b. Walker, J. 2nd fight, Littlebury Road, near Newmarket,  
50*l.* a side, 3*h.* 48*m.* 30*r.* April 2, 1839.

—— bn. by Stocks.

—— b. Forsey, Dick, 25*l.* a side, 75*m.* 16*r.* Willoughby, Notts, April  
14, 1840.

**HARDY.**—bn. by Gas, Young.

**HARES, DICK** (*see* AYRES).—bn. by Smith, Dolly.

—— b. Knees, 20*gs.* 10*m.* 5*r.* Old Oak Common, May 7, 1818.

—— bn. by Abbott, Bill.

—— b. Davis, Deaf, 10*l.* 70*m.* 53*r.* Hounslow, June 1, 1819.

—— bn. by Curtis, Dick.

—— bn. by Barney Aaron.

**HARDMAN, T.**—b. Commander, E. 27*r.* Rosemary-branch Fields,  
Nov. 23, 1826.

**HARDMAN, EDWARD.**—bn. by Fairbairn, Wm.

**HARMER, HARRY.**—b. Maltby, 25*gs.* 37*m.* 15*r.* Wilsden Green,  
June 12, 1812.

—— b. Ford, 25*gs.* 35*m.* 23*r.* St. Nicholas, near Margate, August  
23, 1813.

—— b. Shelton, 100*gs.* 35*m.* 28*r.* Hounslow, April 18, 1815.

**HARDING** (*alias* Hard'un).—b. Stewart, Thos. 25*l.* 47*m.* 33*r.* near  
Water End, March 10, 1828.

**HARMER, JAMES** (*the Fighting Carpenter*).—b. Pill, Ben. 46*m.*  
near Holt, Norfolk, Nev. 8, 1795.

**HARRETT, MAT.**—bn. by Hampson, John.

—— bn. by Hutch, Bill.

—— bn. by M'Kay, Ned.

**HARPER.**—dr. with Stocks, purse, Durdham Downs, near Bristol,  
September 11, 1833.

**HARRIS, SPANIARD.**—b. Cox, 40gs. 55m. Lansdown Fair, Sep-  
ber 15, 1792.

—— fought with Jones, Tom, for a purse, and bolted with it, 20m.  
Lansdown, Aug. 12, 1795.

**HARRIS, TOD.**—bn. by Johnson.

**HARRIS (the Soldier).**—bn. by Dixon.

**HARRIS, JOEL (Wilts Butcher).**—b. Lenney, 20gs. and 10l. 23m.  
6r. near Virginia Water, April 12, 1822.

—— bn. by Davis, Josh.

—— b. Godfrey, 100gs. 32m. 3r. Bagshot, June 20, 1822.

—— b. Owen, 20l. 40m. 13r. Mersham, Surrey, Oct. 14, 1823.

**HARRIS (the Waterman).**—b. Costa, Youna da, 9gs. 32m. Epsom  
Races, May 24, 1822.

—— bn. by Reid.

—— b. a gigantic Irishman, 10l. Isle of Dogs, June 5, 1826.

—— b. Fisher, 10l. 40m. 35r. Whetstone, Jan. 24, 1833.

**HARRIS, BISHOP.**—bn. by Johnson, B.

—— b. Talbot, 2r. August 8, 1824.

—— bn. by Moss, the Tinman.

**HARRIS.**—bn. by Grun.'

—— b. Wiber, 40m. Banstead Downs, July 4, 1820.

—— b. Page, 20gs. 45m. 27r. near Dartford, Oct. 15, 1821.

—— b. Gilbert, 40l. 11m. 7r. Thorn, Dorset, May 1, 1822.

HARRISON, BARNARD.—bn. by Bellamy.

——— bn. by Flowers, G.

HARRISON, GEORGE (the Fighting Showman).—b. Tambarine  
Sam, 26m. 16r. Lincelnshire, March 23, 1833.

HART (East-end Chicken).—bn. by Stocks, Byng.

— HART, JAMES (Towcester).—b. R. Palmer (the Banbury Pet), near  
Towcester, 2h. 73r. May 15, 1838.

HARVEY.—bn. by Brian.

HARVEY, JOS.—b. C. Bond, 10l. a side, Uttoxeter, September  
25, 1838.

HAVILL.—bn. by Moss.

HAWKESWELL (Coachman).—b. Buxton (fatal), 1l. 60m. Kingston,  
October 25, 1826.

HAWKINS, JEM.—b. Gideon, 10gs. 66m. near Woolwich, June 15,  
1830.

HAWKINS.—b. Smith, 5gs. 23m. 16r. Chelsea Common, Nov. 7, 1833.  
——— bn. by O'Leary, Dan.

HAWTREY (alias Chimpanzee).—bn. by Cookesley.

HAYES, J.—b. Driscoll, fatal, Eel-pie-house Fields, March 17, 1826.

HAYMAN, BILL (Brum).—b. Chattaway, 10l. a side, 3r. Oldbury,  
Dec. 10, 1838.  
——— b. Bill Hurst, of Cheltenham, near Birmingham, 5l. a side,  
May 22, 1839.



HICKMAN, TOM.—See GAS.

HICKMAN, DICK.—b. Forsey Jack, 2*l*. a side, 105m. 98r. Meix, near Hull. Forsey kicked foul, May 10, 1831  
 ——— bn. by Forsey, Jack.

HICKS.—b. Gibbons, 10*l*. a side, 57r. Hurst, near Reading, February 16, 1829.

HIGGINS (Rumford Baker).—b. Nash, 20gs. 52m. 22r. Moulsey, October 9, 1822.

HIGHLANDER, THE.—bn. by Fewterel.

HILL, DICK (Nottingham Champion).—b. Atkinson, G. 5*l*. to 4*l*. 135m. 64r. Breaston Field, Nov. 26, 1826.  
 ——— b. Woolley, 10*l*. near Broughton, 15r. Jan. 22, 1827.  
 ——— b. Clayton, Joe. 5*l*. 37r. Bagthorpe Common, Notts, May 8, 1827.  
 ——— b. Johnson, 50*l*. 18r. Kettleby, near Melton Mowbray, December 9, 1828.  
 ——— b. Bamford, 50*l*. 31½m. 18r. Papplewick Forest, Notts, May 5, 1829.  
 ——— b. Moulds, 50*l*. a side, 64m. 42r. Breaston, Notts, July 14, 1829.  
 ——— b. Mapping, Jem, 50*l*. a side, 65m. 10r. Ollerton, Notts, November 17, 1829.  
 ——— bn. by Preston, Harry.  
 ——— bn. by Jones, Harry.  
 ——— died of rheumatic fever, April 7, 1837, aged 36.

HILL, PIMER (Wolverhampton Pet).—b. Small, Bill, 20*l*. 23m. 17r. Shipley, Oct. 18, 1836.  
 ——— bn. by Baker, Wm.

HILLICK.—bn. by Westcountry Dick.

HINTON.—b. the Bristol Baker, 10*l.* a side, 31*r.* 48*m.* Harpenden Common, Oct. 26, 1830.

—— bn. by Noon, A.

—— b. Isaacs, 10*l.* a side, 37*m.* 45*r.* Whetstone, Dec. 20, 1831

HOBSON, TOM (of Woodhouse).—bn. by Johnson, Dick.

HOCKUP.—b. Fidler, 5*l.* a side, 51*r.* 95*m.* Wantage Downs, Oct. 21, 1828.

HODDEL.—dr. with Humphries, R. 60*r.* 107*m.* disputed blow, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, July 30, 1828.

HODGE.—bn. by Cary, Jack.

HODGKISS.—b. Lane (Surrender), 25*l.* a side, 53*m.* 27*r.* Shenstone, near Birmingham, Dec. 5, 1837.

—— bn. by Cain, Dick.

HODSON.—b. Bramble, Bill, 60*m.* Winchilsea, Sussex, Sept. 25, 1798.

HOLDER, TOM.—b. East, Joe, 10*l.* a side, 34*r.* near Boston, Oct. [31, 1836.

HOLLOWAY.—b. Lancaster, H. 99*m.* Hayes, Middlesex, June 2, 1812.

HOLMES, JACK.—bn. by Jones, Tom.

—— dr. with Beuf-à-la-Mode, 1*g.* 5*r.* Harley Fields, Feb. 18, 1794.

—— bn. by Tough Tom.

—— bn. by Richmond.

HOLMES, ROBERT (of Birstall).—bn. by Riley, William.

HOLMES, THOMAS.—bn. by Woodward, Charles.

HOLMES, CHARLES (Horsekeeper).—b. Dagwell, John, 5*l.* a side, Ilchen Abbas, near Winchester, Dec. 29, 1838.



**HOLMES, DICK.**—b. Riley, Bill, of Leeds, 50*l.* a side, 20*r.* Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire, May 6, 1839.

—— b. Hackney Bill, Hadfield near Doncaster, 50*l.* a side, 20*r.*  
26*m.* Nov. 12, 1839.

—— paid forfeit 20*l.* to Hackney Bill (suspicion of a cross).

—— fought Hackney Bill, 20*l.* a side (*See HACKNEY BILL*), March 30, 1840.

**HOLT, HARRY.**—bn. by Parish.

—— b. O'Donnel, Jack, 5*gs.* and 9*l.* 34*m.* 17*r.* Hayes, March 26, 1817.

—— bn. by Randall.

—— bn. by Hudson, Dav.

—— bn. by Scroggins.

**HOLT, G.**—bn. by Fordham.

—— b. Miller, 12*gs.* 56*m.* 47*r.* Moulsey Hurst, Aug. 20, 1822.

**HOMER.**—bn. by Alexander, Dick.

**HOOD, YOUNG** (the Chelsea Star).—bn. by Brian.

—— bn. by Robert Noon.

**HOOPER** (the Tinman).—b. Clarke, Bill, Bloomsbury Fields, Aug. 19, 1789.

—— b. Wright (Lord Barrymore's man), 20*m.* Wargrave, Berks, Dec. 3, 1789.

—— b. Watson, 150*m.* 100*r.* Langley Close, Feb. 17, 1790.

—— b. Bunner, 50*gs.* 6*r.* Bentley Green, Essex, Sept. 4, 1792.

—— b. Maddox, 25*l.* 55*m.* Sydenham, Feb. 10, 1794.

—— b. Wood, Bill (the Coachman), 16*m.* Hounslow, June 22, 1795.

—— bn. by Owen, Tom.]

—— bn. by Owen, Tom.

**HORSHAM.**—bn. by Brown, Ned.

—— bn. by Mason.

**HORTON.**—b. Cribb, Geo. 56gs. 25m. near Bristol, Sept. 5, 1807.

—— bn. by Cribb, Tom.

—— b. Brown, purse, 36m. room, Peter-street, Westminster,  
March 2, 1819.

**HOUGHTON, JERRY** (Butcher).—bn. by Fuller.

**HOULT, THOMAS** (the Burton Snob).—b. the Pet of Burton, 16l.  
25r. Feb. 21, 1829.

**HOUSSA, J.**—b. Owen, Tom, 10gs. 43m. Enfield, Sept. 3, 1799.

**HOWE, REUBEN.**—bn. by Jones, Harry.

**HUDSON, DAVID.**—b. Westcountry Dick, 56gs. 14m. 9r. Rick-  
mansworth, July 19, 1818.

—— b. Ballard, 5gs. 101m. Kennington Common, April 15, 1819.

—— b. Holt, Harry, 20gs. 99m. 89r. Wallingham Common, June  
18, 1819.

—— b. Scroggins, 56gs. 40m. 34r. Dagenham, Essex, March 13,  
1820.

—— b. Scroggins, 20l. 25m. 19r. Chelmsford Races, July 27, 1820.

—— bn. by Martin.

—— b. Green, 10l. 45m. 17r. in a barn, Chelmsford, Jan. 11, 1821.

—— b. Green, 25gs. 40m. 29r. Old Marsh Gate, Essex, Feb. 27, 1822.

—— bn. by Neale, Ned.

—— bn. by Larkins, J.

—— died Nov. 27, 1835, in the London Hospital.

**HUDSON, JOSH.**—b. Payne, Jack (the butcher), 16gs. 35m. Dartford  
Brim, Oct. 22, 1816.

—— bn. by Belasco, Aby.

—— b. Street, 10l. 70m. 62r. near Woolwich, April 5, 1817.

—— b. Martin C. 10gs. 30m. Sawbridgeworth, June 10, 1817.

—— b. Thomson, 10gs. 25m. near Woolwich, July 17, 1817.

—— bn. by Bowen.

—— b. Williams, the Waterman, 16gs. 35m. opposite Woolwich,  
April 27, 1819.

**HUDSON, JOSH. (continued).**

- b. Scroggins, 25gs. 18m. 11r. Moulsey, Aug. 24, 1819.
- b. Sampson, 10gs. aside, and 10l. 40m. 25r. Wallingham Common, Oct. 26, 1819.
- bn. by Martin.
- b. Rasher, Jack, 10gs. to 8, 29m. 15r. Plaistow, Jan. 11, 1820.
- b. Benniworth, 50gs. 7m. Billericay, Essex, April 4, 1820.
- bn. by Spring, Tom.
- See BELASCO, A.
- b. Williams, Swell, 50l. 9m. 6r. Moulsey, Dec. 5, 1820.
- bn. by Turner.
- b. Sampson, 50gs. 32m. 28r. Banstead Downs, March 8, 1821.
- b. Brown, the Caulker, 100l. 3r. Wimbledon, Feb. 5, 1822.
- b. Barlow, 6r. 6m. St. Alban's. Sept. 10, 1822.
- bn. by Shelton.
- b. Ward, Jem, 100gs. 36m. 14r. Moulsey Hurst, Nov. 11, 1823.
- bn. by Cannon.
- bn. by Cannon.
- bn. by Sampson.
- died Oct. 8, 1835, Flying Horse, Milton st. Finsbury, aged 38.

**HUDSON (a Farmer).**—dr. with Wilding, 20l. 29m. 5r. near Farningham, Jan. 13, 1822.

**HUDSON'S BLACK.**—b. Abbinett, purse, 11r. near Ruscombe Lake, Berks, July 3, 1827.

**HUDSON, NED (Derby).**—bn. by Meseley, Ned.

**HUGHES, BILL.**—b. Burton, Tom. 10l. a side, 78r. Clifton, near Manchester, Dec. 10, 1827.

**HUGHES (BRISTOL BOB).**—b. Smith, alias Bacon, 25l. a side, 125m. 53r. Bedworth, Dec. 21, 1830.

**HUGHES, JAMES.**—bn. by Green, Bill.

**HULME, JOHN (of Norton).**—bn. by Hazlehurst.

HUMPHRIES.—b. Martin, Sam. 320gs, door, 165m. Newmarket,  
May 3, 1786.

—— b. Mendoza, turn up, Cock, at Epping, Sept. 9, 1787.

—— b. Mendoza, 150gs. 29m. Odiham, Hants, Jan. 9, 1788.

—— bn. by Mendoza.

—— bn. by Mendoza.

HUMPHRIES.—dr. with Hoddel.—(See HODDEL.)

HUNT (Walking Butcher).—bn. by Lees, Harry.

HUNT.—bn. by Williams.

HUNT, BILL (Cheltenham).—bn. by Bill Hayman.

HUNT, JACK.—b. Par, Charles, 5l. a side, 62m. 44r. near Birmingham,  
Nov. 28, 1836.

HUNT, JOHN.—b. Sam Davidson, at Corse Lawn, Worcester, 20l.  
a side, 33m. 21r. Sept. 10, 1838.

HURLEY, DUKE.—b. Edmonds, 10l. 76m. 42r. Edgeware-road,  
May 3, 1822.

—— b. Summerfield, Jack, 2l. 20m. near Warwick, Jan. 1, 1827.

—— bn. by Dodd, Ike.

—— bn. by Barber.

HURST (of Gonnerby).—bn. by Clipsham, T.

HURST, JACK.—bn. by Everard.

HUTCH, BILL.—bn. by Hampson, John.

—— b. Jones, Tom, 10l. a side, 93m. 73r. near Warrington, Jan. 31,

1832.

HUTCH, BILL (continued).

—— b. by Jones, Andrew.

—— b. Harrett, M., a purse, 45m. 32r. near Liverpool, 21st Aug.,  
1832.

—— b. Jones, Tom, 50*l.* a side, 74m. 51r. near Knutsford, March 17,  
1834.

HURN, SAMUEL.—bn. by Gray, Jem.

HUSBAND (Sprig of Shamrock).—b. Norman, Tom, a purse, 15r.  
Knowle Hill, Berks, Nov. 4, 1828.

HYDE, JACK.—bn. by Geary, Tom.

INGLESTONE.—See GEORGE THE BREWER.

INGLIS, PEACE (the Phenomenon).—b. Hamilton (waterman), 20  
guineas, 40m. 28r. Moulsey, Oct. 23, 1822.

—— b. Davis, Bill, 10 guineas, 12m. 8r. Arpendon, Feb. 8, 1823.

—— b. Curtis, G. 50*l.* 55m. 15r. Moulsey Hurst, Aug. 12, 1823.

—— b. Purner, 100*l.* 78m. 47r. Colnbrook, April 20, 1824.

—— bn. by Purner.

AN IRISHMAN.—bn. by Baptiste, B.

ISAACS.—bn. by Swift.

—— b. Gilpin, 5*l.* and a purse, 25m. 14r. Cock Foster, Aug. 9, 1831.

—— bn. by Hinten.

JACK-O'-THE-GREEN.—bn. by Brannan, C.

JACK, THE COBBLER.—bn. by the Bristol Baker.

JACK (of Finchley).—bn. by Savage, Bill.

JACKLING, BILL (Ginger).—b. Symonds, 20l. Wrotham, Kent,  
Jan. 17, 1791.

—— bn. by Spree, Elias.

—— bn. by Spree, Elias.

JACKSON, MR. J.—b. Fewterel, 67m. Smitham Bottom, Croydon,  
June 9, 1788.

—— bn. by George the Brewer.

—— b. Mendoza, 200 guineas, 10½m. Hornchurch, Essex, April 15,  
1795.

JACKSON, ALLAN.—b. Ashe, Curragh of Kildare, Oct. 26, 1825,  
100l. a'side, 75m. 27r.

JACKSON, SAM (Railroad Boy).—b. Pickering, Harry, 165m. 76r.  
Whitby Common, Jan. 18, 1836.

JACOMBS.—bn. by Big Ben.

—— bn. by Payne, Jack.

JAMES.—b. Smith, 15m. Knavestock, Essex, Dec. 31, 1788.

—— b. Soby Sodickey, Hornchurch, Essex, Feb. 13, 1793.

—— bn. by Gamble.

JANUARY, JACK.—b. Woodford, 38m. 9r. Epping Forest, 25l. a side,  
Jan. 31, 1825.

—— b. the Pieman, 5l. 35m. Richmond, May 1, 1826.

—— bn. by Martin Reuben.

—— b. Munday, 10l. a side, 26r. Shepperton Range, August 16, 1831.

JANUARY (Jack's brother).—bn. by Evans.

JARVEY, A.—bn. by Say, Edmund.

JARVIS.—b. Flowers, 200gs. 70m. Braybroke, Wilts, Sept. 1809.

**JAY.**—b. Fuller, Bill, 15m. Rickmansworth, Nov. 16, 1812.

—— bn. by Fuller.

—— bn. by Cooper.

**JEFFRIES** (of Liverpool).—bn. by Cross, Jem.

—— bn. by Merryman, Sam.

**JEMMY FROM TOWN.**—b. Morgan, Hepping Ned, 26r. Kennington, Sept. 26, 1803.

—— b. Rolfe Jem, 20gs. 24r. Shooter's Hill, August 14, 1804.

—— bn. by Oliver, George.

**JENNER.**—b. Smith, 3l. 10s. 95m. 88r. Northfleet, Feb. 17, 1829.

**JENNINGS.**—b. Robinson, Oct. 3, 1825, 10l. a side, 56r. White Conduit Fields.

—— bn. by Donovan, Jerry.

—— b. Clogg, Bob, 25l. a side, 22r. Bulphen Fen, Essex, July 31, 1827.

—— dr. with Robinson, 25l. a side, Colney Heath, April 23, 1828, 135m. 112r. foul blow, much dispute, and the stakes returned.

**JEW, A YOKEL.**—bn. by Dogherty, Dan.

**JEW, A YOUNG.**—bn. by Crockey, Jack.

**JEWIN** (a Navigator).—bn. by Johnson, B.

**JEWKES, TOM.**—bn. by Preston, Harry.

—— bn. by Corbett, Jem.

**JOHNNY RAW, A.**—bn. by Stockman.

**JOHNNY RAW, ANOTHER.**—bn. by Abbott, Bill.

**JOHNSON, or JACKSON (Somers Town).—(See BOONE, BILL.)**

—— bn. by Tibbutts, Sam.

**JOHNSON.—b. Love, Bill, 50gs. 5m. Barnet, Jan. 12, 1786.**

—— b. Towers, Jack, Barnet, Feb. 1786.

—— b. Fry, 50gs. 30m. Kingston, June, 1786.

—— b. Warr, Bill, 100gs. 60m. Oakingham, Berks, Jan. 18, 1787.

—— b. Ryan, Michael, 24m. Wradisbury, Bucks, Dec. 19, 1787.

—— b. Ditto, 300gs. 33m. near Rickmansworth, Feb. 11, 1789.

—— b. Ferriss, 50gs. 75m. 62r. Banbury, Oct. 22, 1789.

—— bn. by Big Ben.

**JOHNSON (of Cheshire).—bn. by Halton, Pat.**

—— bn. by ditto.

**JOHNSON (a Black).—bn. by Nixon, 100l. 9r. Aylesbury, August  
21, 1823.**

—— bn. by Griffin.

**JOHNSON, JEMMY (B).—b. Smith, (Waterman), 19l. a side, and  
10l. 3r. Banstead Downs, March 3, 1820.**

—— bn. by Garroll.

—— bn. by Fowler, Harry.

—— bn. by Smith, C. 20gs. 22m. 6r. Elstree, Herts, July 31, 1823.

—— bn. by Ward.

—— b. Harris, Bishop, 50l. 70m. 57r. Bradwell, Oxford, Jan. 28,  
1824.

—— b. Jewin, 40l. 27m. 27r. Warnham, Sussex, April 28, 1824.

—— bn. by Flowers, Jem.

—— b. Tod, Harris, 15l. 12r. Caxton Heath, Jan. 28, 1823.

—— by Nixon, 100l. 9r. Aylesbury, Aug. 21, 1823.

—— bn. by Griffin.

**JOHNSON, JACK (Paddington Carrier).—b. Rowe, Tom, 10l. 31m.  
Moulsey Hurst, June 6, 1815.**

—— b. Purcell, 20gs. 35m. 27r. Moulsey Hurst, Aug. 1, 1815.

—— b. Lancaster, H, 20gs. 77m. 41r. Gembe Wood, Nov. 16, 1815,



**JOHNSON** (the Broom-dasher).—dr. with Reynolds, Tom.

**JOHNSON, DICK** (of Manchester).—bn. by Bill Little.

—— b. Hobson, Tom, Woodhouse, near Leeds, 10*l.* a *side*, 24*m.*  
29*r.* Nov. 15, 1839.

**JOHNSON, IKEY**.—bn. by Wootton, Charley.

**JOHNSON, HENRY**.—bn. by George Jones.

**JOHNSON, WM.** (alias Leicester Bill).—b. Cornelius Cousins, Net-  
tingham, Balwell Forest, 2*h.* 19*m.* April 1, 1839.

—— bn. by Glann, Jack (foul blow).

**JONATHAN** (a Sawyer).—bn. by Theobald, S.

**JOHNSON**.—bn. by Hill, Dick.

**JONES, TOM** (Paddington).—b. Sailor, (one eye), 3 battles, for 10*gs.*  
5*gs.* and 7*gs.* Hyde Park, Feb. 1786.

—— b. Holmes, Jack, 1½*g.* Harley Fields, Dec. 19, 1786.

—— b. Aldridge, 2*gs.* to a watch, 60*r.* Marylebone, Dec. 19, 1787.

—— dr. with Baldwin, Caleb, 20*l.* Smitham Bottom, May 14, 1792.

—— b. Challice, A. 30*gs.* sub. 15*m.* Bentley Green, Sept. 5, 1793.

—— b. Lyons, Keely (J) 20*gs.* 10*m.* Blackheath, May 10, 1794.

—— b. Lyons, Keely, 10*gs.* 16*m.* 9*r.* Hounslow, June 22, 1795.

—— (See Harris, Spaniard).

—— b. the Chaffcutter, 4*gs.* 38*m.* 22*r.* Two Waters, Herts, April 6,  
1797.

—— bn. by Jem Belcher.

—— bn. by Bitton, Isaac.

—— b. Nicholls, G. 40*gs.* 4*r.* Norwood Common, March, 1802.

—— b. Simpson, 10*gs.* 10*r.* Edgeware-road, June 1804.

—— b. Lyons, 10*gs.* 15*m.* Blackheath, Aug. 6, 1805.

—— died at Paddington, Aug. 2. 1833, aged 62.

Jones fought a vast number of minor battles and was long "the Master of the Ceremonies at the Fives and Tennis Court," attending upon the sparring exhibitants.

**JONES, JACK** (alias Punch).—bn. by Hair, Tom (alias Larkins).

**JONES, BILL**.—b. Dunn, Bloomsbury Fields, Jan. 4, 1787.

—— bn. by Tyne, Tom.

—— bn. by Watson, Bob.

**JONES, (the Coachey)**.—bn. by Belcher, Ned.

**JONES, HARRY, (the Sailor Boy).—bn. by Latham.**

- bn. by Stockman, Ned.
- bn. by Stockman, Ned.
- bn. by Stockman, Ned.
- bn. by Fisher.
- b. O'Lynn, Tommy, 21l. 6m. 5r. Old Oak Common, Sept. 8, 1825.
- bn. by Dutch Sam, Young.
- b. Knowlan, a purse, 7m. 7r. Noman's Land, March 14, 1826.
- b. Curtain, Mike, 5l. 45m. St. Albans, March 21, 1826.
- b. Pick, 5l. Noman's Land, Sept. 6, 1826.
- b. How, Reuben, 5l. 3im. 31r. Figgett Hall, Newmarket, Nov. 27, 1826.
- bn. by Giblets.
- dr. with Raines, Jem, 3r. Chesterford, March, 1827. (Beaks interfered.)
- b. Simmonds, Brentwood, Essex, April 14, 1827.
- b. Raines, Jem, 25l. a side, 95m. 18r. (10 at Chippingfield Common, and 8 at Watford, June 4, 1827.
- b. Dodd, Ike, 10l. and a purse, 34m. 18r. Westbourne Common, Oct. 16, 1827.
- b. Savage, Bill, 25l. a side, 95m. 56r. Chertsey, March 25, 1828.
- b. Stockman, Ned, 25l. a side, 43r. Sheremere, Sept. 16, 1828.
- b. Aaron, Barney, 50l. a side, 15m. 18r. Barge House, Nov. 11, 1828. Dreadful fog.
- b. Reidie, Tom, 50l. a side, 22m. 16r. Dec. 30, 1828, Hurley Bottom, Berks.
- b. Redmond, F. 100l. a side, 36m. 10r. Noman's Land, March 31, 1829.
- b. Watson, Geo. 50l. a side, 39m. 30r. Harpendon Common, May 19, 1829.
- b. Hill, Dick, 100l. a side, 69r. Bagthorpe Common, Notts, June 7, 1831.
- b. Perkins, 50l. a side, 46m. 22r. Hurley Bottom, Jan. 17, 1832.
- b. Cooper, Gipsy, 25l. a side, 130m. 26r. Chertsey, April 2, 1833.
- bn. by Smith, Tom. Died in the hospital, April 14, 1835.

Previous to 1825 Harry fought and conquered in several minor battles not in the P. R.

**JONES.—bn. by Mason.**

**JONES, PALMER.—b. Burn, 20l. 19m. 11r. Combe Wood, July 21, 1814:**

- JONES, GEO.**—b. Henry Johnston, at Natural's Green, 5*l*. a side,  
45*m*. 9*r*. March 18, 1839.
- JONES, CHARLEY.**—b. Garvan, Ned, 20*l*. 90*m*. 53*r*. Whetstone,  
May 8, 1828.
- JONES, CHARLEY (Manchester).**—b. Jack Jones, 15½*m*. 5*l*. a  
side, Belle-vue, April, 1831.
- b. Buckley, Jem, 172*m*. 97*r*. 5*l*. a side, at Charlton, 1831.
- b. M'Geary, 6*m*. 4*r*. 5*l*. a side. Withington, June, 1832.
- bn. by Baison, Jem. 70*m*. 41*r*. 5*l*. a side, Castle Hill, Feb. 25,  
1833.
- b. Baison, Jem. 103*m*. 10*l*. a side, Whittle-hill, Oct. 8, 1834.
- b. Liddall, Bill, 60*m*. 40*r*. 5*l*. a side, at Stockport, 1834.
- b. Haigh, Jack, 16*m*. 9*r*. 10*l*. a side, Agecroft, 1835.
- fought Halls, Siah, 20*l*. a side, 4*r*. Cheadle, ended in a wrangle.
- b. Brandrick, G. 8*r*. Clayton Vale, near Manchester, Feb.  
23, 1836.
- bn. by Sinclair, George.
- dr. with Freeland, G. 25*l*. a side, 95*m*. 61*r*. Lindow Common,  
Cheshire, April 4, 1836.
- b. Bainbridge, Jem, 10*l*. to 8*l*. 18*m*. 6*r*. Clayton Vale, Aug.  
22, 1833.
- b. Geo. Gallant, Chapel-le-Frith, 25*l*. a side, 35*m*. July 16,  
1833.
- b. Dick Cain of Leicester, Woodhead, Derbyshire, 25*l*.  
a side, 45*m*. 41*r*. Dec. 26, 1838.
- bn. by Johnny Broom.
- b. Pixton, Sam, Halcomb, Lancashire, 50*l*. a side, 29*r*. Nov. 5,  
1839.
- JONES, WILLIAM (Leicester).**—bn. by Lindley.
- JONES, TOM (Lancashire).**—bn. by Hutch, Bill.
- bn. by Hutch, Bill.
- JONES MORGAN.**—b. Geo. Davison, near Paddington, 5*l*. a side,  
38*m*. April 2, 1838.
- JONES, JEM.**—b. Bill Crump, Hodge Hill, near Birmingham, 10*l*.  
a side, 65*m*. 35*r*. April 2, 1839.
- JONES, ANDREW.**—b. Hutch, Bill, 25*l*. a side, 92*m*. 56*r*. near War-  
rington, May 21, 1832.

**JONES THOS.**—b. Powell, John, a purse, 118r. 145m. near Bath,  
August 15, 1840.

**JONES, JACK** (Liverpool).—bn. by Adams, Jack.

**JORDAN, GEO.**—b. Bill Latimer, Newcastle, 10r. January 22,  
(a turn up).

**JONES, (Welch Champion).**—dr. with Bray, Young, May 19, 1833.

**JUBB** (Cheltenham Champion).—b. Price, the Oxford Champion,  
25l. a side, 25m. 16r. Burford, Nov. 23, 1824.  
—— bn. by Reid, Alic.

**KANE, HARRY.**—bn! by Davis, a collier.

**KEAN.**—b. Larkin, 10l. a side, 32r. Wimbledon Common, Sept. 24,  
1833.

**KEATE, JOHN** (Bristol Youth).—b. Evans, Tom, 3l. a side, 30m.  
Bristol, Feb. 1, 1830.  
—— bn. by Appleford, Tom.

**KEATE.**—b. Flowers, 200gs. 70m. Tockington, Wilts, July 7,  
1810.

**KEATING (J.)**—bn. by Same.

**KELLY, (I.)**—bn. by Baldwin, Caleb.  
—— bn. by Larkins (Cambridge).

**KELLY, BILL.**—bn. by Blount, Bob.

**KENDALL, JACK.**—bn. by Edge, Jack.  
—— bn. by Rutter, Sam.

**KENDRICK, MASSA (B.)**—bn. by Cooper, G.  
—— bn. by Oliver, Tom.  
—— bn. by Sutton.  
—— b. Acton, 20gs. 25m. 17r. Moulsey, Dec. 18, 1831.  
—— bn. by Acton.

**KENDRICK (BLACK).**—b. Burgin, Josh. 10l. a side, 72m. 17r. in  
Surrey, Jan. 13, 1840.

KENT, G.—bn. by Cowlan.

—— bn. by Garroll.

KENT, GEORGE.—Pugilistic Reporter, died Oct. 12, 1826, aged  
49 years.

KENYON, NED.—b. Grimshaw, Jem, 5*l*. a side, 21*r*. Manchester  
Racecourse, March 3, 1829.

KITCHNER.—b. Love, 10*gs*. 45*m*. Bloomsbury Fields, Jan. 4, 1787.

KIMBER.—bn. by Oliver, Tom.

KING, JACK (Turnpike Man).—bn. by Dogherty.

KING, JEM.—bn. by Power.

KING C.—b. Lee, Gipsy, 50*l*. 91*m*. 45*r*. near Andover, Nov. 19, 1823.

KIRKMAN, JEM.—b. Savage, Ned, 25*l*. a side, 70*m*. 58*r*. Shermere,  
Oct. 18, 1825.

—— bn. by Savage, Ned.

—— dr. with Savage, Ned. (See Savage Ned.)

—— b. Savage, Ned, 5*l*. a side, 25*m*. Epsom Downs, May 22, 1828.

KIRKWOOD (Scotch).—b. Mackavenney, 2*l*. a side, 20*r*. Dalmarnock,  
June 22, 1840.

KNEES.—bn. by Hares.

LACY.—bn. by Stanford.

LAMB, BILL (Chatham Butcher).—b. Petty, Alic, 5*l*. and a purse  
75*m*. 39*r*. Temple Mills, June 1, 1826.

—— b. Young, 35*l*. a side, 34*m*. 30*r*. Colney Heath, Jan. 13, 1829.

LANCASTER, H.—dr. with Plowman, 75*m*. 55*r*. Wimbledon, Nov. 28,  
1803.

—— bn. by Same.

—— bn. by Cooper, George.

**LANCASTER** (continued).

- bn. by Holloway.
- b. Frere, Bill, 25*l.* 9*r.* Wiloden Green, June 14, 1813.
- b. Crockey, 20*gs.* 22*m.* Coombe Wood, May 15, 1815.
- bn. by Johnson.
- bn. by Alexander, D.
- bn. by Ford.
- bn. by Purcell.

**LANCASTER, JACK** —b. Martin, Dan. (J.) 10*l.* 40*m.* Rickmansworth, Nov. 16, 1812.

- bn. by Martin.
- bn. by Eales Bill.
- b. Adams, 25*gs.* 45*m.* 31*r.* Hayes, Middlesex, Nov. 23, 1820.

**LANE, JACK** (or Hammer).—b. Ball, Harry, 20*l.* a side, 35*m.* 21*r.* Smithwick, Nov. 18, 1833.

- b. Hewson, 10*l.* a side, Smithwick, Nov. 25, 1833, (much dispute and fight finished on the following day).
- b. Green, Jack, 25*l.* a side, 38*m.* 22*r.* Shirley, near Birmingham, March 17, 1835.
- b. Parker, Tass., 25*l.* a side, 48*r.* Kensale Corner, Sep. 15, 1835.
- b. Swift, Owen, 50*l.* a side, 123*m.* 104*r.* Four Shire Stone, Warwickshire, May 10, 1836.
- b. Adams, Jack, 50*l.* 42*m.* 16*r.* Woodstock, Aug. 23, 1836.
- b. Parker, Tass, 50*l.* a side, 120*m.* 9*r.* Woodstock, March 7, 1837.
- b. Stocks, Byng, 50*l.* a side, 22*m.* 10*r.* near Bicester, Oxon. Jan. 15, 1838.
- bn. by Molineux.

**LANE** (Surrender.)—dr. with Tench, G. 20*l.* aside, Sept. 15, 1835.

- bn. by Lazarus.
- bn. by Hodgkiss.
- dr. with Peter Taylor.

**LANE, BILL**.—bn. by Probert, Jack.

- bn. by Marshall, Ned.

**LANE, THOMAS**.—b. Painter, R. 60*m.* near Birmingham, Nov. 23, 1835.

**LANKEY, YOUNG**, (Salford Slasher).—bn. by Levy, Bob.

LANGAN, JACK, (I.)—b. M'Gowran, 107m. 85r. Carragh, May 20,  
1819.

—— dr. with Halton, Pat.

—— b. Vipond, or Wheeping Mat. 15l. to 10l. Buxton, April 30, 1823.

—— bn. by Spring, Tom.

—— bn. by Spring, Tom.

Langan's early career in Ireland will be found fully detailed in *Boxiana*, vol. 4 (new series, by P. Egan).

LANGAN (Young).—bn. by Bendige.

—— bn. by Brassy (of Bradford).

LARKINS (of Southwark).—bn. by Marriott (Kangaroo).

LARKIN, (I.)—b. Shadbolt, 20l. 15m. 19r. Royston, May 11, 1821.

—— b. Byrne, Simon, 50l. 138r. Brassington Course, Ireland, June  
4, 1825.

—— b. Fuller, John, 20l. a side 31r. near Newmarket, Dec. 6, 1825.

—— b. Abbott, 25l. a side, 33m. 30r. Figett Hall, Newmarket, Nov.  
27, 1823.

—— b. Hudson, D. 25l. a side, 21r. Bulphen Fen, Essex, May 8,  
1827.

—— bn. by Kean.

—— bn. by Rutter.

LARKINS (alias Hares).—bn. by Lord, (the Doctor).

LARKINS (of Cambridge).—b. Kelly, 10l. aside, 16m. 15r. Barge  
House, Woolwich, March 11, 1828.

—— bn. by Tubbs, W.

LASHBROOK.—b. Dowday, 20gs. 36m. 34r. Crawley, July 21, 1819.

—— bn. by Parish.

—— bn. by Parish.

—— b. Parish, 20l. Colnbrook, Bucks, July 23, 1822.

LATIMER, BILL.—bn. by Jordan, Geordy.

**LATHAM.**—b. Jones, H. 8gs. 32m. 26r. Moulsey Hurst, Nov. 6, 1821.  
 —— b. Small, 4gs. 17m. Edgware Road, April 11, 1822.

**LAWSON.**—bn. by Beresford.

**LAWLER.**—bn. by Dalton, (Dublin).

**LAZARUS, (J.)**—dr. with Ballard.

—— bn. by Curtis (Jack).

**LAZARUS, IZZY, (J.)**—b. a Leicestershire Man, purse, 15m. Newport Pagnel, March 4, 1834.

—— bn. by Atkinson.

—— b. Levy, 10*l.* a side, 105m. Northfleet, May 27, 1834.

—— b. Allen, 25*l.* a side, 70m. 29r. Riddlesdown, Feb. 16, 1836.

—— b. Maley, Tom. 15*l.* a side, 35m. 24r. Colney Heath, Aug. 30, 1836.

—— b. Lane, (Surrender,) 25*l.* a side, 55m. 34r. Woodstock, March 7,  
 1837.

—— bn. by Swift, Owen.

**LEACH, GEORGE.**—bn. by Ceates, Bob.

**LEAF.**—b. Moore, 5*l.* a side, 55m. 35r. Hockford Field, Longford,  
 Nov. 10, 1829.

**LEARY (J.)**—b. Thick Farmer, 25gs. 37m. 14r. Edinburgh, July 21,  
 1823.

**LEASHLEY JOE (B.)**—b. Treadway Tom, 4gs. 35m. Marylebone  
 Fields, June 13, 1791.

**LEDIARD (Cheltenham Butcher).**—bn. by Rogers, L.

**LEE, JACK.**—dr. with Sodicky Solly.

—— bn. by Baldwin, Caleb.



LEE, BILL (the Gipsy).—bn. by Scroggins, Jack.  
 ——— bn. by King, C.

LEE, HARRY.—bn. by Mendoza.

LEES, HARRY.—b. Rowbottom, (Jack,) 10*l.* a side, 72*m.* 55*r.* Yardley Wood, near Birmingham, May 1, 1837.  
 ——— b. Hunt, 10*l.* a side, 60*m.* 41*r.* Yardley Wood, near Birmingham,  
 Nov. 27, 1837.

LEE, JACK.—bn. by Marshal (Ned.)

LEES.—b. Wells, 1*hr.* 10*m.* 41*r.* near Birmingham, Jan. 22, 1838.

LEICESTER.—bn. by Burke.

LEICESTERSHIRE MAN.—bn. by Lazarus, J.

LENNY, JACK (the Cow Boy).—b. Brown, 6*l.* 58*m.* 33*r.* Hounslow,  
 June 1, 1819,

——— b. Miller, 15*l.* 47*m.* 30*r.* Ascot Races, June 21, 1821:

——— bn. by Curtis.

——— b. Brown, 25*l.* 65*m.* Moulsey, Dec. 18, 1821.

——— bn. by Tisdale.

——— bn. by Aaron, Barney.

——— bn. by Aaron, Barney.

——— bn. by M'Carthy.

——— b. Bristol Baker, 10*l.* a side, 40*m.* 16*r.* Grays, Essex, July 30,  
 1839.

——— pd. forfeit, 25*l.* to Brown (Jem.)

LENNY, GEORGE.—bn. by Collins (Ball-o'-wax).

——— bn. by Harris, Jeel.

——— b. Brown, Jeni, 20*l.* a side, 53*m.* 24*r.* Barge House, near Woolwich, Aug. 21, 1828.

——— b. Sullivan, 10*l.* a side, 47*m.* 28*r.* Northfleet, Aug. 21, 1832.

——— bn. by Noon (Anthony).

LESTER, GEO.—bn. by Shepherd, James.

LEONARD.—bn. by Randall, Jack.

LIEBENROOD, GEO. (Leamington).—bn. by Parslow, Geo.

LINDLEY, TOM.—bn. by Holt, Tom.

LINDLEY (JEFFREY).—b. Jones, William, 20*l.* a side, 18*r.* Littleborough, Jan. 21, 1840; move to Rippondon, 6*r.* more fought in  
 favour of Lindley.

LINK.—bn. by Harrison, George.

LIPPING.—bn. by Payne.

LEVI (J).—b. Manks, for a purse, Eel-pie House, Feb. 5, 1827, nearly  
an hour.

——— bn. by Wootton.

——— bn. by Lazarus.

LEVY, BOB.—b. Lankey, Young, 10*l.* a side, 105*m.* 87*r.* near Man-  
chester, Jan. 20, 1840.

LEVY (J).—bn. by Noseworthy, Bill.

LITTLE, TOM.—bn. by Bristow.

LITTLE, BILL (of Leeds).—b. Dick Johnson, Burns Common, Selby,  
15*l.* a side, 45*m.* 34*r.* July 12, 1839.

LOCKE (J).—b. Ned Savage, 25*l.* 7*r.* (foul blow), Ascot Heath, June  
3, 1825.

——— b. Gidgeon, H. 5*l.* a side, Old Oak Common, Jan. 3, 1828.

——— b. Gidgeon, 10*l.* a side, 35*m.* 20*r.* Prince Regent, opposite  
Woolwich, Feb. 17, 1829.

LOCKETT (Oxford Chicken).—b. Rogers, L. a purse, 90*m.* Oxford  
Race Course, Aug. 15, 1833.

——— bn. by Palmer, Lewis.

——— bn. by Palmer, Lewis.

——— b. Mc Keevor, 35*m.* 27*r.* Hurley Bottom, Jan. 17, 1832.

LOCKLEY, JEM.—bn. by Same.

LOCKWOOD, JOHN.—bn. by Mellor, Ben.

LOCKYER, JOHN (of Cranbrook).—b. Bridger, 10*l.* a side, near  
Maidstone, Feb. 15, 1833. Foul blow by Bridger.

——— bn. by Ward, Nick.

——— bn. by Sea, Jack.

LODER.—bn. by Bruton, 2*l.* 143*m.* 108*r.* Salisbury, Jan. 13, 1840.

LONDON SPRIG.—bn. by Cox, J.

LOONEY, BILL.—b. Fisher, 20*l.* a side, 193*m.* 87*r.* Runcorn  
Cheshire. Dec. 26, 1832.

—— b. Fisher, 97*m.* 109*r.* near Preston, March 12, 1833.

—— b. Hampson, Bob. 25*l.* a side, 45*m.* 23*r.* Muchpole, near Preston,  
Dec. 10, 1833.

—— b. Hampson, Bob, 40*m.* 40*r.* 24 miles from Liverpool, June 7,  
1836.

—— b. Hampson, Bob. 50*l.* a side, 85*m.* 37*r.* St. Helens, Oct. 18,  
1836.

—— bn. by Bendigo, alias Thompson.

LORD (alias the Doctor).—b. Larkins, 10*l.* a side, 52*r.* Blackfield,  
near Manchester, June 15, 1829.

LORD.—bn. by Ducket.

LOVE, BILL.—bn. by Johnson.

—— bn. by Kitchner.

—— b. Ring, Geo. (the Bath baker), 5*gs.* 37*m.* Bloomsbury Fields,  
Jan. 22, 1788.

LOWDELL VINCENT.—bn. by Bailey, Dick.

LOWE, JOE (of Sheffield).—b. Rivette, Tom, 20*l.* a side, 35*m.* 33*r.*  
Chapel-le-Frith, Nov. 28, 1837.

—— bn. by Cain, of Leicester.

—— bn. by Cain, second fight.

LUBBOCK (a Butcher, alias Killbull).—b. Spinks, 10*l.* a side, 10*m.*  
5*r.* Feltwell, Norfolk, Oct. 28, 1834.

LYNALL.—bn. by Walter.

LYONS, KEELEY.—bn. by Jones, Tom.

—— bn. by Jones, Tom.

—— bn. by Jones, Tom.

MACKDONALD.—b. Collins, 20*l.* 54*r.* 119*m.* Woodhead, Derbyshire,  
March 3, 1840.

MARGAVENNEY, J.—bn. by Kirkwood.

**MACLAREN.**—bn. by Noon, A. .

**MACONE** (The Yorkshire Hero).—bn. by Burke, Deaf.

**MADDOX.**—dr. with Symonds, 120m. Datchet, Dec. 4, 1792.

—— bn. by Hooper.

—— dr. with Bitten, (J.)

—— b. Seabrook and Richmond each in three rounds, Jan. 23,  
1804, Wimbledon Common.

—— b. Seabrook, 4l. 3r. Four Mile Slab, Edgeware Road, June,  
1804.

—— bn. by Cribb, Tom.

—— b. Coady, 40gs. 75m. Padnal Corner, Epping, June 5, 1806.

—— bn. by Richmond.

**MAGG, ISAIAH.**—b. Rowbottom, for stakes in dispute, 30r. Kimber  
Racecourse, July 4, 1831.

**Mc DONALD.**—b. Collins, 20l. a side, 55r. Woodhead, Derbyshire,  
March 3, 1840.

**MAHONY, DAN.**—bn. by Woodhouse.

—— Divided a purse with Pat Devine, Green St. Green, Kent,  
April 1, 1834, after fighting half an hour.

**MAINE, HARRY.**—bn. by Walberne, Charles.

**MALABAN.**—bn. by Adrian.

**MALEY, TOM.**—bn. by Lazarus.

—— b. Jack Hannan, 25l. a side, Halfway House, Gravesend, 11r.  
struck foul, August 30, 1838.

—— b. the Chelsea Doctor, opposite Northfleet, Essex, 25l. a side,  
1h. 35m. 15r. Dec. 10, 1839.

—— b. Merryman, Sam. 25l. a side, 28r. 121m. Hanslop, Bucks,  
June 23, 1840.

—— bn. Ly Adams, Ned.

**MALONE, NED.**—bn. by Tunny Patsey.

**MALTBY, NED** (The Young Farmer).—b. Cribb, G. 13r. Thistleton  
Gap, Leicester, Sept. 28, 1811.

—— bn. by Cope, Enos. .

**MALTBY, NED** (continued).

—— bn. by Harmer, Harry.

**MANBY.**—bn. by same.

**MANLEY.**—b. Wear, 10*l.* to 5*l.* 65*m.* Sluice House, April 24, 1827.

**MANCHESTER JACK** (Dust-o').—b. Brooks, Bob, 5*l.* 49*m.* Greenwich, April 17, 1831.

**MANKS.**—bn. by Levi.

**MANNING.**—Ft. with Byrne, S. (A draw.)

—— bn. by Davis, Dick.

**MANN, CUDDY.**—bn. by the Chelsea Doctor.

**MANSELL, DICK.**—b. Cross, Jem, 10*l.* a side, 129*m.* 43*r.* near Birmingham, Nov. 14, 1836.

**MAPPING, JEM.**—bn. by Hill, Dick.

**MARKHAM, JAS.**—b. Potts, 20*l.* 99*m.* 28*r.* Kilmarnah Meadows  
April 11, 1836.

**MARSHALL, NED** (alias Screw).—b. Bufton, Dan, 10*l.* a side, 30*m.*  
11*r.* Beech Lanes, Birmingham, Nov. 30, 1836.

—— b. Lee, Jack, 5*l.* a'side, 8*r.* Lichfield Road, Sept. 5, 1837.

—— b. Lane, Bill, 7*r.* Fourshire Heath, near Birmingham, Jan. 9,  
1838.

—— bn. by Terry, Geo. fatal to Marshall, who died the same day;  
the coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against  
Terry, and four others, February, 1839.

**MARSHALL.**—(See GAS, YOUNG.)

**MARSHALL, ROBERT.**—bn. by Roberts, John.

**MARSHALL, NOTTS.**—b. Berryman, 10*l.* a side, 50*m.* 17*r.* Bagthorpe  
Common, June 9, 1829.

**MARTEN, REUBEN.**—b. Defoe, 100*l.* 65*m.* 21*r.* Moulsey Hurst,  
March 16, 1824.

—— dr. with Young Gas, Oct. 23, 1825.

—— b. January, 50*l.* 5*r.* Blindlow Heath, June 27, 1826.

—— dr. with Giblets, 100*l.* a side, April 10, 1827. Interrupted by  
beaks, not renewed.

—— b. Gas, Young, 100*l.* a side, 16*m.* 15*r.* Westbourne Common,  
Oct. 16, 1827.

**MARTIN, JACK.**—b. Oliver, G. 10*gs.* 29*m.* 21*r.* near Ilford, Essex,  
July 18, 1818.

—— b. Johnson, Jack, 50*gs.* 30*m.* 13*r.* Hale, Middlesex, Sept. 15,  
1818.

—— b. Scroggins, Jack, 100*l.* 122*m.* 65*r.* Moulsey Hurst, Dec. 8,  
1818.

—— bn. by Randall, Jack.

—— bn. by Turner, Ned.

—— b. Hudson, Josh, 50*gs.* 9*m.* 2*r.* Colnbrook, Bucks, Dec. 14, 1819.

—— b. Cabbage, 100*gs.* 72*m.* 75*r.* Farnham Royal, Bucks, March 28,  
1820.

—— b. Sampson, 25*l.* a side, and 50*l.* 29*r.* North Walsham, July 17,  
1820.

—— b. a Gipsy, 25*l.* 17*m.* 10*r.* Lewes Races, Aug. 11, 1820.

—— b. Hudson, D. 50*gs.* 39*m.* 18*r.* Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 24, 1820.

—— b. Turner, 100*l.* 88*m.* 60*r.* Crawley, June 5, 1821.

—— bn. by Randall, Jack.

—— bn. by Randall, Jack.

—— dr. with Jem Burn, Oct. 26, 1824.

—— bn. by Dutch Sam, Young.

**MARTIN, CHARLEY.**—bn. by West Country Dick.

—— bn. by West Country Dick.

—— bn. by Hudson, Josh.

**MARTIN (a milkman).**—b. Thorp, Harry, 5*l.* 105*m.* 45*r.* Battersea,  
March 12, 1827.

**MARTIN, DAN (J.)**—bn. by Lancaster, Jack.

**MARTIN, DAN** (continued).

—— b. Targett, 56m. White-street Hill, April 13, 1813.

—— b. Lancaster, J. 29gs. 210m. 195r. Combe Warren, Oct. 13, 1813.

—— bn. by Noseworthy.

**MARTIN, SAM.**—bn. by Humphries.

—— bn. by Mendoza.

—— b. Bligh, 59gs. Ensham, Oxfordshire, April 18, 1791.

**MARRIOTT** (alias Kangaroo, of Brentford).—b. Larkins (Southwark),  
purse, 54m. 6r. Newark, Jan. 30, 1832.

**MASON, FARMER.**—bn. by Flowers, G.

**MASON, JEM.**—b. Smith, Dick, 25*l.* a side, 15m. 13r. near Wolverhampton, Dec. 7, 1835.

**MASON, NED.**—bn. by Downes, Dudley.

—— bn. by the Bristol Baker.

**MASON, BILL.**—bn. by Warrener, Jack.

**MASON, JOE.**—bn. by Tisdale, Jack.

—— bn. by West Country Dick.

—— b. Horsham, 10gs. 48m. 34r. Caen Wood, Sept. 17, 1821.

—— b. Amos, Charles, 5*l.* 28m. 21r. Chertsey, July 26, 1824.

—— b. Preston, H. 25*l.* a side, 37r. near Wolverhampton, Feb. 10,  
1834.

**MASON.**—b. Jones, 15*l.* a side, 86m. 61r. Essex, March 31, 1840.

**MASTERS.**—dr. with Glynn.

**MATTHEWS, G.** (Tinman).—b. Davis, (Navigator), 25gs. 6r. Leyton,  
Bucks, Sept. 6, 1821

**MATTHEWS, JACK.**—bn. by Perkes.

—— bn. by Preston, Ben.

**MATTHEWS, JACK** (continued).

—— bn. by Corbett, Jem.

—— bn. by Granger.

**MATTHEWS**.—bn. by Coulthard.

**MATTHEWSON, A.**—b. Barnes, David, 50gs. 51r. Bassett's Pole;  
near Birmingham, July 15, 1822.

—— b. Balasco, I. 25l. 44m. Moulsey Hurst, March 10, 1823.

—— b. Aaron, B. 100l. 70m. 58r. Colnbrook, June 21, 1824.

—— turn up with Sampson, Birmingham, March 4, 1826.

—— died at Birmingham, July 13, 1840.

**MATTINGBYE** (Reading).—b. Page, Bill, 5l. a side, 45m. 25r. Lower  
Kaverham, Oxon, Nov. 27, 1827.

**MAY, GEORGE**.—b. Cole, Thos. 5l. a side, 95m. Chalk Farm, Nov. 6,  
1833.

**MAYFIELD**.—bn. by Adams, (a Novice).

**Mc DONNELL**.—bn. by O'Driscoll.

**Mc GUINTY, JAMES**, (or Mr. Guinty).—b. Montgomery, 20l. a side,  
80m. 44r. Logan's Wells, Ayrshire, March 1, 1836.

—— bn. by Broome, Johnny.

**MAYNARD** (I.) (Tinman).—b. Carte, 25l. 27m. 11r. near Wickham,  
Dec. 16, 1823.

**M'CARTHY** (I.).—bn. by Purcell.

—— bn. by Randall.

—— b. Lenny, G. 42r. Sluice House, Hornsey, May, 1826.

—— b. Murphy, Mike, 5l. a side 240m. Sluice House, April 17, 1827.

—— b. Crick, 25l. a side, 30m. 18r. Banstead Downs, May 29, 1827.

—— b. Ballard, Tom. 25l. a side, 70m. 39r. Colney Heath, April  
14, 1828.

—— bn. by Smith, Tom.



**M'CARTHY, THOMAS.**—b. Proctor, 7l. a side, 8r. 20m. Blackfield, Kersall Moor, July 26, 1830.

**MACKAVENNEY.**—bn. by Kirkwood.

**M'DANIELS.**—bn. by M'Ginnis.

**M'DERMOTT, (I).**—bn. by Purcell.

—— bn. by Atkinson.

—— b. Thompson, (fatal), 10l. Whetstone, July 10, 1833.

**MEDLEY BEN.**—bn. by Dutch Sam.

**MELLOR, BEN.**—b. Lockwood, J. a purse, 17r. 46m. Pennister, Aug. 31, 1840.

**MENDHAM.**—bn. by Garratt.

**MENDOZA, DAN.**—b. Martin, Sam. 25gs. 20m. Barnet, April 17, 1787.

—— bn. by Humphries.

—— bn. by Humphries.

—— b. Humphries, 70m. 65r. Stilton, Hants, May 6, 1789.

—— b. Humphries, 260gs. 73m. 72r. Doncaster, Sept. 29, 1790.

—— b. Fitzgerald, Squire, *six*, 26m. Dublin, Aug. 2, 1791.

—— b. Warr, Bill, 200gs. to 300gs. 23r. Smitham Bottom, May 14, 1792.

—— b. Warr, Bill, small stake, 17m. Bexley Heath, Nov. 12, 1794.

—— bn. by Jackson.

—— b. Lee, Harry, 50gs. 70m. 53r. near Bromley, March 21, 1806.

—— bn. by Owen.

—— died, Sept. 3, 1836, in Horseshoe-alley, Petticoat-lane, aged 73.

**MENDOZA, AARON J.**—bn. by Parker.

**MEREDITH (of Ludlow).**—bn. by Turner.

**MAYNE, HARRY.**—bn. by Page, P.

—— bn. by Walborn.

- MERRYMAN, SAM.** (of Nottingham).—b. Wheatley, Arthur, 23r. 5l. a side, Blue-Bell Hill, Notts, Easter Monday, 1826.  
 ——— bn. by Atkinson, Bill, 10l. 4r. 143m. Claypole Hall, near Nottingham, Oct. 21, 1826.  
 ——— b. Dale, Bill, 2l. 20r. Mapperley plains, March 8, 1827.  
 ——— b. Hough, Ben. 10l. 47r. Green Grass, near Nottingham, Aug. 1828.  
 ——— b. Hickling, Ned, 5l. 23r. near Nottingham, Nov. 1:28.  
 ——— dr. with Marshall, Joe, Easter week, 1829.  
 ——— b. Marshall, Joe, 25l. a side, 31r. Selston common, June 10, 1829.  
 ——— bn. by Truman, George : broke his arm.  
 ——— b. Burton, 5l. a side, 50m. 9r. Bulwell Forest, near Nottingham, May 1, 1830.  
 ——— bn. by Cox, Tom.  
 ——— b. Bales, 18l. a side, 180m. 41r. Bagthorpe Common, Notts, July 18, 1831.  
 ——— b. Heyworth, Jack, 20l. Bulwell Forest, 34r. 120m. December 12, 1833.  
 ——— b. Brookery, Mike, 25l. a side, 35m. 18r. Selston Common, Notts, Feb. 3, 1835.  
 ——— b. Appleby, Jem. 25l. a side, 35m. 19r. Noman's Heath, May 15, 1837.  
 ——— bn. by Atkinson, Bill.  
 ——— b. Jeffries, of Liverpool, Wem, Shropshire, 50l. a side, 18r. 1hr. 11m. March 5, 1839.  
 ——— b. Cross, Oakthorpe, near Birmingham, 50l. a side, 5r. 1hr. 10m. Aug. 26, 1839.  
 ——— bn. by Maley, Tom.
- M'GEE, PAT.**—b. Boscoe, Liverpool, Oct. 12, 1824, 33r.  
 ——— bn. by Boscoe.  
 ——— bn. by Burns, Jem.
- M'GINNIS, ARTHUR.**—b. Heseltine, A. 5l. a side, 54m. 68r. Warfield, Berks, Nov. 13, 1827.  
 ——— bn. by Doyle, Hugh.  
 ——— b. M'Daniels, 8l. a side, 94r. East Barnet, March 18, 1829.
- M'GINNIS, JACK.**—bn. by Doyle, Hugh (fatal to M'Ginnis).
- M'GOWRAN, J.**—bn. by Langan, Jack.

**M'GREGOR.**—bn. by Stewart, Jem.

—— bn. by Riley, Bill.

**M'BEAN, SAWNEY (Dwarf).**—bn. by Morgan, David.

**MILLER (Pease-soup Gardener).**—bn. by Lenney, Jack.

—— bn. by Davis, Bill.

—— bn. by Neale, Ned.

—— bn. by Holt, G.

**MILLER, JAMIE.**—b. M'Lean, Donald (Scotch bakers) 40*l.* 20*m.*  
Moulsey Hurst, Feb. 23, 1822.

**MILLER.**—b. Cozier, Esra (fatal) Cheltenham, Jan. 3, 1825.

**MILLER.**—b. Stevens, Islington Bottom, Feb. 26, 1800.

**MILLS, WILLIAM, (alias Young Snacks).**—b. Bowers, W. 5*l.* a side,  
23*r.* 35*m.* near Leeds, April 27, 1840.

—— b. Brooke, Jos. 5*l.* a side, 76*m.* near Pontefract, May 13, 1840.

**MILLWARD, WM.**—b. Morgan, James, 5*l.* a side, 63*m.* 43*r.* near  
Usk, Jan. 1, 1829.

**M'KINTY.**—bn. by M'Kay.

**M'KAY.**—b. M'Kinty, Kilmaccolm, upwards of an hour, 3rd June,  
1839.

**M'KAY, NED** (Scotch Packman).—b. Harrett, Mat. 10*l.* a side, 24*m.*  
13*r.* Milton Field, April 16, 1833.

—— bn. by Green, Bill.

**M'KAY, ALEC (Scotch Champion).**—b. Spencer Paul, 100*l.* a side,  
25*r.* West Craigs, near Glasgow, Oct. 16, 1828.

—— b. Spencer, P. 100*l.* a side, 36*m.* 34*r.* West Craigs, Lanark,  
Feb. 17, 1829.

—— bn. by Byrne, Simon, fatal to M'Kay.—See Simon Byrne.  
M'Kay was in his 26th year.

**Mc KEEVOR.**—b. Barry, a purse, Whetstone, Dec. 26, 1831.

—— b. Pick, 5*l.* and a purse, 75*m.* 50*r.* Colney Meath, Apr. 3, 1832.

—— bn. by Molineux (Young.)

—— bn. by Lockett Crow.

**Mc KEEVOR, TOM.**—bn. by Swift, Owen.

**M'KENZIE, DAN.**—bn. by Burke.

**M'LEAN, DONALD.**—bn. by Miller, Jamie.

**Mc MAHON.**—bn. by Pixton, Sam.

**M'NEILL.**—bn. by Turner.

**M'NOLTY.**—bn. by Barry.

—— bn. by Murray.

**MOFFATT, (B.)**—bn. by Moss.

**MOLINEUX, (B.)**—b. Burrow, 60m. Tothill Fields, July 21, 1810.

—— bn. by Cribb, Tom.

—— b Rimmer, 100gs. 21r. Moulsey Hurst, May 21, 1811.

—— bn. by Cribb, Tom.

—— b. Carter, 100gs. 25r. near Banbury, April 2, 1813.

—— dr. with Fuller, 100gs. 8m. 4r. Paisley, Ayrshire, May 27, 1814.

—— bn. by Cooper.

**MONTGOMERY.**—bn. by Mc Guinty, James.

**MOLINEUX. YOUNG (B.)**—(Wharton)—(The Morocco Prince) b.

Mc Keevor, 10*l.* a side, 5*m.* 3*r.* Whetstone, April 16, 1833.

—— b. Evans, 5*l.* a side, Green Street Green, Kent, Oct. 21, 1834.

—— b. Wilsden, 10*l.* 2*m.* 12*r.* Colney Heath, Jan. 20, 1835.

—— b. Fisher, Bill, 25*l.* a side, 70*m.* 49*r.* near Newcastle, Nov. 24,  
1835.

—— dr. with Britton, Tom, 50*l.* a side, 4*h.* 7*m.* 200*r.* Buerton, near  
Wore, Staffordshire, Feb. 9, 1836.

—— b. Preston, (H.) 100*l.* a side, 61*m.* 16*r.* near Newcastle, April  
18, 1837.

—— b. Renwick, Wm. 25*l.* a side, 86*r.* Cambo, Staffordshire, Oct.  
31, 1837.

—— b. Renwick, 100*l.* a side, 65*m.* 74*m.* Shap Fells, Westmoreland,  
June 18, 1839.

—— b. Lane, Hammer, 100*l.* a side, 53*r.* 72*m.* near Worksop, Notts,  
June 9, 1840.

**MONDAY.**—bn. by January, Jack.

**MOORE.**—bn. by Leaf.

**MORGAN (Hopping Ned).**—bn. by Jemmy-from-Town.

—— bn. by Donovan.

- MORGAN (B.)**—b. Fleming, 50*l.* a side, 2*m.* 1*r.* Market Deeping,  
March 24. 1829.
- MORGAN, DAVID (Dwarf)**—b. Mc Bean, (Sawney,) 5*l.* a side  
37*m.* 20-foot ring. Feb. 5, 1828.
- MORGAN, JAMES**—bn. by Milward, William.
- MORTLOCK, DICK**—bn. by Brooks, Jem.
- MOSELEY, NED**—b. Hudson, Ned, (both of Derby,) 10*l.* a side,  
1*h.* 30*m.* 60*r.* Findon, Nov. 18, 1839.  
—— b. Bullock, of Birmingham, 25*l.* a side, 2*h.* 5*m.* 65*r.* Needwood  
Forest, Sept. 6, 1840.
- MOSS (the Tinman)**—b. Havill, 6*l.* 20*m.* near Stoke, Bucks, July 16,  
1922.  
—— b. Flowers, G. 50*l.* 7*r.* Haddington, Hants, Oct. 26, 1822.  
—— bn. by Stevens.  
—— b. Arnold, H. 100*l.* Gaze Hill, Bucks, July 8, 1824.  
—— b. Harris, Bishop, 80*l.* 37*m.* 14*r.* Botford Common, Sep. 15,  
1824.  
—— bn. by Flowers, Young: drowned while Skaiting, Jan. 23,  
1826.
- MOS3 (Butcher)**—b. Moffatt, 40*l.* 40*m.* 8*r.* Weybridge, Sep. 27, 1827.
- MOULDER**—bn. by Davis, Deaf.  
—— bn. by Payne, Jack.
- MOULDS, BILL**, (alias Winterfood).—b. Frost, purse, 18*r.* Langley  
Mill, May 12, 1829.  
—— bn. by Hill, Dick.  
—— b. Broadhead, Bill, a purse, 140*m.* 87*r.* near Nottingham, Apr.  
14, 1830.  
—— b. Walker, purse, Bagthorpe Common, June 7, 1831.
- MURPHY, MIKE**—bn. by Mc Carthy.  
—— b. Thompson, 10*l.* a side, at Whetstone, July 10, 1833: fatal to  
Thompson. See THOMPSON. Mike Murphy died in prison soon  
after of consumption, after surrendering to take his trial for man-  
slaughter

**MURPHY, NED**, (brother to Murphy Mike).—b. Pratt, 4l. a side, 60m. 47r. Old Oak Common, Aug. 13, 1827.

—— b Richardson, 10l. a side, 42m. 47r. Whetstone, June 23, 1829.

—— b. Patsy, Tunny, 25l. a side, 170m. 90r. Derbyshire, Dec. 1, 1829.

—— bn. by Pixton, Sam.

—— bn. by Atkinson, Bill.

**MURRAY** (Naylor).—b. M'Nolty, 15l. a side, 21r. (15 at Colney, and 6 at Cock Foster,) Oct. 17, 1837.

—— bn. by Tom, the Greek.

**MURRAY**.—bn. by Swift, Owen.

**MURRAY**.—bn. by Bryan: died April 28, 1833, in Westminster.

**MUSSON, FRANK**.—b. Smith J. (of Stamford), 20m. 7r. near Stamford, June 17, 1834.

**NASH, JOE** (Kingston Baker).—b. Smith, D. 10l. 20m. 13r. Moulsey, July 6, 1821.

—— bn. by Acton, Dick.

—— dr. with Ellard, G. Kilburn, Aug. 21, 1821.

—— b. Solley, 14gs. 13m. 8r. Egham Races, Sept. 27, 1821.

—— b. Emmett, T. 10l. 70m. 39r. near Kingston, May 6, 1822.

—— bn. by Higgins.

**NAVIGATOR, A**.—bn. by Davis.

**NAVIGATOR, A**.—b. Ford, 10gs. 56m. Twickenham, May 9, 1815.

**NAVIGATOR, A**.—bn. by Crockey.

**NAVIGATOR, A**.—bn. by Scroggins, Jack.

**NAUGHTON, JACK**.—bn. by Jem Bailey.

**NEALE, NED** (the Streatham Youth).—b. Davis, Deaf. 100l. 20m. near Woolwich, May 21, 1822.

—— b. Cribb, Bill, 15l. 11r. Brighton Races, July 31, 1822.

—— b. Miller, 14l. 6r. Lewes, Aug. 3, 1822.

—— b. Hall, Bill, 25l. 32m. 25r. Wimbledon, Nov. 19, 1822.

—— b. Hudson, D. 50l. 55m. 25r. Blindlow Heath, Sept. 23, 1823.

—— b. Gaynor, 50l. 106m. 58r. Shepperton Range, May 25, 1824.

**NEALE, NED (continued).**

- received forfeit from Ned Baldwin, July 26, 1824.
- b. Baldwin, Ned, 100*l.* 43*r.* Virginia Water, Oct. 19, 1824.
- b. Burn, Jem, 100*l.* 99*m.* 52*r.* Moulsey, Dec. 21, 1824.
- b. Sampson, 400*l.* 66*m.* 11*r.* South Mims Common, Dec. 12, 1826.
- b. Cannon, T. 100*l.* aside. 30*m.* 22*r.* Warfield, Berks, Feb. 20,  
1827.
- b. Burn, Jem, 100*l.* a side, 46*m.* 43*r.* Warfield, Berks, Nov.  
13, 1827.
- dr. with Baldwin, Ned, 200*l.* a side, 75*m.* 84*r.* Hatchard Lane,  
April 29, 1828. Beaks interfered, and fight postponed.
- bn. by Baldwin, Ned.
- presented with a silver cup, value 100*gs.* at the Tennis Court,  
July 21, 1828.
- b. Nicholls, Jack, 100*l.* a side, 78*m.* 18*r.* Fisher Street, Sussex,  
Sept. 23, 1828.
- b. Roach, 100*l.* a side, 30*m.* 30*r.* Northchapel, Sussex, Dec. 2,  
1828. Cross coves flooded.
- bn. by Dutch Sam, Young.
- match with Dutch Sam, Young, Dec. 1, 1829, Neale grabbed,  
and match postponed,
- bn. by Dutch Sam, Young.
- bn. by Gaynor, Tom.

**NEALE (Staffordshire).—b. Flowers, 100*l.* 60*r.* Thanted, Oxon, Dec.  
4, 1823.**

- b. Cullen, 6*r.* near Dublin, June 4, 1825.

**NEAT, BILL.—b. Oliver, 100*gs.* 91*m.* 29*r.* Rickmansworth, July 10,  
1818.**

- b. Gas, 100*gs.* 23½*m.* 18*r.* Newberry, Dec. 11, 1821.
- bn. by Spring, Tom.

**NELSON, TOM.—bn. by Crockett.**

**NELSON, JACK (Croydon Butcher).—b. Bill Freeman, 5*l.* a side,  
145*m.* 76*r.* Howsay Green, Feb. 20, 1838.**

**NETTLE, BEN.—bn. by Flowers.**

**NEWMAN (a Tumbler).—bn. by Jones, H.  
—— bn. by Winterflood.**

- NEW, JOSEPH.**—b. Wakelin, Bailey, 2*l.* 70*m.* 60*r.* Oxford, Aug. 6,  
1828.
- NEWTON.**—bn. by Golder.
- NEWTON, SAM.**—bn. by Oastler, R.
- NEWTON, AB.**—b. Ford, Jack, 2*l.* 45*m.* near Bristol, 1811.  
—— b. Crabb, 100*gs.* near Bristol, May, 1818.  
—— bn. by Cabbage, Jack.
- NEWTON, HERO**—b. Scroggins (Welch champion), 60*m.* Brecon,  
Sept. 5, 1828.
- NICHOLS, GEORGE.**—bn. by Jones, Tom.  
—— b. Cribb, Tom, 25*l.* 52*r.* Blackwater, Hants, July 20, 1805.  
Died at Bristol, June 6, 1832, in his 58th year. In Boxiana, vol. 3,  
twenty-five battles are ascribed to Nichols before he fought Tom  
Jones.
- NICHOLS, JACK.**—b. Acton, Dick, 50*l.* aside, 6*r.* Parson's Green,  
March 18, 1828.  
—— bn. by Neale, Ned.
- NICHOLSON, JEM** (of Lancaster).—bn. by Butcher, Bill.
- NICHOLSON, TOM.**—bn. by Ridley.
- NICKEY.**—bn. by Whiteheaded Bob.
- NOON, ANTHONY.**—b. Hinton, 10*l.* a side, 150*m.* 46*r.* Horsham  
Green, Nov. 23, 1830.  
—— b. Gilpin, 10*l.* a side, 133*m.* 54*r.* near Whetstone, April 26, 1831.  
—— b. Rutter, Bill, 10*l.* a side, 57*m.* 37*r.* Miles Platting, near Man-  
chester, October 10, 1831.  
—— bn. by Swift, Owen, foul blow.  
—— b. Burton, J. 10*l.* a side, 115*m.* 28*r.* Chat Moss, July 30, 1832.  
—— b. Lenney, 10*l.* a side, 47*m.* 10*r.* Chertsey, April 2, 1833.  
—— b. Maclarren, 235*m.* 29*r.* Jackson's Boat, near Manchester,  
Sept. 30, 1833.  
—— bn. by Swift, Owen, fatal to A. Noon, who died on the 20th of  
June, 1834, verdict manslaughter against Swift, Dutch Sam, Dick  
Curtis, Jem Ward, and Jack Adams.
- NOON, BOB.**—b. James Hood, 15*l.* a side, 105*m.* between Greenwich  
and Woolwich, April 24, 1829.
- NORLEY.**—dr. with Scholes, Aug. 30, 1840, after a long wrangle  
near Manchester.



**NORMAN, TOM.**—bn. by Husband.

——bn. by Owen Swift.

**NOSWORTHY, BILL.**—b. Pinterkin, 1g. 85m. Pancras Fields, May 3, 1808.

—— b. Levy (J.) 10gs. 145m. Golder's Green, near Hendon, June 11, 1808.

—— b. Martin, 25gs. 36m. Moulsey Hurst, March 29, 1814.

—— b. Dutch Sam, 50*l.* a side and 25gs. 38r. Moulsey, Dec. 8, 1814.

—— bn. by Scroggins, Jack.

**NIXON (Butcher).**—bn. by Johnson (B.)

**O'BRIEN.**—bn. by Shaw.

**O'BURNS.**—b. Grimshaw, Old Oak Common, Oct. 27, 1824.

**O'CONNELL.**—bn. by Burke, Deaf, in New York.

**O'CONNOR, SQUIRE, (I.)**—b. White, 5gs. 20m. near Bath, June 28, 1797.

**O'DONNELL, JACK (I.)**—b. Wilson, Pardo, 20gs. 10r. Wormwood Scrubs, Oct. 26, 1802.

—— bn. by Baldwin, Caleb.

—— bn. by Belcher, Tom.

—— b. Emery, 20*l.* 49m. Chelsea Fields, Dec. 5, 1805.

—— b. Wardell 20gs. 9r. Wilsden Green, June 3, 1806.

—— b. Smith, 40gs. Padnal Corner, Epping Forest, June 5, 1806.

—— bn. by Holt, Harry.

**O'DRISCOLL (St. Giles's Chicken).**—b. Mc Donnell, a purse, 75m. 14r. Old Oak Common, Aug. 12, 1828.

**OLDERSHAW.**—dr. with Gadsby, 5*l.* a side, 23r. Lordship of Linton, Notts, October 11, 1830.

**O'LEARY, DAN, (I.)**—b. Hawkins, 8gs. 50m. 38r. Wimbledon, Aug. 28, 1820.

—— bn. by Cooper, J.

—— bn. by Cooper, J.: fatal.

**OLIVER, OLD.**—bn. by Crabbe, Ellsha.

OLIVER, GEORGE.—b. Jemmy-from-Town, 45r. Wilden Green,  
March 18, 1895.

—— bn. by Martin Jack.

OLIVER, TOM.—b. Kimber, 2gs. 100m. Tothill Fields, 1811.

—— b. Ford, 25gs. 125m. Greenford Common, Oct. 6, 1812.

—— b. Cooper, G. 25gs. 17m. 13r. Moulsey Hurst, May 15, 1813.

—— b. Painter, 50l. 26m. 8r. Shepperton Range, May 17, 1814.

—— bn. by Carter.

—— bn. by Neat.

—— b. Kendrick, 50l. (turn up,) 70m. 30r. Epsom Races, May 28,  
1819.

—— bn. by Donnelly.

—— b. Shelton, 100gs. 51m. 39r. Sawbridgeworth, Jan. 13, 1820.

—— bn. by Painter.

—— bn. by Spring Tom.

—— bn. by Gas.

—— b. Turner, Jem. 1g. 22m. 11r. Uxbridge Road, Aug. 9, 1821.

—— bn. by Abbott.

—— b. Burn, Ben, 25l. a side, 24m. 6r. Hampton, Jan. 28, 1834.

OLIVER, BILL (My Uncle).—bn. by Pudding.

OLIVER (Young Death).—bn. by Davis, Cy.

OLIVER (Butcher).—bn. by Robson.

O'LYNN, TOMMY.—bn. by Jones, Harry.

O'RAFFERTY, PADDY.—bn. by Reid, Alic:

O'ROURKE, SAM (Irish American Champion).—b. Fanning, 50l.  
18m. 7r. Athlone, Ireland, Dec. 9, 1833.

—— bn. by Burke, Deaf, in America.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, (I).—bn. by Dixon.

- OWEN TOM.**—b. Hooper, 100gs. 64m. 50r. Harrow, Nov. 14, 1796.  
 —— b. Hooper, 100gs. near Harrow, Feb. 1797;  
 —— bn. by Bartholomew.  
 —— bn. by Houssa, J.  
 —— b. Davis, Deptford, 1799.  
 —— b. Mendoza, 50gs. 15m. 12r. Banstead Downs, July 4, 1820.

**OWEN,**—bn. by Brown, the Fly Boy.

**OWEN, HARRY.**—bn. by Harris, Joel.

**OWEN, BILL,** (alias Gallite.)—b. Smith, Jack, 5l. a side, 105m. 142r.  
 Whitton, near Birmingham, Nov. 16, 1836.

**O'NEIL.**—bn. by Burn, Jem.

**OSTLER, ROBERT.**—b. Newton, Samuel, 10l. 125m. 71r. near Boston, Dec. 28, 1837.

**PACKER.**—b. Mendoza, A. 60m. Doncaster, Sept. 29, 1790.

**PADDY, (I.)**—b. Copper Harry, 5gs. Bloomsbury Fields, Jan. 27, 1797.

**PAGE, PHIL.**—bn. by Harris.

—— b. Cushion, 20l. a side, 34m. 31r. Tattershill, near Lynn, Sep.  
 1, 1828.

—— b. Mayne, 50l. 57m. 12r. Wimbledon, Sep. 16, 1823.

**PAGE, BILL,** (of Henley).—bn. by Mattingby.

**PAINTER, NED.**—b. Coyne, I. 10gs. 40m. St. Nicholas, near Margate, Aug. 23, 1813.

—— b. Alexander, J. 20gs. 40m. 21r. Moulsey Hurst, Nov. 20, 1813.

—— bn. by Oliver.

—— bn. by Shaw, Jack.

—— bn. by Sutton.

—— b. Sutton, 100gs. 102m. 15r. near Bungay, Suffolk, Dec. 16, 1817.

—— bn. by Spring, Tom.

—— b. Spring, Tom, 100gs. 64m. 42r. near Kingston, Aug. 7, 1818.

—— b. Oliver, 100l. and a door 130l. 51m. 12r. North Walsham, July  
 17, 1820.

**PAINTER, FRED.**—bn. by Gilpin, Sam.

**PAINTER, R.**—bn. by Lane, Thomas.

**PALMER, LEWIS.**—dr. with Pixton, Sam. Dec. 13, 1836.

—— b. Lockett, Crow, 10*l.* a side, 101*m.* 30*r.* near Claydon, Northampton, Feb. 13, 1837.

—— b. Lockett, Crow, 25*l.* a side, 140*m.* 65*r.* near Woburn, Bedfordshire, April 25, 1837.

**PALMER (Banbury Pet).**—bn. by James, Hart.

**PARISH, HARRY.**—bn. by Payne, Ben.

**PARISH.**—bn. by Anderson, Scotchman.

**PARISH, JOE.**—b. Davis, David (room fight), 65*m.* Pitt's Head, Bermondsey, 1813.

—— b. Holt, Harry, 20*gs.* 90*m.* 70*r.* Moulsey, Aug. 16, 1816.

—— bn. by Randall.

—— b. Lashbrooke, 10*l.* 38*m.* 41*r.* Dagenham, Essex, Mar. 13, 1820.

—— bn. by Scroggins, Jack.

—— b. Lashbrooke, 40*l.* 63*m.* 43*r.* Crawley, Sep. 11, 1821.

—— bn. by Lashbrooke.

—— bn. by Cabbage.

**PARKS (Birmingham).**—b. the Soldier of Darlington, for a purse, at Lishfield Race-course, July 25, 1826.

**PARKES.**—bn. by Atkinson, Bill.

**PARKER, TASS, (W. Bromwich).**—bn. by Lane, Hammer.

—— bn. by Lane, Hammer.

—— b. Preston, Harry, 100*l.* a side, 13*r.* near Castle Donnington.

—— b. Britton, Tom (of Liverpool), adjourned fight, May 8, 1838. Britton grabbed, and bound over for twelve months. Again adjourned to June, 1840, 77*r.* 110*m.* near Worksop, Notts.

**PARKER, JOSEPH.**—b. Stone, John, (fatal), Chalk Farm, June 16, 1825.

**PARKER.**—b. The Wednesbury Bounce, Dec. 16, 1833.

**PARKER, THOMAS.**—b. Webb, George, Betling Bridge, 5*l.* a side, 30*m.* 23*r.* Nov. 1, 1838.

PARKINSON.—bn. by Beckett.

PARSING.—bn. by West Country Dick.

—— bn. by West Country Dick.

PARSLOW, GEORGE (of Cheltenham).—b. Liebenroed, 63r. 90m.  
Cabbington, March 9, 1840.

PARSONS, SANTY.—bn. by Pope, Maurice.

PARTY, TOM.—dr. with Salisbury, Jem.

PATON, JEMMY.—bn. by Brown, Sawney.

PAYNE, BEN.—b. Parish, Harry, 10l. 60m. 50r. Oldbury, Dec. 28,  
1836.

PAYNE, JACK (Butcher).—bn. by Randall, Jack.

—— bn. by Hudson, Josh.

—— bn. by Belasco, Aby.

—— b. Dumby, 10gs. 18m. 25r. Chelsea, July 10, 1817.

—— b. Moulder, 6gs. 53m. Shepperton Range, Sept. 30, 1817.

—— bn. by Burke.

—— bn. by West Country Dick.

PAYNE.—b. Jacombs, 120m. 96r. near Coventry, March 10, 1790.

PAYNE.—b. Lepping, 2gs. 12r. Lea Bridge, Sept. 2, 1821.

PEA, GEORGE.—b. George, 25l. a side, 85m. 85r. Knighton, June  
30, 1829.

—— b. Coates, Bob. 50l. a side, 95m. 29r. Ludlow, Aug. 11, 1829.

*Pearce bn by Flowers.*

PEARCE, H. (Game Chicken).—b. Bourke, 20m. 15r. Martin's  
street, Aug. 11, 1803.

—— b. Bourke, 100gs. 77m. 24r. Putney Common, Jan. 23, 1804.

—— b. Spree, 50gs. 35m. 29r. Moulsey Hurst, March 11, 1805.

—— b. Carte, 50gs. 35m. 25r. Shepperton, Surrey, April 27, 1805.

—— b. Gully, J. 600gs. to 400gs. 77m. 64r. Hailsham, Sussex, Oct.  
8, 1805.

—— b. Belcher, Jem. 500gs. 35m. 18r. Blythe, Notts, Dec. 6, 1805.

—— ~~bn. by Flowers.~~

PEDRUZZI, TOM.—dr. with Foden, Ned.

PENTIKIN.—bn. by Nosworthy, Bill,  
 ——— bn. by Dogherty.

PEPLOE, BILL.—bn. by Spencer, Tom.

PERDUE.—b. Bath, the Post-boy, 35m. Holloway, Feb. 1786.

PERKS.—b. Matthews, 25*l.* a side, 42m. Tamworth, March 23, 1829.

PERKIN, BILL.—bn. by Heald, Bob.

PERKINS, DONKEY.—bn. by Preston, Harry.

PERKINS (Oxford Pet).—b. Wakelin, 25*l.* a side, 32m. 23r. Radley  
 common, Oxon, Jan. 30, 1827.

——— b. Raines, 25*l.* a side, 44m. 25r. Penty Hook, near Staines,  
 Aug. 21, 1828.

——— b. Price, Dick, 25*l.* a side, 63m. 16r. Oct. 14, 1828, Oxford.

——— b. Curtis, Dick, 100*l.* a side, 32½m. 11r. Dec. 30, 1828, Hurley  
 Bottom, Berks.

——— b. Coates, 30*l.* to 20*l.* 28m. 25r. near Chipping Norton, March  
 19, 1830.

——— bn. by Jones, Harry.

——— bn. by Reid. Alic.

PERRINS.—bn. by Johnson.

PERRY, BILL (Tipton Slasher).—b. Dogherty, B. 7r. Chelsea,  
 Nov. 3, 1835.

——— b. Spilsbury, Ben, 10*l.* a side, 19r. Oldbury, Dec. 27, 1836.

——— b. Scunner, Jem. 25*l.* a side, 60m. 31r. Kingswood, near  
 Wolverhampton, Nov. 22, 1837.

PETERS (the Tinman).—bn. by Flowers.

PETTY, ALEC.—bn. by Lamb, Bill.

PHELPS (Brighton Bill).—b. Smith, Tom 15*l.* a side, 26m. 21r. Rid.  
 dlesdown, Surrey, Dec. 19, 1837.

——— bn. by Swift, Owen, fatal to Phelps, who died at Barkway,  
 Herts. At the coroner's inquest, held on the 20th March, 1838, the  
 jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Owen Swift,  
 principal in the first degree, and against Dutch Sam, otherwise  
 Samuel Evans, Francis Redman, Richard Curtis, and Brown, as

**PHELPS (continued).**

principals in the second degree, accompanying their verdict by expressing their censure that the magistrates of the adjoining counties did not interfere to prevent the fight from taking place.

**PICK (Bristol Youth).**—b. Turner, the butcher, a purse, Epsom, 26, May, 1826.

—— bn. by Jones, Harry.

—— bn. by Curtain, Mike.

—— bn. by Waterman.

—— b. Savage, Bill, 5*l*. 10*s* m. Battle Bridge, Sept. 23, 1828.

—— bn. by Adams, Jack.

—— dr. with Courtney, purse divided, 18*r*. Greenford green, Dec. 21, 1830.

—— bn. by M'Kevor.

**PICKEN, JOSEPH, of Lane End.**—bn. by Tinsley, Young.

**PICKARD**—bn. by George, the Brewer.

—— bn. by George, the Brewer.

**PICKERING, HARRY.**—bn. by Jackson, Sam.

**PIEFINCH.**—received forfeit from Gas, Young, of 10*l*. April, 1828.

**PIEMAN, THE.**—b. Tom the Tinman, Temple Mills, near Lea bridge, Feb. 28, 1825, 10*l*. a side, 34*r*. 40*m*.

—— bn. by January.

—— bn. by Tom, the Tinman.

**PIG, IKEY (J).**—bn. by Cribb, Tom.

**PIKE.**—dr. with Spencer.

**PILL, BEN.**—bn. by Harmer, James.

**PINCOTT, DANIEL (Darlington youth).**—b. Brown, John, 20*l*. 1*l*8*m*. 78*r*. near Guildford, Aug. 3, 1837.

**POLLARD, JOHN.**—b. William, John, 20*l*. a side, 6*r*. Groston beath, Lancashire, Aug. 11, 1828.

PITCHPOT, JACK.—b. Black Frank, 20gs. 16m. Wimbledon, Jan. 15, 1819.

PITTMAN.—bn. by Abbot, Bill.

PIXTON, SAM.—b. Tate, G. 10l. a side, 24r. 32m. Stoney Knowles, Manchester, May 12, 1828.

—— b. Aaron, 10l. a side, 63m. 37r. Higher Holcombe, near Manchester, Sept. 29, 1828.

—— b. M'Mahon, F. 20l. a side, 45m. 16r. Holcombe, Nov. 17, 1828.

—— dr. with Eckersley, L. Jan. 4, 1810.—See Eckersley.

—— b. Murphy, Ned. 50l. a side, 127m. 104r. near Knutsford, May 24, 1831.

—— bn. by Riley, Bill.

—— dr. with Palmer, Lewis, 20l. a side, Holcombe, near Manchester. Dec. 13, 1836.

—— b. Peter Taylor, Woodhead, Cheshire, 25l. a side, 33r. 43m. April 2, 1839.

—— bn. by Jones, Charley.

PLOWMAN—dr. with Lancaster.

POLLETT.—bn. by Young.

POPE, MAURICE. b. Parsons, Santy, 15l. 18m. 7r. near Andover, May 20, 1823.

—— bn. by Gas, Young.

—— b. a Gipsy, 5l. Andover, Feb. 27, 1827. 3 long rounds.

PORTER, JACK.—bn. by Wellealey, Tom.

POTTS (Nottingham).—bn. by Markham, James.

POWELL, JOHN.—bn. by Jones, Thomas.

POWER, JACK.—bn. by Dogherty.

—— b. Frere, 25m. Coombe Wood, April 11, 1809.

—— bn. by Richmond.

—— b. King, Jem. 59gs. a side and 20l. 57m. 46r. Moulsey Hurst, July 16, 1811.

—— b. Carter, 200gs. 80m. 39r. Rickmanswerth, Nov. 16, 1812.

PRATT.—bn. by Murphy, Mike.

—— b. Rogers, purse, near Birmingham, June 8, 1834.



PRATT (the Jockey).—bn. by Forsey.

PRATT.—bn. by Tring, Tom.

PRESTON, HARRY, alias CRIBB (Birmingham).—b. Jewkes, 25l.

a side, 112m. 54r. Allchurch, near Birmingham, Oct. 7, 1828.

—— b. Goodman, 25l. a side, 20m. 18r. Wolverhampton Race-course,  
Dec. 30, 1828.

—— b. Perkins, Donkey, 50l. a side, 20m. 13r. Canwell Gate, near  
Birmingham, April 21, 1829.

—— b. Hill, Dick, 100l. a side, 105m. 66r. Borders of Derbyshire,  
Aug. 24, 1829.

—— dr. with Dutch Sam, Young, 150l. a side, at Ludlow, June 11,  
1833. Dutch Sam arrested and bound over.

—— dr. with Davis, Birmingham.

—— bn. by Mason, Joe.

—— b. Davis, Birmingham, 50l. a side, 58m. 22r. Hibridware, Staf-  
fordshire, June 9, 1835.

—— b. Sutton, Sambo, 50l. a side, 95m. 53r. Woodstock, Dec. 10,  
1836.

—— bn. by Molineux, Young.

—— bn. by Tass Parker.

PRESTON, BEN.—b. Matthews, Jack, 25l. a side, 70m. 23r. Sutton  
Park, Jan. 18, 1831.

PRESTON (of London).—bn. by Church.

PRICE (of Nottingham).—b. Allenborough, 50l. a side, 70m. Boulogne  
Road, France, Aug. 6, 1833.

—— bn. by Sealy.

—— b. Sanders, 1000 francs, 23m. 24r. Calais, Dec. 27, 1831.

PRICE, DICK.—bn. by Perkins (Oxford pet).

—— bn. by Jubb.

PROBERT, JACK.—bn. by Tench.

—— b. Lane, Bill, 25l. a side, 25m. 13r. Beach Lane, near Birming-  
ham, Nov. 8, 1833.

PROCTOR (a Tailor).—bn. by M'Carthy, Thos.

PUDDING.—b. Oliver, Bill, 20gs. 88m. 45r. Portsmouth, June 15,  
1821.

PUG, M'GEE.—b. Bristow, 10gs. 65m. 40r. Shepperton Range, Sept.  
30, 1817.

**PUG, M'GEE** (continued).

—— b. Eades (fatal), 29m. near Birmingham, June 15, 1819.

**PULSER.**—bn. by Harris.

**PURCELL:**—b. Lancaster, H. 29gs. 56m. 44r. Moulsey Hurst, Sept.  
9, 1817.

—— b. M'Carthy (l.) 29gs. 133m. 125r. Combe Warren, Jan. 27, 1818.

**PURCELL:**—bn. by Johnson.

—— b. Warkley, 50l. 146m. 25r. Rembury Green, Norfolk,  
April 1, 1819.

—— b. M'Dermott (l.) 25gs. 25m. 15r. Wimbledon, Aug. 31, 1819.

—— b. Davies, Bob, 15gs: 40m. 12r. Ascot Races, June 2, 1820.

**PUGILISTIC ASSOCIATION**, founded at the Castle Tavern, Holborn, January 9, 1840, fourteen professors of boxing to take eight be nefits conjointly, under a penalty to attend, Tom Spring master of ceremonies; the first took place at the National Baths, Westminster Bridge-road, January 20, 1840.

**QUICK.**—b. Warr, Jack, 100gs. 18m. 13r. Padnal Corner, June 5,  
1806.

**QUILTS.**—bn. by Hall, Bill.

**RAGGS.**—bn. by Ward, Joe.

**RAGGS, JEMMY.**—bn. by Doughey.

**RAINES, JEM.**—dr. with Jones, Harry, at Chesterfield, March, 1827 :  
beaks interfered.

—— bn. by Jones, Harry.

—— bn. by Stockman.

—— bn. by Perkins.

—— bn. by Aaron, Barney.

**RALLS, CHARLEY.**—b. Duffy, 12m. 11r. Wimbledon, Dec. 9, 1823.

**RAM, OLD.**—bn. by Fairclough.

**RAMSAY, JACK.**—b. Goodyall, W. 2l. Epping Forest, Aug. 15, 1837.

**RANDALL, JACK.**—b. Leonard, 45m. Bloomsbury Fields, 1800:

—— b. Payne, Jack, 20m. Theobald's Yard, Marylebone, 1811.

—— b. Walton, 5gs. 10m. Combe Wood, Aug. 26, 1815.

—— b. Dodd, G. 5gs. 25m. Moulsey Hurst, April 24, 1816.

—— b. Ugly Baruk, 10gs. 13m. Combe Wood, May 28, 1816.

—— b. Westcountry Dick, 25gs. 33m. 29r. Moulsey Hurst, April 3, 1817.

—— b. Holt, H. 25g. 25m. 8r. Combe Wood, May 20, 1817.

—— b. Belasco, Aby, 50gs. 53m. 7r. Shepperton Range, Sept. 30, 1817.

—— b. Burke (gloves), 20l. 13m. Peter-street, Westminster, Oct. 3, 1817.

—— b. Parish, 100gs. 53m. 11r. Hayes Common, Nov. 27, 1817.

—— b. M'Carthy, 25m. 15r. (turn up), Drury-lane, April 6, 1818.

—— b. Burke, 50gs. 44m. 23r. Wimbledon, June 16, 1818.

—— b. Turner, 100l. 139m. 34r. Crawley Hurst, Dec. 5, 1818.

—— b. Martin, 75l. to 50l. 49m. 19r. Crawley Downs, May 4, 1819:

—— b. Martin, 300gs. 8½m. 1r. Crawley Downs, Sept. 11, 1821.

—— died, March 12, 1823. at the Hole in the Wall, Chancery-lane, aged 34 years.

**RANDALL, JOE.**—bn. by Atkinson.

—— b. Wilcoxson, 100l. a side, 180m. 97r. near Melton Mowbray, Jan. 6, 1829.

—— b. Adrian, 50l. a side, 32m. 25r. near Kenilworth, March 17, 1829.

**RANGER.**—b. the noted Twigman, 45m. 31r. Old Stratford, Jan. 2, 1826.

**RASHER JACK (Iron Face).**—bn. by Hudson, J.

—— b. Adams, 15l. 16m. 12r. Billericay, Essex, April 4, 1820.

—— bn. by Giblets, Chas.

—— b. Spencer, 30l. 75m. 70r. Crawley, June 5, 1821.

—— b. Spencer, 50l. 106m. Crawley Downs, Sept. 11, 1821.

**READ, JOSEPH.**—bn. by Tomkys, M.

**REDGREAVIS (the Cockney).**—bn. by Westcountry Dick.

REDHEAD.—b. Hall, 40m. Harper's Fields, March 8, 1813.

REDHOUSE, BILL (Staffordshire Chinaman).—b. Tivory, Jacob,  
100l. 76m. 43r. Penzance, Nov. 15, 1820.

REDMAN.—bn. by Turner (Bristol).

REDMAN, FRANK.—bn. by Aaron, Barney.

—— paid forfeit 50l. to Aaron, Barney, Aug. 21, 1827.

—— bn. by Aaron, Barney.

—— bn. by Jones, Harry.

—— b. Davis, Tom, 10l. 21r. near Leominster, Nov. 11, 1833.

Tried and acquitted as second in a fight between Swift and Phelps,  
Hertford Assizes, July 13, 1838.

REEVES (Joe of Birmingham).—bn. by Cobbler Jack.

REID, ALIC (Chelsea Snob).—b. O'Rafferty, Paddy, 9l. 63m. 51r.  
Hampton Common, March 26, 1823.

—— bn. by Defoe, Dick.

—— b. Harris (Waterman), 20l. 15m. 14r. Moulsey Hurst, Aug.  
12, 1823.

—— b. Cooper, J. 20l. 29m. 20r. Colnbrook, April 20, 1824.

—— b. Jubb, 100l. a side, 25m. 17r. Stowe, Worcestershire, June  
4, 1825.

—— b. Savage, Stortford, Sept. 21, 1825.

—— bn. by Sharpe, Bishop.

—— dr. with Sharpe, Bishop, 50l. a side, 4r. Moulsey, Dec. 16, 1825.

—— bn. by Gaynor, Tom.

—— b. Sharpe, Bishop, 50l. a side, 67m. 91r. Noman's Land, July  
15, 1828.

—— b. Perkins, 100l. a side, 60m. 54r. Oxford, May 25, 1830.

REIDIE, TOM.—b. Goodwin, 10l. Knowle, Maidenhead, July 5,  
1825: long and tedious.

—— bn. by Brown, Ned.

—— bn. by Jones, Harry.

RENNY.—bn. by Brannan.

RENWICK, WM. (Tyne-side Hero).—bn. by Molineux (Young).

—— bn. by ditto: second fight.

REUBENS, SOLOMON.—b. Anderson, 5*l*. 23*m*. 9*r*. Ilford, Jan. 14,  
1828.

—— b. Brown, Ned, 5*l*. a side, 105*m*. 62*r*. Whetstone, Feb. 26, 1828.

—— bn. by Smith, Tom.

REYNOLDS.—bn. by Ward, Joe.

REYNOLDS, TOM (I.)—b. Belasco, 20*gs*. 60*m*. 66*r*. Moulsey Hurst,  
July 23, 1817.

—— b. Church, 20*gs*. 30*m*. 26*r*. Moulsey Hurst, Sept. 9, 1817.

—— dr. with Johnson (the Broom-dasher), 15*l*. 35*m*. near Canter-  
bury, Nov. 11, 1817.

—— bn. by Head, G.

—— b. Dunn, J. (I.) 50*l*. 54*m*. 12*r*. County Kildare, July 4, 1820.

—— b. Sammonds, 40*l*. 7*r*. Macclesfield, Aug. 21, 1820.

—— dr. with Davis, Dick, 200*l*. a side, Manchester, July 18, 1825 :  
died in Dublin, May 15, 1832, in his 41st year.

RICHARDSON.—bn. by Murphy, Ned.

RICHARDSON (Derby Pet).—b. Summers, C. a purse, Derby, May  
4, 1840.

RICHES, FRANK.—b. Clark, John, purse of 10*l*. 85*m*. 72*r*. Thurston,  
near Norwich, Jan. 19, 1830.

RICHMOND, BILL (B.)—bn. by Same.

—— bn. by Maddox.

—— b. Green, 10*m*. Islington Fields, April 12, 1805.

—— b. Youssop (J). 10*gs*. 6*r*. Blackheath, May 21, 1805.

—— b. Holmes, Jack, 50*m*. 28*r*. near Kilburn, July 8, 1805.

—— bn. by Cribb, Tom.

—— b. Carter, 15*gs*. 29*m*. Epsom Downs, Apr. 14, 1808.

—— b. Atkinson, 20*m*. Golder's Green, near Hendon, June 11,  
1808.

—— b. Wood, Isaac, 23*r*. Combe Wood, April 11, 1809.

—— b. Maddox, 100*gs*. 52*m*. 52*r*. Reculvers, Aug. 9, 1809.

—— b. Power, 20*l*. 15*m*. 7*r*. Castle Tavern, May 1, 1810.

—— b. Davis, 80*l*. 20*m*. 13*r*. Combe Wood, May 3, 1814.

—— b. Shelton, 25*l*. 29*m*. 23*r*. Moulsey Hurst, Aug. 1, 1815.

—— b. Carter, 3*r*. (room), Chancery-lane, Nov. 12, 1818: died  
Dec. 28, 1829, at Titchbourne-street, Haymarket, aged 66.

RICHMOND (Young).—bn. by Adams, Jack.

—— bn. by Stocks, Byng.

RICKENS.—bn. by Wilson (Sawney).

RIDLEY.—b. Nicholson, Tom, (Wrestlers), 20*l*. Carlisle Races, Sept.  
1814.

RILEY.—bn. by Watkins, Jack. .

RILEY, BILL (Leeds).—b. M'Gregor, P. 10*l*. 12*m*. 6*r*. near Leeds,  
Mar. 28, 1834.

—— b. Pixton, Sam. 10*l*. a side, 53*m*. 38*r*. Norland Moor, June 23,  
1834.

—— b. Robert Holmes, 50*l*. a side, 30*r*. Baddon, near Leeds, wrangle  
but Riley had stakes, May 6, 1839.

—— bn. by Dick Holmes, of Birstall.

RIMMER.—bn. by Melineux.

RING, GEORGE.—bn. by Love.

RIVETTE, TOM.—bn. by Lowe, Joe.

ROACH.—bn. by Neale, Ned.

ROBERTS, JOSH.—b. Ding Dong, 27*r*. Old Oak Common, Feb. 6,  
1826.

ROBERTS, JOHN.—b. Marshall, R. 10*l*. a side, 115*m*. 6*r*. Ivy  
Bridge, Devon, Feb. 10, 1829.

ROBERTSON (Scotch).—bn. by Robinson, Mat.

ROBINS (Red).—bn. by Giblets, Charles.

ROBIN, ROUGH.—b. Clarke, near Dublin, Aug. 8, 1824.

—— b. the Birmingham Baker, Delf, near Odiham, Sept. 13, 1824.

—— b. Bundulloch, 50*l*. 25*m*. 18*r*. Noman's Land, Aug. 30, 1825.

—— b. Giblets, 50*l*. 63*m*. 6*r*. Castle Hill, near Bishops Stortford, a  
cross, Oct. 11, 1825.

—— b. Doyle, Jack, 20*m*. Montpelier Hill, Wicklow, Feb. 20, 1826.  
Died in February, 1827, aged 26.

ROBINSON, SAM (B.).—b. Butcher, 10*gs*. 47*m*. 44*r*. Combe Warren,  
March 14, 1816.

—— bn. by Carter.

ROBINSON, SAM (continued).

- b. Stephenson (B). 20*l.* 72*m.* 68*r.* Combe Wood, May 28, 1816.
- bn. by Carter.
- bn. by Sutton.
- b. Taylor, 10*l.* 19*m.* Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, 1816.
- b. Fangill, 57*l.* 20*m.* 40*r.* Shillock, Ayrshire, June 27, 1817.
- b. Dent, 5*gs.* 23*m.* Gretna Green, Dec. 5, 1817.

ROBINSON (Coalheaver).—bn. by Foote, Samuel.

ROBINSON (a big Navigator).—bn. by Burke, jun.  
 —— bn. by Jennings.

ROBINSON (a Baker).—dr. with Jennings: foul blow by Jennings.  
 (See JENNINGS).  
 —— bn. by Country Jack.

ROBINSON MAT (Yorkshire).—b. Crosby, 200*l.* 21*m.* 13*r.* West  
 Craig, near Edinburgh, June 14, 1825.  
 —— b. Robertson (Scotch), 50*l.* a side, 39*r.* West Craigs, Lanark-  
 shire, Dec. 1, 1829.  
 —— bn. by Young Gas.

ROBSON (a Carpenter).—b. Oliver, small stake. 55*m.* 49*r.* North  
 Shields, Aug. 8, 1824.

RODWAY (Southwark Hatter).—b. Coxey, 5*l.* a side, 30*m.* 27*r.* at  
 Kingland, Feb. 1833.

ROE, TOM.—bn. by Johnson, Jack.  
 —— bn. by Curtis.

ROGERS, LUKE (Hereford Champion).—b. Winterflood, 25*l.* a side,  
 20*m.* 15*r.* near Bath, April 29, 1828.  
 —— b. Lediard, a purse, 34*m.* 16*r.* Gloucester Race-course, Aug. 5,  
 1828.  
 —— b. Bailey, purse, 34*r.* Gloucester Race-course, Oct. 23, 1829.  
 —— bn. by Bailey, Jem.  
 —— bn. by Lockett.  
 —— b. Bailey, Jem, 50*l.* a side, 28*r.* Marshfield Downs, near Bath,  
 Oct. 28, 1833.  
 —— bn. by Pratt.  
 —— b. Cousins, Bill, 54*l.* a side, 45*m.* 28*r.* Bishops Waltham, Apr.  
 18, 1836.

ROGERS (Hereford).—b. Head, Bob. 19*r.* side of river Avon, Bath,  
 Feb. 1828

ROLFE, JEM.—bn. by Jemmy-from-Town.

ROOLES (of Witney).—bn. by Buck, Harry.

ROSS.—b. Carte, 50l. 40m. 38r. near Coventry, July 9, 1810.

ROSSELL.—bn. by Flowers.

ROW.—b. Cooke, 5l. a side, Prestwick Carr: tedious fight, Jan. 23,  
1827.

ROWBOTTOM.—bn. by Magg, Isaiah.

—— bn. by Lus, Harry.

RUSSELL, JEMMY.—b. Carron, Bill, 20l. 140m. 70r. Manchester  
Race-course, May 15, 1837.

——dr. with Rutter, Sam. Sept. 1838.

—— bn. by Bob. Heald.

—— b. Kendall, Jack, 20l. a side, 55r. Bolton, March 8, 1836.

RUTTER, SAM.—bn. by Grierson.

—— b. Edwards, W. 25l. a side, 140m. 134r. Marsden, Yorkshire,  
May 23, 1836.

—— dr. with Jemmy Russell, near Cheppell, Sheffield road, 25l.  
a side, 115r. Sept. 25, 1838.

RUTTER, BILL.—bn. by Noon, Anthony.

—— b. Larkins, 10l. a side, 65m. 50r. Cockey Moor, Manchester,  
Sept. 29, 1834.

RYAN, MIKE.—bn. by Johnson.

—— bn. by Johnson.

—— bn. by Brady (I.)

RYAN, BILL.—b. Belcher, Tom, 25gs. 38r. Wilsden Green, Nov. 30,  
1894.

—— bn. by Belcher, Tom.

—— dr. with Baldwin, 30m. 26r. Blackheath, Aug. 6, 1905.

—— b. Clarke, Wilsden Green, June 17, 1906.



SAILOR, ONE-EYE.—bn. by Jones, Tom.

SALE.—bn. by Tisdale, Jack.

SALISBURY, JEM.—dr. with Party, Tom, at Northern, Cheeshire,  
Nov. 3, 1898.

SAME.—b. Lockley, Jem, 25m. Lansdowne, Aug. 11, 1798.

—— b. Fighting Tar, 19gs. 50m. Portsmouth, 1800.

—— b. Smith, 20gs. 80m. 48r. Wormwood Scrubbs, Nov. 15, 1802.

—— b. Richmond, Bill (B.) 7l. 3r. Four Mile Slab, June, 1804.

—— b. Tough Tom, 40gs. 69m. Blackheath, Feb. 15, 1805.

—— b. Blake, Tom, 100gs, 8r. St. Nicholas, near Margate, Aug. 21,  
1810.

—— b. Keating (I.) 5gs. 25m. Lock's Fields, 1811.

—— b. Brown, Hopping Ned, 4l. 15m. Tothill Fields, Nov. 1811.

—— b. Lancaster, Harry, 20gs. 18m. Hayes, Middlesex, June 2,  
1812.

—— b. Fuller, 68m. 2r. near Glasgow, May 31, 1814.

—— b. Manby, 120m. 126r. Feb. 13, 1815.

SAM, BRISTOL.—b. Bill Allen, of Oxford, at Ensham, for a purse,  
March 4, 1830.

SAMMONDS.—bn. by Reynolds.

—— bn. by Jones, Harry.

SAMPSON, PHIL (Birmingham Youth).—b. Smith, D. 10l. 15m.  
Moulsey, Aug. 24, 1819.

—— bn. by Hudson, Josh.

—— dr. with Belasco, A.

—— bn. by ditto.

—— bn. by Martin.

—— b. Dye, Tom, 5l. 8m. 6r. room, Castle Tavern, Holborn, Dec. 4,  
1820.

—— b. Belasco, 12r. Tennis Court, Windmill-street, Dec. 21, 1820.

—— bn. by Hudson, J.

—— bn. by Giblets.

—— bn. by Abbott.

—— bn. by Hall, Bill.

—— b. Hall, Bill, 25l. 2r. Moulsey Hurst, Mar. 19, 1823.

—— b. Belasco, 100l. 42m. 25r. Crawley Hurst, Aug. 19, 1823.

**SAMPSON, PHIL** (continued).

- bn. by Ward, Jem.
- b. Burn, Jem, 70m. 23r. 50l. a side, Shere Mere, Bedfordshire, June 14, 1825.
- b. Hall, Birmingham, 1r. 4½m. 100l. a side, Cornwall Gate, near Litchfield, Nov. 22, 1825.
- b. Hudson, Josh. 6r. in the East, Jan. 31, 1826.
- bn. by Ward, Jem, turn up at Norwich.
- bn. by Neale, Ned.
- b. Spencer, Paul, 50l. a side, 23m. 4r. Newcastle-under-Lyne, and 13r. at Wore, Shropshire, Nov. 27, 1827.
- b. Brown, Big, 500l. 49m. 42r. Bishop's Wood, near Wolverhampton, April 6, 1828.
- bn. by Byrne, Simon.
- dr. with Brown.—(See BROWN, BIG.)

**SANDS.**—bn. by Gewerby.**SAUNDERS** (a traveller).—bn. by Cooper, Gipsy.**SAUNDERS.**—bn. by Belasco, I.

- SAUNDERS, T.**—b. Dad. F. 15l. a side, 43m. 27r. Piper's Hill Corner, Hants, July 4, 1831.
- bn. by Price, of Nottingham.

**SAUNDERSON, ROB.**—bn. by Gale, Henry.**SAVAGE, NED.**—bn. by Reid.

- bn. by Lock.
- bn. by Curtis, Dick.
- bn. by Kirkman.
- b. Kirkman, 25l. a side, 150m. 101r. Noman's Land, July 11, 1826.
- b. Wallace, 25l. a side, 147m. 127r. Whetstone, March 6, 1827.
- bn. by Wallace.
- dr. with Kirkman, foul blow and wrangle, Aug. 28, 1827.
- bn. by Kirkman.
- b. Wood, Harry, alias Spring the Conjurer, 5l. 120r. Banstead Downs, Jan. 15, 1828.
- bn. by Sweeney, T.
- fight with Sweeney, Peter, 30l. a side, 16r. (beaks interfered and fight postponed), Norwood, Oct. 14, 1828. Paid forfeit to Sweeney, Oct. 29, 1828.

SAVAGE, NED (continued).

——— bn. by Sweeney, Peter.

——— bn. by Gow.

SAVAGE, BILL.—b. Griffiths (Stonemason) *sir*, 45m. 23r. near the Penitentiary, May 7, 1837.

——— bn. by Flynn, Paddy.

——— bn. by Jones, Harry.

——— bn. by Pick.

SAWYER, THE.—b. Doyle, 20m. Deptford, April 17, 1788.

SCARBROOKE.—b. Bussee, 25*l*. 12r. Mitcham Common, Sept. 8, 1824.

SCARLETT, DAVID.—b. Clarke, 10*l*. 25m. Old Barge House, April 2, 1826.

SCHOLES.—dr. with Nerley.

SCOTT.—bn. by Brown: fatal.

SCOTT, NED (Gaythorn).—dr. with Collins, of Salford, at White Moss, near Manchester, 10*l*. a side, 1*l*r. 15m. July 15, 1839.

SCROGGINS, JACK (Palmer).—b. Walters, 65m. Brentford, May, 1803.

——— b. Lee, Bill, the Gipsy, Kilburn, 1804.

——— b. Whalley, Dick, Harrow Road, 1812.

——— b. Boots, Jack (Wilford), 60m. 1*g*. and 4*l*. Wilsden Green, 1814.

——— b. Smith, Dolly, 20*gs*. 45m. Combe Warren, Jan. 11, 1815.

——— b. Nosworthy, 50*l*. 18m. 15r. Moulsey Hurst, June 6, 1815.

——— b. Eales, 50*gs*. 22m. 23r. Kingston Hill, near Combe Warren, Aug. 26, 1815.

——— b. Whitaker, 50*gs*. 76m. 49r. Moulsey Hurst, Jan. 9, 1816.

——— b. Church, J. 100*gs*. 58m. 50r. Moulsey, Aug. 20, 1816.

——— dr. with Turner, 100*l*. to 50*l*. 4r. Hayes, Middlesex, March 26, 1817.

——— b. Fisher, 20*gs*. 41m. 44r. room, Peter-street, May 2, 1817.

——— bn. by Turner.

——— bn. by Turner.

——— bn. by Martin.

——— bn. by Hudson, Josh.

——— bn. by Hudson, David.

——— bn. by ditto.

——— b. Holt, 10*gs*. 33r. room, Chancery-lane, Nov. 30, 1820.

SCROGGINS, JACK (continued).

—— b. Parish, 50*l.* 75*m.* 69*r.* Banstead Downs, March 3, 1820.

—— bn. by Belcher, Tom.

—— bn. by Cooper, J. Died, Nov. 1, 1836, in London, aged 49.

SCROGGINS (the Welsh Champion).—bn. by the Newton Hero.

SCUNNER, JEM (the Gornel Champion).—bn. by Perry, William.

SEABROOK.—bn. by Maddox.

—— bn. by Madox.

SEA, JACK.—b. Lockyer, Jack, 10*l.* a side, 46*m.* 22*r.* Batting,  
Kent, May 6, 1837.

SEARCH.—bn. by Abbott, Bill.

SEELY.—bn. by Frankhorn : fatal to Seely.

SEALY.—b. Price, 45*m.* 24*r.* Longhenge, near Wootton Bassett,  
Nov. 25, 1833 (for a purse).

SELKELL, JOS.—bn. by Hughes.

SHADBOLT.—bn. by Larkin.

SHARPE, BISHOP.—b. Burke, jun. 30*gs.* 64*m.* near Woolwich,  
March 5, 1823.

—— b. Cooper, J. 50*l.* 85*m.* 56*r.* Epping Forrest, June 17, 1823.

—— b. Cooper, J. 50*l.* 39*m.* 36*r.* Arpenden Common, Aug. 5, 1823.

—— dr. with Cooper, J. 100*l.* Blackheath, Nov. 18, 1823.

—— dr. with Reid, Alic, Dec. 16, 1824 (intended cross).

—— b. Warwick, Ben, 25*l.* 25*r.* Chatham, May 10, 1825.

—— b. Reid, Alic, 50*l.* a side, 24*m.* 20*r.* Noman's Land, Sept. 6,  
1826.

—— bn. by Reid, Alic.

—— b. Gaynor, Tom, 50*l.* 70*m.* 78*r.* Sheremere, Bedford, Dec. 5,  
1826.

—— received forfeit of 100*l.* from Young Dutch Sam, Oct. 23, 1827.

SHARPE (cousin of Bishop Sharpe).—b. Cornelly Pat. turn-up, 62*m.*  
47*r.* Maidstone, May 16, 1828.

SHAW, JACK (Lifeguardsman).—b. Burrows, 17*m.* 13*r.* Combe  
Warren, July 12, 1812.

—— b. Painter, 50*gs.* 28*m.* Hounslow, April 18, 1815. Killed at  
Waterloo.

SHAW, JEM.—b. Wintle, Harry, 10*l.* a side, 70*m.* 43*r.* Felton, near  
Bristol, Dec. 9, 1833.

- SHAW, JEM.—b. Young Sambo, for a purse, 40m. (amateur fight),  
 Jan. 19, 1839.  
 ——— b. O'Brien, 10*l.* a side, 23m. 10r. Horsell, Surrey, July 31, 1810.
- SHELTON, TOM.—b. Fitzgerald, 54m. Tothill Fields, Aug. 1812.  
 ——— b. Studd, 25*gs.* 14m. 9r. Moulsey Hurst, June 27, 1815.  
 ——— bn. by Richmond.  
 ——— bn. by Harmer.  
 ——— b. Burn, Bob, 20*gs.* 16m. 12r. Moulsey Hurst, March 16, 1819.  
 ——— b. Burn, Bob, 100*gs.* 35m. 37r. Hounslow, June 1, 1819.  
 ——— bn. by Oliver, Tom.  
 ——— bn. by Cooper, G.  
 ——— b. Carter, 20*l.* 3r. Brown Bear, Bow-street, July 10, 1821.  
 ——— b. Hudson, J. 100*l.* 15m. 14r. Arpenden Common, Dec. 10, 1822.  
 ——— bn. by Brown, Big.  
 ——— destroyed himself by taking prussic acid, at the Ship, in  
 Montague-court, Bishopsgate-street, June 21, 1830, aged 43.
- SHEPHERD, JACK.—b. Greacy, Bob, 5*l.* a side, 11r. Redriff,  
 Yorkshire, Nov. 22, 1826.
- SHEPHERD, JOS.—b. Lester, Geo. a purse, 60m. 25r. near Stock-  
 port, May 14, 1840.
- SHILTON, GEORGE (alias Game One).—b. Crump, 20*l.* to 10*l.* 35m.  
 30r. Brandon, Warwick, Dec. 22, 1830.  
 ——— b. Hammerton, T. purse, 15r. near Coventry, Sept. 5, 1832.  
 ——— b. Flint, Jack, 25*l.* a side, 56m. 26r. Killingworth, near  
 Coventry, Dec. 6, 1836.  
 ——— bn. by Corbett, Jem.  
 ——— bn. by Joe Bostock, of Nuneaton.
- SHIPPEY.—bn. by Dutch Sam,
- SIDWELL.—bn. by Carte.
- SILVERTHORNE, J.—bn. by Hammond, D.
- SILVERTHORN.—b. Dogherty, 100*gs.* 22m. 12r. Combe Warren,  
 Jan. 11, 1811.  
 ——— bn. by Belcher, Tom.  
 ——— b. Burn, Combe Wood, 1812.
- SIMKINS.—b. Edwards, 10*l.* a side, 35m. 33r. near Woore, April 8,  
 1840.
- SIMMONDS, THOMAS (alias Meore).—bn. by Briarly.
- SIMPSON.—bn. by Jones Tom.
- SINDEN J.—b. Foster, G. (fatal), 35m. near Hastings, Nov. 16,  
 1826.
- SINCLAIR, GEORGE (the Young Slasher).—b. Doherty, Con. 10*l.*  
 a side, 10m. 26r. Rainforth, near Liverpool, Nov. 29, 1836.

**SINCLAIR, GEORGE (continued).**

—— b. Jones, Charley, 10*l.* a side, 66m. 36r. Ayrecoft, near Manchester, Feb. 20, 1837.

—— dr. with Holmes, Dick, 50*l.* a side, 140m. Salter's Brook, Yorkshire, June 17, 1840.

**SKINNER (of Birmingham).**—bn. by Dukes (fatal to Skinner, who was killed in the thirteenth round), April 20, 1835.

**SMALL (Tottenham Court Hopper).**—bn. by Latham.

—— b. Gun, H. 6*l.* to 5*l.* 24m. 23r. Hayes, Middlesex, Aug. 4, 1822.

**SMALL, BILL.**—bn. by Hill, Timer.

**SMART, GEO.**—b. Dutch, 100*l.* 19r. Wolverhampton, March 5, 1823.

**SMITH (Waterman).**—b. Spencer, Joe, 10*l.* 40m. 29r. Moulsey, Dec. 5, 1820.

—— bn. by Johnson, Jemmy.

—— bn. by Johnson (B.)

**SMITH (of Hereford).**—bn. by Valentine, Bill.

**SMITH (Gravesend Pie-man).**—bn. by Jenner.

**SMITH, TOM (East End Sailor boy).**—b. Reubens, Sol. 10*l.* a side, 35m. 35r. Whetstone, Nov. 10, 1829.

—— b. Swift, Owen, 10*l.* a side, 30m. 29r. near Woolwich, July 9, 1830.

—— b. Britten, 25*l.* a side, 10½m. 11r. Greenford Green, Dec. 21, 1830.

—— b. M'Carthy (J.) 25*l.* a side, 22m. 17r. Whetstone, March 22, 1831.

—— b. Adams, Jack, 25*l.* a side, 100m. 125r. Colney Heath, April 3, 1832.

—— b. Aaron, Barney, 50*l.* a side, 20w. 20r. Green Street Green, Kent, April 1, 1834.

—— b. Jones, Harry, 50*l.* a side, 14m. 5r. Shrubs Hill, Bucks, June 17, 1834.

—— bn. by Adams, Jack.

—— bn. by Brighton Bill.

—— bn. by Adams, Edwd.

**SMITH, TOM (Sheffield, alias Nat).**—b. Deakin, Jack, 5*l.* a side, 65m. 31r. near Sheffield, June 5, 1837.

**SMITH, HENRY.**—bn. by Booth, Bill.

**SMITH, DOLLY.**—bn. by Cannon.

—— bn. by Abbott.

—— bn. by Sampson, Phil.

**SMITH, DOLLY** (continued).

——— bn. by Nash, Joe.

——— b. Harris, Dick, 25gs. 58m. 50r. Combe Wood, May 3, 1814.

——— bn. by Scroggins, Jack.

**SMITH, JAMES**.—b. Ballard, Rickmansworth, Nov. 16, 1812.

**SMITH**.—bn. by James.

——— bn. by same.

——— bn. by David.

——— b. Curry, 19r. Wimbledon, Feb. 14, 1803.

——— bn. by Hawkins.

——— bn. by Toney.

——— bn. by O'Donnel.

——— b. Dixon, Highgate Common, Feb. 9, 1808.

——— b. Green, George, 20gs. 49m. Kingston, July 15, 1800.

**SMITH, THOS.**—bn. by Bostoc : fatal.

**SMITH, HARRY**.—bn. by Crawford, Ned.

**SMITH** (alias Bacon).—bn. by Hughes, Harry.

**SMITH**.—dr. with Cullimore.

**SMITH, GEORGE**.—bn. by Snow, Tom.

**SMITH, JACK** (of Stamford).—bn. by Mason.

**SMITH, BILL**.—bn. by Eckersley, Levi.

**SMITH, DICK**.—bn. by Mason, Jem.

**SMITH, PETER** (a tailor).—bn. by Isaac Greenslade.

**SMITH, JACK**.—bn. by Owen, Bill.

**SMITH, TOM**.—b. Geo. Burton, alias Slender, Selson Common, 40m.

18r.

**SNAILUM**.—bn. by Hailes.

**SNOW, TOM**.—b. Smith, Geo. 5l. a side, 35m. 17r. opposite North  
fleet, May 5, 1840.

——— b. Hoseman, Ben, 10l. a side, 11r. 159m. Greys, Essex, July 13,  
1840.

**SNOWEY** (a Jockey).—b. Whitehead, Jehn. 1l. 65m. Race-course,  
Exeton Park, Feb. 14, 1826.

**SODICKY, SOLLY**.—b. Wilson, Pardoe, 25gs. Rickmansworth,  
Herts, Feb. 11, 1789.

——— dr. with Lee, Jack, 100gs. Chuckford, Essex, Aug. 19, 1789.

——— bn. by James.

——— b. Treadaway, Bill, 20gs. 37m. Hyde Park, 1797.

**SOLDIER, THE** (of Darlington).—bn. by Parkes, of Birmingham.

SOLLY (the Gipsy).—bn. by Nash.

SOMERS, BEN.—b. Wentworth, 20l. 35m. 24r. Old Oak Common,  
March 13, 1826.

SOUTHERNS, BULLY.—bn. by Crawley, Peter.

SPARRING DISPLAYED.—The Prince of Orange, and his two sons  
witnessed a sparring display at Mr. Angelo's school, June 15, 1836.

SPEDHURST.—b. Swainstown, 5l. a side, 1h. 17m. 43r. Essex shore,  
March 26, 1839.

SPENCER, JOE (Butcher).—bn. by Smith (Waterman).

—— bn. by Rasher.

—— bn. by Rasher.

SPENCER.—bn. by Wynnes.

SPENCER, PAUL.—bn. by Sampson, Phil.

—— bn. by M'Kay, Alic.

—— bn. by M'Kay, Alic.

SPENCER, TOM.—b. Peploe, Bill, 10l. a side, 83m. 52r. near Wool-  
wich, April 20, 1829.

SPENCER.—dr. with Pike.

SPORTING GROOM.—bn. by the Stockall Yokel.

SPILSBURY, CHARLES (the Pride of Ashted).—bn. by Broom,  
Johnny.

SPILSBURY, BEN.—bn. by Perry, Bill.

SPINKS (a Tailor).—bn. by Lubbock.

SPREE, ELIAS.—b. Jackling, Bill, 4r. Fox under the Hill, Nor-  
wood Common, March, 1862.

—— b. Jackling, 3r. Pewter Platter, St. John-street, Dec. 13, 1862.

—— bn. by Pearce.

SPRING (Young).—See WOODS, HARRY.



SPRING, TOM.—b. Henley, 3*l*. 11*r*. Mordeford, 1814.

—— b. Stringer, 40*gs*. and 10*l*. 39*m*. 29*r*. Moulsey Hurst, Sept. 9,  
1817.

—— b. Painter, Ned, 100*gs*. 89*m*. 31*r*. Mickleham Downs, April 1,  
1818.

—— bn. by Painter.

—— b. Carter, 150*l*. 115*m*. 71*r*. Crawley Downs, May 4, 1819.

—— b. Burn, Ben, 20*l*. 18*m*. 11*r*. Wimbledon, Dec. 21, 1819.

—— b. Burn, Bob. 100*l*. 30*m*. 18*r*. Epsom, May 16, 1820.

—— b. Hudson, J. 20*l*. 5*r*. Moulsey Hurst, June 27, 1820.

—— b. Oliver, 100*gs*. 55*m*. 25*r*. Hayes, Middlesex, Feb. 20, 1821.

—— b. Neate, 200*l*. 37*m*. 8*r*. near Andover, May 20, 1823.

—— b. Langan, 300*l*. 140*m*. 77*r*. Worcester, Jan. 7, 1824.

—— b. Langan. 500*gs*. a side, 109*m*. 77*r*. Birdham Bridge, near  
Chichester, June 8, 1824.

STANFORD.—b. Lacy, 8*r*. Islington, Dec. 15, 1797.

STANNISFORTH, BEN.—bn. by Whitfield, Christopher.

STANYARD, BEN.—dr. with Gamble, Andrew, 25*m*. 19*r*. Bentley.  
Green, Sept. 5, 1792.

—— bn. by Warr, Bill.

STARTIN, JAMES.—bn. by Barber, John: fatal.

STEVENS.—bn. by Miller.

STEVENS (Oxfordshire).—b. Moss, 50*l*. 36*m*. 10*r*. Chobham, Aug.  
28, 1823.

STEVENS.—b. Brown, 10*l*. a side, 62*m*. 39*r*. Moulsey Hurst, Apr. 7,  
1835.

STEVENSON (B).—bn. by Carter.

—— bn. by Robinson.

STEWART, THOMAS (of Odiham).—bn. by Harding, alias Hard'un.

STEWART, JEM.—b. Brock, 5*l*. a side, 69*r*. West Craigs, near Glas-  
gow, Oct. 16, 1828.

—— b. M'Gregor, 25*l*. a side, 29*r*. near Glasgow, Dec. 21, 1830.

STOCKALL, YOKEL.—b. the Sporting Groem, 20*gs*. 65*m*. 56*r*.  
Moulsey Hurst, Nov. 1 1821.

- STOCKMAN, JEM.**—b. Dyer (Woolwich), a purse, 16r. Woolwich, Mar. 11, 1828.
- STOCKMAN, NED (the Lively Kid)**—b. Jones, H. 5l. 39m. 23r. Rutledge Common, Jan. 29, 1822.
- b. Johnny Raw, 3r. and Valentine, Bill, 7r. 7gs. for both, Epsom Races, May 21, 1822.
- b. Jones, H. 4l. (subscription divided), 1r. Moulsey, June 12, 1822.
- bn. by Brown.
- bn. by Aaron, Barney.
- b. Barrow, 20l. 7m. 2r. Epping Forest, June 17, 1823.
- bn. by Cavanagh.
- b. Cavanagh, 30l. 78m. 76r. Blindlow Heath, Sept. 23, 1823.
- dr. with Cavanagh, 50l. 60m. 16r. Moulsey, cross, Jan. 22, 1824.
- b. Jones, H. 25l. 25m. 17r. Epping, Sept. 21, 1824.
- bn. by Dutch Sam (Young).
- b. Raines, 20l. 80m. 42r. Moulsey Hurst, Feb. 9, 1826.
- dr. with Fisher, Bill, of Liverpool.
- bn. by Jones, Harry.
- paid forfeit of 10l. to Peter Sweeney, Aug. 7, 1828.
- b. Ballard, 20l. a side, 7m. 11r. Epping, June 17, 1828.
- dr. with Atkinson, 50l. a side, 59m. 58r. Selston Common, Derbyshire, ring broken in, June 16, 1829: died Oct. 8, 1831.
- STOCKS, BYNG (Westminster).**—b. Richmond, 5l. a side, 78m. 74r, Whetstone, Oct. 4, 1831.
- b. Berry, 10l. a side, 20r. Whetstone, Feb. 5, 1833.
- b. Hart, 25l. a side, 112m. 123r. Wimbledon Common, Apr. 30, 1833.
- b. Benbow, 50l. a side, 48m. 38r. near Hayes Common, Sept. 9, 1834.
- b. Wood, Harry, 50l. a side, 30m. 22r. Colney Heath, Jan. 20, 1835.
- bn. by Lane, Hammer.
- b. Hannan, John, 25l. a side, 8r. near Royston, June 11, 1839.
- STOKES.**—b. Gandeston, 10l. 120m. 99r. Sweawick, near Birmingham, Nov. 11, 1833.
- STONE, JOHN.**—bn. by Parker, Joseph.
- STOTHARD, JEM.**—b. Berry, (Ginger), 5l. a side, 90m. 16r. near Coventry, Nov. 27, 1838.
- STOW, TOM.**—bn. by Fox, Bill.

- STOWELL, WILLIAM.—bn. by Green, John.
- STREET.—bn. by Hudson, Josh.  
 ——— bn. by Westcountry Dick.
- STRINGER.—bn. by Spring, Tom.
- STRONG.—(See CABBAGE JACK).
- STUDD.—bn. by Shelton.
- STUMP, BOB.—dr. with Green, Jack.
- SULLIVAN, JERRY.—bn. by Tisdale.  
 ——— bn. by Lenny George.
- SUMMERFIELD, JACK.—bn. by Hurley, Duke.
- SUMMERS, C.—bn. by Richardson.
- SUTLIFFE, BEN.—bn. by Crawley, Peter.
- SUTTON, HARRY (B).—b. Copley's Black, 4r. Combe Wood, May  
 28, 1816.  
 ——— b. Robinson, 5*l.* 9*s.* 36*m.* 25*r.* Doncaster Races, Sept. 25, 1816.  
 ——— b. Painter, 10*gs.* and 20*l.* 49*m.* 40*r.* Moulsey Hurst, July  
 23, 1817.  
 ——— bn. by Painter.  
 ——— b. Kendrick, 15*gs.* 17*m.* 12*r.* Blindlow Heath, Dec. 23, 1819.
- SUTTON, SAMBO.—b. Ward, Nick, 5*l.* and a purse, 12*r.* Tottenham,  
 May 27, 1836.  
 ——— bn. by Preston, Harry.  
 ——— second fight with Nick Ward, 50*l.* a side, interrupted at Bices-  
 ter, March 27, 1838.
- SUTTON (the Gipsy).—bn. by Hall, Tom
- SWAN.—bn. by Clay, Nottingham.
- SWAINE.—bn. by Warr, Bill.
- SWANN, T.—bn. by Burton, Jos. 1*l.* a side, 74*m.* 24*r.* near Lichfield,  
 May 18, 1840.
- SWAINSTON.—bn. by Spedhurst.
- SWEENEY, T.—b. Savage, Ned, 5*l.* a side, 33*m.* 26*r.* Epping Forest,  
 Dec. 23, 1828.

**SWEENEY (continued).**

—— bn. by Cousins, Bill.

—— bn. by Cousins, Bill.

**SWEENEY, PETER.**—received forfeit (10*l.*) from Stockman, Ned,  
Aug. 7, 1828.

—— fight with Savage, Ned, 30*l.* a side, 16*r.* beaks interfered, and  
fight postponed, Norwood, Oct. 14, 1828. Sweeney received forfeit,  
Oct. 29, 1828.

—— b. Savage, Ned, 116*m.* 94*r.* 50*l.* a side, Sheremere, March, 9,  
1829.

—— b. Norman, Tom, Sept. 28, 1824.

—— b. Mc Keevor, Tom, April 3, 1829.

**SWIFT, OWEN.**—b. Cooper, Jem. (Gipsy) for a purse, 14*l.* 25*m.* 9*r.*  
August 4, 1829.

—— bn. by Smith, Tom.

—— b. Isaacs, purse, 14*r.* Arpenden Common, Oct. 26, 1830.

—— b. Noon, A. 25*l.* a side, 130*m.* 63*r.* Colney Heath, March 27,  
1832.

—— b. Collins, 10*l.* a side, 27*m.* 21*r.* Whetstone, Nov. 20, 1832.

—— b. Brown, Ned, 10*l.* a side, 24*m.* 12*r.* Colney Hatch, Dec. 18,  
1832.

—— b. Allen, 15*l.* a side, 100*m.* 41*r.* Whetstone, Feb. 5, 1833.

—— b. Murray, 25*l.* a side, 77*m.* 52*r.* Combe Warren, April 9, 1833.

—— b. Eyles, Phil. 20*l.* a side, 16*r.* Wimbledon Common, Nov. 19,  
1833.

—— b. Atkinson, 59*l.* a side, 40*m.* 32*r.* Stoke, near Newport Pag-  
nel, March 4, 1834.

—— b. Noon, A. (fatal to A. Noon) 50*l.* a side, 126*m.* 73*r.* Andover,  
June 24, 1834.

—— bn. by Lane, Hammer.

—— b. Lazarus, J. 100*l.* a side, 135*m.* 113*r.* near Royston, June  
1, 1837.

—— b. Phelps (Brighton Bill) near Royston, 50*l.* a side, 95*m.* 85*r.*  
Phelps died at Barkway, March 13, 1838.—(See **PHELPS**.)

—— b. Jack Adams, Bois de Bologne, Paris, 50*l.* a side. Second  
round Adams claimed foul, but Swift received stakes, June 5, 1838.

—— b. Jack Adams second time, Villiers, France 50*l.* a side, 34*r.*  
1*h.* 15*m.* Sept. 5, 1838, for which he and Adams were on the 5*th*  
of June, 1839, sentenced by the Paris Tribunal of Correction to  
thirteen months' imprisonment, but they had both returned to  
England. Tried at Hertford Assizes, for manslaughter of Brighton  
Bill, Feb. 28, 1839, and acquitted.

**SYMONDS.**—bn. by Wilkins.

—— bn. by Jones, Harry.

**SYMONDS (the Ruffian).**—dr. with Gowlett, 10gs. Uxbridge, June  
22, 1791.

—— bn. by Firby, Jack.

—— bn. by Jackling, Bill.

—— dr. with Maddox.

—— bn. by Firby, Jack.

—— dr. with Ugly Baruk, 30m. Hornchurch, April 15, 1795.

**TALBOT.**—bn. by Harris, Bishop.

**TAMBORINE, SAM.**—bn. by Harrison, Geo.

**TAN, CHARLES.**—bn. by Hunt, Jack.

**TARGETT.**—bn. by Martin.

**TATE, GEORGE.**—bn. by Pixton, Sam.

**TATE, BILL.**—bn. by Eckersley, Levi.

—— bn. by ditto, 2d time.

**TAYLOR.**—bn. by Robinson.

—— bn. by Lowe.

**TAYLOR (Oxford).**—bn. by Farrow.

—— b. Gibbons, 20l. 8s. between Towcester and Blakesley, April  
30, 1827.

**TAYLOR, PETER (of Liverpool).**—bn. by Birchall, Jack.

—— bn. by Sam Pixton.

—— dr. with Forsey.—25l. aside, 14r. fight interrupted by darkness,  
Oct. 8th, 1839.

—— dr. with Lane (surrender).

**TENCH.**—b. Probert, 20l. a side, 50m. 13r. Alvec church, near Bir-  
mingham, June 24, 1834.

**TERRY, GEORGE.**—b. Ned Marshall at Fucholls, near Gospel Oak,  
Tipton, 33r. 45m. Feb. 1839. Fatal to Marshall—(See NED MARSHALL).

**THAYERS, HENRY.**—bn. by Carter, Wm.

**THEOBALD.**—b. Jonathan, 5l. 60m. on board a lighter, Jan. 1, 1826.

**THICK, FARMER.**—bn. by Leary.

**THOMAS, NED.**—bn. by Buller, Fred.

**THOMPSON, W. (Bendigo).**—b. Caunt, 25*l.* a side, 22*r.* Appleby House, July 21, 1835.

—— b. Brassy, 25*l.* a side, 52*r.* near Sheffield, May 24, 1836.

—— b. Langan, Young, 25*l.* a side, 32*r.* 90*m.* Woore, near Newcastle, Jan. 24, 1837.

—— b. Looney, Bill, 100*l.* a side, 144*m.* 99*r.* Chapel-en-le-Frith, June 13, 1837.

—— bn. by Caunt (foul—Bendigo went down without a blow).

—— b. Deaf Burke, 120*l.* to 100*l.* 10*r.* 24*m.* (Burke butted) Heather, Leicestershire, Feb. 12, 1839.

**THOMPSON (a Paddington Baker).**—bn. by Murphy, Mike, at Whetstone, July 10, 1833, fatal to Thompson, and at the coroner's inquest a verdict of manslaughter returned against Mike Murphy, Ned Murphy, and Tom Reidie, as his seconds, D. Sheen, M. Mullany, and several others.

**THOMPSON (Tinman).**—bn. by Brannam.

—— bn. by Hudson, J.

**THORNEY.**—bn. by Alcock.

**THORPE, HARRY.**—bn. by Martin, a milkman.

**THORPE, SAM.**—bn. by Christopher Champion.

**THORNHILL.**—bn. by Falkner.

**THREE-FINGERED JACK.**—bn. by Black Frank.

**TIBBUTTS, SAM.**—bn. Johnson (or Jackson) Somers town, 40*l.* 47*m.* 20*r.* Epping, Oct. 15, 1822.

**TIERNEY.**—b. [Burgen, 5*l.* a side : scrambling fight of two hours, a wrangle, stakes divided.

**TIGHT, TOM.**—bn. by Anderson.

**TIMBLING, TOM.**—b. Fleming, Mat. 11*g.* Winchilsea, Sept. 25, 1798.

- TIMMS, HARRY.**—b. Bonner, 30m. Bicester, a purse.
- TILLEY.**—b. Frewing, Old, 10*l.* a side 8*r.* 70m. Bristol, July 5, 1831.
- TINSLEY, YOUNG** (the Nailor Boy, West Bromwich).—b. Picken, 25*l.* a side, 40m. 25*r.* near Canneck Heath, Feb. 4, 1840.  
 —— fought Caton, Henry, 10*l.* a side, near Woore: ended in a wrangle from alleged foul bite, April 13, 1840.
- TISDALE, JACK.**—b. Sullivan, Jerry, 95m. Highbury, March 15, 1816.  
 —— b. Sale, 4*gs.* 72m. White Conduit Fields, Aug. 20, 1819.  
 —— b. Mason, 6*l.* 16m. Wallingham Common, Oct. 26, 1819.  
 —— b. Cox, 50*l.* 72m. 65*r.* near Norwich, July 19, 1820.  
 —— b. Lenny, 25*gs.* 115m. 42*r.* Wimbledon, July 30, 1822.  
 —— bn. by Curtis, Dick.  
 —— b. Downs, Dudley, 50*l.* a side, 82m. 18*r.* Wrecklesham, July 29, 1823.
- TIVROY, JACOB.**—bn. by Redhouse, Bill.
- TODD.**—bn. by Dickinson.
- TOM THE TINMAN.**—bn. by the Pieman.  
 —— b. the Pieman.
- TOM THE GREEK.**—b. Murray, Naylor, 10*l.* a side, 40*r.* 5m. near Royston, Oct. 6th, 1840.
- TOMKYS, MARTIN.**—b. Read, Josh. 20*l.* a side, 7*r.* near Bilstone, May 12, 1828.
- TOMLINSON.**—b. Grant, 10*l.* a side, 27*r.* near Nottingham, Feb. 3, 1829.
- TONK, FRED.**—b. Field, J. of Birmingham, Garrison lane, 5*l.* a 1*h.* April 29, 1839.
- TONEY.**—b. Smith, Grinstead Green, March 21, 1806.
- TOOTLE.**—bn. by Barlow, W.
- TOUGH TOM**—b. Holmes, Jack, 20*gs.* 60*r.* Wilsden Green, June 30, 1804.  
 —— bn. by same.
- TOWELL, BILL.**—bn. by Donavan, Bob.
- TOWERS, JACK.**—bn. by Johnson.  
 —— bn. by Firby, Jack.

TOWNSEND.—bn. by Ward, Joe.

TOWNSEND, JOE.—bn. by Belasco, A.

TRAINER.—bn. by Charles.

TREADWAY, T.—bn. by Leashley, Joe.

—— bn. by Conway.

TREADWAY, BILL.—bn. by Sodicky Soley.

—— b. Coady, 27m. Hyde Park, March 6, 1798.

—— bn. by Drake.

TRIGGS.—bn. by Bishop.

TRING, TOM (big Porter at Carlton House).—b. Pratt, Tom. 1g. to  
5gs. 5m. Bayswater, Jan. 18, 1787.

—— b. Doyle, Kennington, Aug. 13, 1787.

—— bn. by Big Ben.

TRUEMAN, GEORGE.—bn. by Atkinson.

—— b. Merryman, S. 10l. a side, 3r. Langley Mill, Derby, Aug.  
24, 1829.

TUBBS, WILKINSON (of Holbeach).—b. Larkins, of Cambridge, a  
purse of 7l. 50m. Long Sutton, March 15, 1830.

TUNNY, PATSEY.—b. Malone, Ned, 25l. a side, 70m. 42r. Lanca-  
shire, Jan. 20, 1829.

—— bn. by Murphy, Ned.

—— bn. by Birchall.

TURNER, NED.—b. Balche, 50m. Bermondsey, 1810.

—— b. M'Neil, 5gs. 38m. Glasgow, 1814.

—— b. Blacket, 45m. Newcastle, 1816.

—— b. Curtis, 100gs. 85m. 68r. (fatal), Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 22, 1816.

—— dr. with Scroggins, Jack.

—— b. Scroggins, 80l. to 70l. 72m. 33r. Sawbridgeworth, June 10,  
1817.



**TURNER, NED** (continued).

- b. Scroggins, 150*l.* 92*m.* 39*r.* Shepperton, Oct. 7, 1818.
- bn. by Randall.
- b. Davis, Cy. 100*gs.* 53*m.* 32*r.* Wallingham Common, June 18,  
1819.
- b. Martin, 100*gs.* 67*m.* 40*r.* Wallingham Common, Oct. 26,  
1819.
- b. Hudson, J. for gig, 15*m.* room, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Dec. 14,  
1820.
- bn. by Martin.
- bn. by Davis, Cy.
- b. by Inglis.
- b. Inglis, 100*l.* 46*m.* 15*r.* Colnbrook, Nov. 9, 1824 : died April  
17, 1826.

**TURNER, JEM.**—bn. by Oliver.

**TURNER (Butcher).**—bn. by Collins (Ball-o'-wax).

—— bn. by Pick.

**TURNER.**—b. Redman, Frank, 80*m.* Kingswood Hill, Jan. 27, 1828.

—— bn. by Clegg.

—— b. Meredith, purse, 25*r.* Ludlow, May 11, 1830.

**TURNER, SAMUEL** (Nottingham),—b. Green, Josh. 10*l.* a side :  
76*m.* 39*r.* (foul blow), near Nottingham, Jan. 7, 1840.

Turner fought several battles previously, of which we have not the correct dates, beating Bowles of Radford, Thos. Marsden, William Newall, Welch the Gipsy, Winterflood, alias Moulds, &c.

**TUTE.**—bn. by Blackheaded Bob.

**TWIGMAN.**—bn. by Ranger. ,

**TWOEY.**—b. Allen, 8*l.* 300*m.* Wimbledon Common, Nov. 18, 1828.

—— bn. by Allen.

**TYNE, TOM.**—b. Jones, Bill, 50*gs.* Smitham Bottom, July 1, 1788.

—— b. Earl, Brighton, Aug. 6, 1788.

—— b. Crabbe, 35*m.* 39*r.* Horton Moor, March 24, 1790.

—— bn. by Firby, the Waiter.

UNDERHILL, JOE.—bn. by Reid.

UGLY BARUK (J.)—dr. with Symonds.  
 —— bn. by Randall, Jack.

VALENTINE, BILL.—b. Cooper, Tom, 10l. Epsom, Aug. 7, 1821.  
 —— b. Smith, 8gs. 47m. 72r. Moulsey Hurst, Oct. 22, 1821.  
 —— bn. by Stockman.

VARNHAM.—b. Charlton, Jem, 68r. Warsop Park, Notts, Dec. 3,  
 1827.

VIPOND, MAT.—bn. by Langan, Jack.

WADE, ROBERT (Bricklayer).—b. Billingham, T. 10l. 63m. 71r.  
 near Coleahill, Sept. 3, 1838.

WADSWORTH, HENRY (of Hillhouse).—bn. by Beaumont, G.  
 alias Sergeant.

WAKELIN, BAILEY.—bn. by Perkins.  
 —— bn. by New.

WALBORN.—b. Maine, Harry, 2l. 37m. 20r. Old Oak Common,  
 Sept. 13, 1826.

WALKER.—bn. by Moulds, Bill.

WALKER, JACK.—bn. by Hannan, Jack.  
 —— bn. by Hannan, Jack, second fight.

WALL.—bn. by Dogherty.

WALL, WILLIAM.—b. Balls, Henry, 10l. a side, 114m. 90r. Sax-  
 lingham Common, near Norwich, April 9, 1838.

- WALLACE, JACK.—bn. by Savage, Ned.  
 —— b. Savage, N. 50*l.* 84*m.* 61*r.* on Banstead Downs, May 29, 1827.  
 —— b. Brown, Jem, 5*l.* a side. 65*m.* 85*r.* Durdham Downs, Sept. 11, 1833.
- WALLAM.—bn. by Cogan.
- WALTER.—b. Lynall, 21*m.* 12*r.* Evesham, Worcestershire, Aug. 11, 1825.
- WALTERS, BILL.—bn. by Scroggins, Jack.
- WALTON.—bn. by Randall, Jack.
- WARD, JOE.—b. Reynolds, Brighton, Aug. 6, 1788.  
 —— b. Allister and Raggs](two Hawbucks), 11*gs.* Lewes, Aug. 13, 1788.  
 —— b. Townsend, 25*gs.* 20*m.* Langley Broom, Apr. 25, 1789: died March 29, 1825.
- WARD, BILL.—b. Bakewell, Jack, 2*l.* a side, 90*m.* 42*r.* Thringstone, Jan. 28, 1840.
- WARD, (Welsh).—bn. by Cole.
- WARD, JEM (Black Diamond).—b. Acton, D. 25*l.* 14½*m.* 6*r.* Moulsey, June 12, 1822.  
 —— b. Burke, 20*l.* 7*m.* Arpenden, Sept. 10, 1822.  
 —— dr. with Abbott.  
 —— b. Baldwin, Ned, 5*l.* 19*m.* 29*r.* Wimbledon, Feb. 4, 1823.  
 —— b. Rickers, 60*l.* 15*m.* 8*r.* Lansdowne, July 4, 1823.  
 —— b. Johnson, J. purse, 18*m.* 8*r.* Southampton, August 20, 1823.  
 —— bn. by Hudson, Josh.  
 —— b. Sampson, 100*l.* 48*m.* 25*r.* Colnbrook, June 21, 1824.  
 —— b. Sampson, 100*l.* 37½*m.* 27*r.* Park Lodge, Dec. 28, 1824.  
 —— bn. by Crawley, Peter.  
 —— b. Cannon, Tom, 500*l.* a side, 10*m.* 10*r.* at Warwick, July 19, 1825.  
 —— b. Sampson, Phil, in a turn up, 10*r.* Norwich, June 30, 1826.  
 —— b. Carter, Jack, 50*l.* a side, 32*m.* 16*r.* Shepperton Range, May 27, 1828.

WARD, JEM (continued).

—— ft. to Byrne, Simon, 100*l.* Leicester Hoax, Mar. 10, 1820.

—— b. Byrne, Simon, 200*l.* a side, 77*m.* 33*r.* Willeycuts, July 12,  
1831.

On the 14th July, 1831, the Champion's Belt given to Ward.

WARD, NICK.—b. Lockyer, Harry, 10*l.* a side, 13*r.* Moulsey, Feb.  
24, 1835.

—— bn. by Sutton, Sambo.

Second Fight intended at Bicester, interrupted, 50*l.* a side, Mar. 27,  
1838.

—— b. Bailey, Jem (foul blow), 25*l.* a side, 55*m.* 33*r.* Woking  
Common, Oct. 13, 1839.

—— b. Burke, Deaf, 50*l.* a side, Lillingstone Level, Oxfordshire,  
Sept. 22nd, 1840.

WARDELL.—bn. by O'Donnel.

WARENER.—b. Mason, Bill, 5*l.* 120*m.* 17*r.* Isle of Dogs, Apr. 2, 1827.

WARKLEY.—bn. by Purcell.

WARR, BILL.—bn. by Johnson.

—— b. Weed, Bill, 30*m.* Knavestock, Essex, Dec. 31, 1788.

—— bn. by Mendoza.

—— b. Stanyard, 50*gs.* 13*m.* 10*r.* Colnbrook, Oct. 27, 1792.

—— bn. by Mendoza.

WARR, Jun.—bn. by Belcher, Tom.

—— bn. by Quick.

—— bn. by a Butcher's Man.

WARREN, PETER.—bn. by Curtis, Dick.

—— dr. with Curtis, Dick.

—— bn. by Curtis, Dick.

—— bn. by Aaron, Barney.

—— bn. by Curtis, Dick.

—— bn. by Curtis, Dick.

—— b. Cocks, William, 50*l.* a side, 56*m.* 40*r.* Elsing High Common,  
Norfolk, June 9, 1828.

WARWICK, BEN.—bn. by Sharp, Bishop.

WARWICK PET.—bn. by Young Dubby.

WATERMAN.—b. Pick, purse, 9*r.* Sheremere, Sept. 16, 1828.

WATKINS, JACK.—b. Riley, 5gs. 54m. Walworth, Aug. 19, 1812.

WATSON, GEORGE.—bn. by Jones, Harry.

WATSON, BOB.—b. Crabbe, Elisha, 45m. Smitham Bottom, June  
9, 1788.

—— b. Jones, 18m. Brighton, August 6, 1788.

—— b. Anderson, 50gs. 2m. Langley Broom, April 25, 1789.

—— bn. by Heoper.

—— bn. by Davies: died at Bristol in September, 1837. Watson  
was brother-in-law of Tom Belcher, and father-in-law of Jem Burn.

WATSON.—bn. by Curtis, Dick.

WATTS, DAN.—bn. by Wren, Joe.

WEARE.—bn. by Manley.

WEAVER, BILL.—bn. by Bitton.

WEBB, BILL.—b. Beer, 5. a side, 30m. Old Oak Cemmon, July 24,  
1827.

—— bn. by Burgess, Bob.

WEBB, GEORGE.—bn. by Parker.

WELLESLEY, TOM.—b. Porter, Jack, 5l. to 2l. 10s. 25m. 14r. Co-  
penhagen Fields, Sept. 29, 1829.

WESTON.—bn. by Ford.

WELLS.—dr. with Hudson, J.

WELLS.—bn. by Lees, near Birmingham.

WENTWORTH (Gipsy).—bn. by Somers, Ben.

—— bn. by Gibbons.

WEST (Westcountry Dick).—bn. by Curtis.

—— b. Payne, Jack, 4r. Combe Warren, June 26, 1816.

—— b. Martin, Charley, 20gs. 50m. 47r. Moulsey, Aug. 22, 1816.

—— b. Martin, Charley, 20gs. 35m. 34r. Combe Warren, Feb. 13,  
1817.

## WEST (Westcountry Dick) continued.

- bn. by Randall, Jack.
- b. Street, 10gs. 31m. 34r. Hayes, Middlesex, Dec. 23, 1817.
- b. Payne, Jack, 20gs. 35m. 37r. Old Oak Common, Feb. 2, 1818.
- bn. by Hudson, D.
- b. Davis (Navigator), 10gs. 13r. Chatham, Sept. 11, 1818.
- b. Abbott, 10gs. 70m. Peter-street, Westminster, March 2, 1819.
- bn. by Cooper, J.
- b. Parsing, 4l. 15m. 11r. room, Smithfield, June 13, 1820.
- b. Parsing, 10gs. 28m. 29r. Baushead Downs, July 4, 1820.
- b. Redgreaves (the Cocker), 11gs. 15m. 11r. North Walsham,  
July 17, 1820.
- b. Mason, 8½gs. 16m. Chelmsford Races, July 27, 1820.
- b. Hellick, 15l. 26m. 19r. near Maidstone, Aug. 28, 1820.

WESTON, GEORGE.—bn. by Ford, Jack.

WHALLEY DICK.—bn. by Scroggins, Jack.

WHEAT GEORGE (Nottingham).—bn. by Clay, Henry, of  
Nottingham.

WHICHCOMBE MAN.—bn. by Belasco, A.

WHITE, GEORGE.—bn. by Buckley, James.

WHITE.—bn. by O'Connor, Squire.

WHITE, WM. (Collier).—b. Thomas Buckler, 32h. 92r. at Nuneaton,  
July 23, 1838.

WHITEHEAD, JOHN (Lord Gubbins).—bn. by Snewey.

WHITEHEADED BOB.—b. Nickey, 10l. a side, 42r. Bilbrook, near  
Wolverhampton, March 5, 1835.

WHITFIELD.—bn. by Cranstone.

WHITFIELD, CHRIS.—b. Stannisforth, Ben, 78m. 40r. near  
Sheffield, March 13, 1827.

WHITTAKER.—bn. by Scroggins.

WITER.—bn. by Harris.

WIKE.—bn. by Green.

WILCOCKSON.—bn. by Randall, Joe.

WILKINS.—b. Symonds, 126m. 80r. Bridport, May 27, 1822.

**WILLIAMS (Waterman).**—bn. by Hudson, Josh.

**WILLIAMS, SWELL.**—bn. by Hudson, Josh.

**WILLIAMS, TOM.**—bn. by Hadley.

**WILLIAMS.**—b. Hunt, 20gs. 140m. 80r. near Bristol, Sept. 8, 1798.

**WILLIAMS, JOHN.**—bn. by Pollard, John.

**WILLETTS, HARRY.**—bn. by Bullock, Jack.

**WILLOUGHBY.**—bn. by Colborne.

**WILSDEN (Hammersmith).**—b. Edmonds, 5*l.* a side, 30r. Iver Heath, Nov. 11, 1834.

—— bn. by Mol:neux, Young.

**WILSON, PARDO.**—bn. by Sodicky Soley.

—— bn. by O'Donnell, Jack.

**WINKWORTH.**—bn. by Davies : fatal to Winkworth.

**WINTER.**—(See SPRING, TOM).

**WINTERFLOOD, WM. (Bath Champion).**—b. Newman, 29*l.* and a purse, near Banbury, 85m. 47r. March 20, 1827.

—— bn. by Harell, Sam.

—— bn. by Rogers, Luke.

—— b. Clay, 10*l.* a side, 11r. Nottingham Meadows, Jan. 14, 1829.

**WINTLE, HARRY.**—b. Dudley, Geo. purse, 50m. 100r. Durdham Downs, Sept. 11, 1833.

—— bn. by Shaw, Jem.

**WOOD, BILL.**—bn. by Warr, Bill.

—— b. George, the Brewer, 50gs. 25m. Hornchurch, Feb. 13, 1793.

—— bn. by Hooper.

—— b. Bartholomew, 100gs. 16m. Ealing, June 30, 1797.

—— bn. by Bitton.

**WOOD, ISAAC.**—bn. by Richmond.

**WOOD, Mr.**—bn. by Cooper, Hon. F. A. fatal.

**WOODFORD.**—bn. by January.

**WOODS, HARRY (Young Spring).**—bn. by Savage.

—— bn. by Stocks, Byng, died, Oct. 23, 1837, in Liverpool.

WOODWARD, CHAS.—b. Holmes, Thos. purse, St. John's Wood Field, March 6, 1826.

WOODWARD. b. Brown, 56gs. 20m. 18r. Huntingdon, May 12, 1819.

WOODYARD.—b. Barnes, 20*l.* a side, 20m. 14r. Over, near Gloucester, Sept. 22, 1834.

WOODHOUSE, JOE.—b. Mahony, D. 5*l.* a side, 75m. near Finchley, Feb. 13, 1832.

WOOLLEY.—bn. by Hill.

WOOTTON, CHARLES.—b. Levi, purse, 18m. 40r. Leicester, March 10, 1829.

—— b. Johnson, Ikey, 10*l.* a side, 40m. 20r. Breaston, Derbyshire, Aug. 2, 1829.

—— bn. by Cox.

—— bn. by Atkinson, Bill.

—— bn. by Atkinson, Bill.

WOPSHOTT.—bn. by Young.

WREN, JOE.—b. Watts, Dan. 20*l.* to 15*l.* 65r. Chichester, Feb. 26, 1828.

WRIGHT.—bn. by Hooper (Lord Barrymore's men).

WYMES.—bn. by Fisher.

WYNNES, JEM.—bn. by Hall, Bill.

—— b. Spencer, 25*l.* 53m. 29r. Virginia Water, Oct. 19, 1824.

—— b. Davy, 20r. Haven Banks, Exeter, Feb. 1826.

YANDELL, BOB.—b. Crayfer, 10*l.* a side, 56r. 70m. Epping Forest, Oct. 7, 1828.

—— b. Downs, Dudley, 25*l.* a side, 37r. 58m. Wingfield plains, Jan. 20, 1829.

—— found dead at his lodgings, Nov. 19, 1829.

YATES.—b. Clough, 90m. 80r. Eccles, near Manchester, May 21, 1827, fatal to Clough.



YATES (continued).

—— bn. by Day.

YOUNG.—b. Wopahott, 20*l.* a side, 17*r.* Noman's Land, Sept. 6, 1826,

—— b. Pollett, 10*l.* 39*m.* Gravesend, Oct. 24, 1826.

YOUNG (Sun-yard Swell).—b. Curtain, Mike, 25*l.* a side, 47*r.* Barge

House, Nov. 11, 1828.

—— bn. by Lamb.

YOUSSEOP, J.—bn. by Richmond.

ZINEY, YOUNG (Birmingham).—b. Jem Cooke, Manchester Race-  
course, 84*r.* 2*h.* 36*m.* May 22, 1839.

#### ERRATA.

The following omissions will be found in the foregoing table:—  
FLOWERS, JEM, b. JOHNSON (B.) 100*l.* a side, 10*r.* Farnham, Aug. 1824.  
FORSEY and PETER TAYLOR. The draw between these two men is  
erroneously placed under the name of FOSTER.—For HILL, PIMER  
read HILL, TIMER.—JOHNSON, JEMMY (B.) for *bn.* by Smith, read  
*beat*—for *by* Nixon, read *b.* Nixon.—For INGLIS, PEACE, *bn.* by  
Purner, read *bn.* by Turner. The name of BAILEY (the Butcher)  
*bn.* by DEBELL, is omitted in its place. The occurrence of men of the  
same name, such as *Green*, without distinctive Christian names, may  
lead to a little confusion, which, from the manner in which their  
“doings” have been recorded, it has been impossible to avoid. It  
ought to be stated, also, that many of the early fights of pugilists, for  
small sums, are not recorded, and that in this respect it was impos-  
sible to do full justice to their career. All the important public  
contests have been preserved with as much accuracy as circumstances  
and the materials of the Editor would permit.

## CHRONOLOGY FOR 1840.

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As the early part of the foregoing table (from the names commencing with the letter A to those ending with J) had gone to press previous to the fights which have taken place during the present year, the whole of those battles, are here inserted in a separate form, in alphabetical order, up to the moment of publication: by this means the occurrences of the year 1840 are presented at one view, although some of them may be found included elsewhere.

- ADAMS, NED.**—b. Smith, Tom (East-end Sailor), 25*l.* a *side*, 25*m.* 18*r.* opposite Northfleet, March 21, 1840.  
—— b. Forsey, Jack, 25*l.* a *side*, 145*m.* 95*r.* Horsell, Surrey, July 21, 1840.  
—— b. Maley, Tom, 50*l.* a *side*, 1*h.* 58*m.* 64*r.* near Royston, Cambridgeshire, Oct. 6, 1840.
- ALLEN, BILL.**—b. Gallant, Geo. 5*l.* a *side*, 1*h.* 5*m.* 42*r.* Clayton Vale, Manchester, Sept. 23, 1840.
- ARLINGTON, CHAS.**—b. Taylor, Jack, 5*l.* a *side*, 1*h.* 5*m.* 36*r.* Grays, Essex, Sept. 14, 1840.
- BAISON, JEM.**—bn. by Gallant, Geo.
- BAKEWELL, JACK.**—bn. by Ward, Bill.
- BENTLEY, JOS.** (of Barnsley).—b. Brown, Isaac, 5*l.* a *side*, 45*m.* 31*r.* Stocks Moor, June 29, 1840.
- BIRCH** (of Shoreditch).—b. Booty, 5*l.* a *side*, 60*m.* 16*r.* Gravesend, June 9, 1840.
- BOOTY** (of St. Luke's).—bn. by Birch.
- BOSTOCK, JOE.**—bn. by Broom, Johnny.
- BOWERS, WM.** (of Leeds).—bn. by Mills, Wm.
- BOWERS, WM.**—b. Griffin, Patrick, 10*l.* a *side*, 24*r.* near Leeds, Oct. 19, 1840.
- BRASSEY.**—bn. by Caunt.
- BRITTON, TOMMY.**—bn. by Parker, Tass.
- BROOKE, JAMES** (of Leeds).—bn. by Mills, Wm.
- BROWN, ISAAC** (of Barnsley).—bn. by Bentley, Joseph.

- BROOM, JOHN** (of Birmingham).—b. M'Ginty, 30*l.* a side, 153m.  
7*r.* near Glasgow, July 1, 1840.
- b. Bostock, Joe, 50*l.* a side, 47m. 29*r.* Earley, Warwickshire,  
Oct. 6, 1840.
- BRUTON** (a Labourer).—b. Loder, 2*l.* 143m. 106*r.* Salisbury, Jan.  
13, 1840.
- BULL, JEM.**—b. Goodwin, Jack, 2*l.* a side, 56m. 26*r.* Fritwell, near  
Bicester, Aug. 10, 1840.
- BULLOCK.**—bn. by Moseley, Ned.
- BURKE, DEAF.**—bn. by Ward, Nick.
- BURTON, JOSEPH** (a Gardener).—b. Swann, Thos. 1*l.* a side, 74m.  
24*r.* near Lichfield, May 18, 1840.
- BURGIN, JOSEPH** (a Baker).—bn. by Kendrick (Black).
- b. Jeffries, Tom. 20*l.* a side, 54m. 43*r.* Grays, Essex, Oct. 12,  
1840.
- GAIN.**—ft. with Cricknall, 7*r.* near Norwich, Jan. 7, 1840. (*See*  
CRICKNALL.)
- CAUNT.**—b. Brassey, 100*l.* a side, 90m. 10*r.* Six Mile Bottom, Cam-  
bridgeshire, Oct. 27, 1840.
- CLAY, HENRY** (a Dyer).—b. Wheat, George, 2*l.* near Nottingham,  
Dec. 26, 1830.
- COLLINS.**—bn. by M'Donald.
- COOKESLEY** (alias Mad Moses).— b. Hawtrey, a purse, 36*r.*  
Eton Brocas, Feb. 25, 1840.
- CORBETT, JEM.**—bn. by Heald, Bob.
- CRIBB, TOM.**—Took a benefit under the auspices of the Pugilistic As-  
sociation, at the National Baths, Westminster-road, Nov. 12, 1840.
- CRICKNALL.**—ft. with Gain, 7*r.* near Norwich, Jan. 7, 1840. Beaks  
interfered, and bound Cricknall over to keep the peace for 12  
months, in 100*l.*
- EDWARDS.**—bn. by Simkins.
- bn. by Greenstreet.
- FORSEY, JACK** (of Hull).—bn. by Hannan, Jack.
- bn. by Adams, Ned.
- GALLANT, GEO.**—b. Baison, Jem, 10*l.* a side, 119*r.* 180m. near  
Manchester, April 20, 1840.
- bn. by Allen, Bill.
- GLANN, JACK** (frame-work knitter)—b. Johnson, Wm. a purse,  
80m. Lambley, near Nottingham, Feb. 11, 1840 : foul blow.
- GOODWIN, JACK.**—bn. by Bull, Jem.
- GREEN, JOSEPH** (Stonemason, of Staffordshire).—bn. by Turner,  
Sam, of Nottingham : foul blow.
- GREENSTREET.**—b. Edwards, 15*l.* a side, 19*r.* 87m. near Grays,  
Essex, Aug. 7, 1840.



LEARY, T.—dr. with Larkin.

LESTER, GEO.—bn. by Sheppard, James.

LEVY, BOB.—b. Lankey, Young, 10*l.* a side, 87*r.* 105*m.* near Manchester, Jan. 20, 1840.

LIEBENROOD, GEO. (of Leamington).—bn. by Parslowe, Geo.

LINDLEY, JEFFERY (a Navigator).—fought Jones, Wm. (*See* JONES, Wm.)

LINDLEY, TOM.—bn. by Holt.

LINK (a Blacksmith), alias Old China.—bn. by Harrison, Joe.

LOCKWOOD, JOHN.—bn. by Mellon, Ben, of Wooldale.

LODER (a Tailor).—bn. by Bruton.

MACGAVENEY (an Irishman).—bn. by Kirkwood (a Scotchman).

MALEY, TOM.—b. Merryman, Sam. 25*l.* a side, 28*r.* 121*m.* Hanslip (Bucks), June 23, 1840.

—— bn. by Adams, Ned.

MASON.—b. Jones, 15*l.* a side, 61*r.* 86*m.* near Gravesend, March 31, 1840.

MATHEWS, JEM (Gipsy).—b. Morris, Jem, 12*l.* a side, 65*r.* 1*h.* 40*m.* Chichester, Oct. 21, 1840.

MATTHEWSON, ARTHUR.—Died at Birmingham, July 13, 1840.

M'DONALD.—b. Collins, 20*l.* a side, 54*r.* 110*m.* Woodhead, Derbyshire, March 3, 1840.

MELLON, BEN (of Holmfürth).—b. Lockwood, J. a purse, 17*r.* 46*m.* Penister, Aug. 31, 1840.

MERRYMAN, SAM.—bn. by Maley, Tom.

M'GINTY (of Glasgow).—bn. by Broom, John.

MILLS, WM. (alias Young Snacks).—b. Bowers, Wm. 5*l.* a side, 38*r.* 70*m.* near Leeds, April 27, 1840.

—— b. Brooke, Jas. 5*l.* a side, 70*m.* near Pontefract, May, 13, 1840.

MOLINEUX.—b. Lane, Hammer, 100*l.* a side, 53*r.* 72*m.* near Workshop Netts, June 9, 1840.

MORRIS, JEM.—bn. by Mathews, Jem.

MOSELEY, NED.—b. Bullock (of Birmingham), 25*l.* a side, 65*r.* 2*h.* 5*m.* Needwood Forest, Sept. 8, 1840.

MURRAY, NAYLOR.—bn. by Tom, the Greek.

NORLEY.—dr. with Scholes, 10*l.* a side, 55*r.* alleged foul blow, the referee decided the stakes should be drawn, Whitmoss, Aug. 30, 1840

O'BRIEN.—bn. by Shaw.

PARKER, TASS.—b. Britton, Tommy, 100*l.* a side, 77*r.* 110*m.* near Workshop, Notts, June 9, 1840.

PARSLOWE, GEO. (of Cheltenham).—b. Liebenrood, Geo. a purse, 63*r.* 90*m.* Cabbington, March 9, 1840.

- PICKEN, JOSEPH (of Lane End).—bn. by Tinsley, Young.  
 POWELL, JOHN.—bn. by Jones, Thomas.  
 PUGILISTIC ASSOCIATION.—Established at the Castle Tavern,  
 Holborn, Jan. 9, 1840.
- RICHARDSON (Derby Pet).—b. Summers, C. a purse, Derby, May  
 14, 1840.
- SCHOLES.—dr. with Norley. (See NORLEY.)  
 SELKELL, JOSEPH (aged 25).—bn. by Hughes, John (aged 64).  
 SHAW.—b. O'Brien, 10*l.* a side, 23*m.* 10*r.* Horsell, Surrey, July 21,  
 1840.  
 SHEPPARD JAMES (of Stockport).—b. Lester, Geo. a purse, 25*r.*  
 60*m.* near Stockport, May 13, 1840.  
 SILVERTHORN, J.—bn. by Hammond, D.  
 SIMKINS.—b. Edwards, 10*l.* a side, 33*r.* 35*m.* near Woore, April 7,  
 1840.  
 SLASHER, YOUNG (of Liverpool).—dr. with Holmes, Dick, 50*l.*  
 a side, 140*m.* Salter's Brook, Yorkshire, June 17, 1840.  
 SMITH, GEO.—bn. by Snow, Tom.  
 SMITH, TOM (East-end Sailor).—bn. by Adams, jun.  
 SNOW, TOM (Old-street).—b. Smith, Geo. 5*l.* a side, 17*r.* 35*m.* oppo-  
 site Northfleet, May 5, 1840.  
 ——— b. Hoseman, Ben, 10*l.* a side, 11*r.* 150*m.* near Grays, Essex,  
 July 13, 1840.
- SUMMERS, C. (of Belper).—bn. by Richardson.
- SWANN, THOS. (a Boatman of Lichfield).—bn. by Rinton, Joseph.
- TAYLOR (Somers Town).—bn. by Arlington, Chas.  
 TINSLEY, YOUNG (Sailor-boy of West Bromwich).—b. Picken,  
 Joseph, 25*l.* a side, 40*m.* 24*r.* near Cannock Heath, Feb. 4, 1840.  
 TOM (the Greek).—b. Murray, Naylor, 10*l.* a side, 40*m.* 40*r.* near  
 Royston, Cambridgeshire, Dec. 6.  
 TURNER, SAM. (Nottingham).—b. Green, Joseph, 10*l.* a side,  
 76*m.* 30*r.* near Nottingham, Jan. 7, 1840: foul blow by Green.
- WARD, BILL.—b. Bakewell, Jack, 2*l.* a side, 90*m.* 42*r.* Thring-  
 stone, Jan. 23, 1840.  
 WARD, NICK.—b. Burke, Deaf, 50*l.* a side, 2*h.* 18*m.* 17*r.* Lilling-  
 stone Level, Oxfordshire, Sept. 22, 1840.  
 WHEAT, GEO. (of Nottingham).—bn. by Clay, Henry.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

## ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE RING.

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The following Summary of "The Doings" of the Fancy, as far as as they have been recorded previous to the 1st of January, 1786, is extracted from "Bee's Chronology."

1719, FIGG opened his Theatre, in Oxford-road, where the sword and single-stick exercises were royally patronised; and, occasionally, fists, though seldom.

1720, SUTTON (the Gravesend Pipemaker) challenged Figg to fight "English fashion,"—fists, but lost; at the Theatre, which continued open 13 years. [N.B. Minute time now.]

1723, BILL FLANDERS.—b. Kit Clarkson, or Old Soldier.

THE RING in Hyde Park formed by order of his Majesty, and encircled with railing; 550 paces from Grosvenor-gate. Area still visible; a plantation of young trees around a very old one: its ruin effected in 1820, by the Puritans.

1733, BOB WHITTAKER.—b. The Venetian Gondolier, or Waterman, 3r.

NAT. PEARTREE.—b. Whittaker, 6m.

TOM PIPES.—b. Greeting, 2 battles.

HAMMERSMITH, JACK.—b. Greeting.

ANDREW JOHNSON.—b. Old Vinegar (Rimington) all same place.

1734, FIGG died, and George Taylor erected his "Great Booth," Tottenham-court-road.

- 1740, DR. JOHNSON (Lexiphanes).—b. Tom Osborn (the Bibliopoli)  
1 sec. 1r. Gray's Inn.  
—— b. the Big Drayman, 6r. [dark ogles: "Sir, I can use  
my fists, too,"] Fleet-street.
- \* JACK BROUGHTON (a Waterman).—b. George Taylor,  
20m. Tottenham-court-road Booth.  
J. B. subsequently defeated Jack James, Field, Sailor, and all  
George Taylor's men, ditto.
- 1741, Ap. 24, BROUGHTON—b. Stevenson (a Jarvey) 39m. 100l.  
ditto.
- May, DIMMOCKS.—b. Tom Smallwood, 50m. ditto.
- June 16, G. TAYLOR.—b. Prince Boswell (Gipsy), ditto.
- July 16, JACK JAMES.—b. Dick Harris (Chicken) ditto.
- Nov. 23, SMALLWOOD.—b. Harris, 60m. 50l. ditto.
- BUCKHORSE (Jk. Smith).—b. Harry Gray, the Clog-  
maker, ditto.
- 1742, Ap. 28, SMALLWOOD.—b. Will Willis (the Fighting Quaker),  
100l. ditto.
- May 24, PAT HENLEY (I.)—b. J. Francis (the Jumping Sol-  
dier), ditto.
- 1743, Mar. 10, BROUGHTON opened his Amphitheatre in Oxford-  
street, where the Pantheon now is, with a battle-royal of Evans,  
Sweep, Bellas, Glover, Rogers, Allen, Spikes, and Gray.
- \*\*\* The GLOVES introduced.—All the boxers were yclept "cham-  
pions," now about.
- Aug. 26, "Broughton's Seven Rules," (written by Capt. Godfrey)  
established by the Amateurs: regular fighting weekly, Amphi-  
theatre, Oxford-street.
- 1746, Jan. 11, NED HUNT.—b. Hawkesley (Life Guardsman) 10m.  
(10 stone ag. 16) Oxford-street.
- KING (the Butcher).—b. Tom Smallwood, Slash Green.
- 1750, Jan. 31, G. TAYLOR.—b. Jack Slack (N.) 25m. purse, Oxford-  
street.
- Ap. 10, \* SLACK.—b. Broughton, 14m. 600l. clear, Oxford-street.
- \*\*\* William, Duke of Cumberland, lost 10,000l. "What are  
you at, Broughton?" *Ans.*—"I can't see—royal highness."  
Act of Parliament against boxing passed.
- 1754, SLACK.—b. Petit, a Frenchman, 25m. 18gs. Harleston.
- 1755, Mar. 13, —— b. Cornelius Harris (N.) 20m. 100gs. Bristol.
- 1757, June 14, SMALLWOOD.—b. Hunt, 50m. 150gs. (two Veterans)  
Hounslow.
- Broughton opened "the Court," introduced "regular mufflers,"  
and taught the Art Pugilistic scientially, Tennis Court, James-  
street, near the Haymarket.



Captain Godfrey published the "Art of Self-defence," being  
the first publication on the subject.

1758, May 17, DICK MILLS (the Onion Boy).—b. Hunt, 60m. Is-  
lington.

Aug. 5, FAULKNER.—b. Taylor (One-eye) 75m. 200gs. and door,  
St. Alban's.

1759, Ap. 8, ——— b. Joe James, 10m. 100l. Putney.

Oct. 20, JACK SLACK.—b. Moreton, 35m. 50l. Acton Wells.

1760, Feb. STEVENS (the Nailer).—b. Taplin (the Coalheaver).  
Marylebone Basin.

June 17, STEVENS (JEM).\*—b. Slack, 100l. (manœuvring) Ten-  
nis Court, James-street, Haymarket.

1761, Mar. 2, G. MEGGS (N.)\*—b. Stevens, 17m. 200l. ditto.

1762, July G. MILLSOM (N.)\*—b. Meggs, 40m. 100l. Calne, Wilts.  
Aug. 10, ——— b. Meggs, Lansdown.

1763, MILLSOM.—b. Parfit Meggs (N.) brother of George, near  
Beckhampton.

1764, June 20, TOM JUCHAU.—b. Charley Coant, 47m. Guildford.

BILL DARTS (N.).—b. P. Meggs, near Shepton Mallet, Som.

1765, Ap. 9, WARREN.—b. Phil. Juchau, 10l. (fatal), on the stones,  
Moorfields.

Aug. 27, TOM JUCHAU.\*—b. Millsom, 70m. Colney Bridge, near  
St. Alban's.

1766, May, DARTS.\*—b. T. Juchau, 40m. 500gs. Guildford.

1767, July, ——— b. Doggett (West-country man) 60m. 100l. near  
Melksham, Wilts.

Oct. 13, ——— b. Swansey (the Butcher), Epping Forest.

1768, Mar. JACK LAMB.—b. Paine (a Carpenter) 20l. Islington  
Fields.

August 3, ——— b. Jemmy (the Fighting Post-boy) (N.) 48m.  
Moorfields Stones.

1769, ——— b. Simpson (J.) at Bethnal Green, and Da  
Costa (J.) Moorfields.

——— b. Mou-ha (another Jew), Stepney.

June 27, LYONS (the Waterman).—b. Darts, 45m. Kingston.

\*,\* Hereby Bill Darts lost the Championship, and it wandered  
unsettled till Johnson's time, 1764; unless Sellers, by defeating  
Stevens, Hood, and Corcoran, obtained it in 1777.

July 4, BILL STEVENS (the Nailer).—b. M'Guire (I.) Blooms-  
bury Fields.

Sept. 24, TURNER.—b. Peter Corcoran (I.) 20l. same place.

— CORCORAN.—b. two customers, Davis and Dalton (I.)  
same place.

— ——— b. Smiler (a Bricklayer), Moorfields.

- 1770, Mar. 25, DARTS.—b. Stephen Oliver (or Death), Putney.  
 July 13, NICHOLLS.—b. Joyce (I.) 1r. Mill Hill, near Hendon.
- 1771, Feb. JACK SHEPPARD.—b. Coant, 35m. Barnet.  
 April 15, ——— b. Lamb. 44m. 50*l.* to 30*l.* Islington.  
 May 10, CORCORAN.—b. Darts, 1r. 100*l.* (Captain O'Kelly's  
 100*l.* +) Epsom Races.  
 June 7, TRAINER (I.)—b. Sam. 'Peters (B.) 37m. 20*l.* Epping  
 Forest.  
 July 13, ROSSEMUS GREGORY (I.)—b. Peters, Epping.  
 Sept. 1, PETERS.—b. Rossy Gregory, 30m. Hat's Riding-house,  
 [Islington.]
- 1773, May 11, PEARCE.—b. White (two Crispins) same place.  
 Nov. 9, HOOD.—b. Parrot 36m. 20*l.* White Conduit Fields.
- 1774, CORCORAN.—b. Peters, 13m. Waltham Abbey.  
 BIG BEN (born in 1753).—b. Clayton and Spaniard Harris, near  
 Bristol.
- 1775, Mar. 31, HOOD.—b. Dennis Kellyhorn (I.) 50*l.* Chingford,  
 Essex.
- 1776, July 3, OLIVER.—b. Small, 20*l.* Barnet.  
 Aug. 20, PETER BATH (or Jemmy, the Fighting Postboy).—  
 b. Allen, ditto.  
 Sept. 2, WHITE.—b. Pearce, Plaistow, Essex.  
 Oct. 16, HARRY SELLERS (N.)—b. Corcoran, 38m. 100*gs.*  
 Crown Inn, Staines.  
 Dec. 4, HOOD.—b. Macdonald, 53m. 10*l.*  
 GEORGE MADDOX.—b. another Westminster Cove, seconded  
 by his sister, Grace.
- 1777, June 4, SELLERS.—b. Hood, 50*l.* Ascot Races.  
 July 2, ——— b. Hood, near Ipswich.
- 1778, Summer, ——— b. Stevens (the Nailer), 25*l.*  
 July 23, HOOD.—b. Higgins (B.)  
 Sept. 8, BATH (the Bristol Boy).—b. Hood, 20m. 50*l.* (2 to 1  
 beat) Maidenhead Races.
- 1779, Sept. 4, BILL DAY.—b. Hood, Smithfield.  
 Sept. 25, DUGGAN FEARNIS (I.)—b. Sellers, 1½m. Crown Inn,  
 Slough.
- 1781, BILL PERDUE.—b. BEN HAMILTON, 30m. 10*gs.* Barnet.  
 Aug. 2, GEORGE RING (N.)—b. Edwards, 80m. Kilburn.  
 PERDUE.—b. Minton, 2½m. 10*gs.* Barnet.
- 1782, Sept. 29, ——— b. Tom Chaunt, 25m. 2*gs.* Brentford.
- 1783, Sept. TOM JOHNSON, or JACKLING (of Derby).—b.  
 Jarvis, Lock's Fields, Southwark.  
 Oct. 11, ALLEN.—b. M'Gee, alias Pug, 130m. 50*gs.* Hounslow.
- 1784, TOM BRUMAGE.—b. Hood, 35m. Islington Fields.

Oct. **DICK HUMPHRIES.**—b. Bentley, 40m. Enfield.

Nov. 29, **BILL TOWERS.**—b. Day, 33m. 100gs. Barnet.

**JOHNSON.**—b. the Croydon Drover, Kennington.

—— b. Oliver, or Death, Blackheath.

1785, Although Johnson was open to fight any man, yet the Championship was denied him four years.

Mar. 1, **JONES, TOM.**—b. Ned Holmes (the Barber) for half-a-crown, Paddington.

May, —— b. Dick Norton, 40m. 20gs. Hyde Park.

June 7, **HARVEY (I.)** b. Sellers, 20m. 4*l.* to 9*l.* Holywell Mount.

1785, **PERDUE.**—b. Brummage, 40m. Islington Fields.

**HUMPHRIES.**—b. Dick Smith, 27m. 5gs. Laytonstone, Essex.

**JONES.**—b. Blackwell and Tem Burley, 10s. each, Harley Fields.

N.B. Major Hanger and his Black Servant seconded Blackwell and Burley, both big-ones.

# A G E S

OF

## L I V I N G P U G I L I S T S .

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Among other questions, [inquiries respecting the ages of living pugilists are of frequent occurrence, and with a view to satisfy the doubts or curiosity of persons interested, the Editor has collected, as far as has been within his power, and as accurately as possible, the dates and the years in which some of them were born ;—for facility of reference they are given alphabetically.

**AARON**, Barney, born November 21, 1800.

**ADAMS**, Jack, born November, 1804.

**ADAMS**, Ned, born November, 1822.

**ATKINSON**, Bill, born February, 1808.

**BELCHER**, Tom, born April, 1783.

**BIRCHALL**, Joe, born May 17, 1811.

**BRASSEY**, John (alias Leechman), born January 1, 1815.

**BRITTON**, Tom, born 1805.

**BROOME**, Johnny, born March 14, 1818

**BURKE**, Deaf or James, born December 8, 1809.

**BURN**, Jem, born March 15, 1804.

**BURN**, Ben, born September 16, 1785.

**BURTON**, Thomas, alias Mouse, born August, 1805.

**CAIN**, of Leicester, born August 5, 1819.  
**CAUNT**, Ben, born March 22, 1815.  
**CARTER**, Jack, born 1790.  
**CHEETHAM**, John, born 1794.  
**CRAWLEY**, Peter, born December 5, 1800.  
**CRIBB**, Tom, born July 8, 1781.  
**CORBETT**, born October 23, 1808.  
**CURTIS**, DICK, born February 1, 1802.

**DAVIS**, Cy, born November 27, 1795. .  
**DAVIS**, Dick, born November 10, 1797.  
**DISMORE**, Daniel, born May 3, 1812.  
**DUTCH SAM**, Young, born January 30, 1808.

**ECKERSLEY**, Levi, born November 4, 1805.

**FORSEY**, Jack, born 1809.

**GREENSTREET**, John, born March 18, 1819.

**HALL**, George, alias Young Norley, born June 3, 1819.  
**HANNAN**, John, born September 29, 1817.  
**HAYMAN**, Wm. born October 15, 1819.  
**HEALD**, Bob, born January 13, 1817.  
**HOLT**, Harry, born May 6, 1792.  
**HUNT**, John, born January 1, 1815.

**JONES**, Charley (Manchester), born March 31, 1814.  
**JONES**, Charley (London), born June 21, 1815.  
**JONES**, William, London, born April 5, 1818.

**LANE**, Hammer, born December 15, 1815  
**LANE**, Surrender, born 1816.  
**LANGAN**, Jack, born 1798.  
**LAZARUS**, born February 9, 1812.  
**LOWE**, Joe, born 1816.

**MALEY**, Tom, born December 21, 1817.  
**MOLYNEUX** (black), born 1813.  
**MURPHY**, Ned, born 1806.

NEAL, Ned, born March 22, 1805.

OLIVER, Tom, born June, 1789.

PARKER, Tass, born 1815.

PARKINSON, George, born January 26, 1794.

PRESTON, Wm. alias Butcher Bill, born February, 2, 1813.

PRESTON, Harry, born January 11, 1811.

REDMOND, Frank, born February 26, 1803.

REID Alec (Chelsea Snob), born October 20, 1822.

REIDIE, Tom, born, 1803.

ROBINSON, Mat, born November 6, 1801.

RUSSELL, Jemmy, born, 1820.

RUSSELL, James, born April 23, 1819.

RUTTER, Samuel, born April 19, 1814.

SAMPSON, Philip, born 1874.

SMITH, Tom (East End sailor), born 1807.

SPRING, Tom, born February 22, 1795.

STOCKS, Byng, born 1809.

SWIFT, Owen, born February 26, 1814.

TAYLOR, Peter, born January, 1809.

TISDALE, Jack, born January 3, 1796.

WALKER, John, born, January 1, 1817.

WARD, Jem, born December 26, 1800.

WARD, Nick, born April 1, 1813.

Names and ages omitted must be supplied for the Second<sup>d</sup> Edition.

COMMISSARY OF THE RING, TOM OLIVER, in whose custody  
the ropes and stakes are placed.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY, JACK CLARKE, who is also a trainer.

*dead.*

# TAVERNS AND PUBLIC-HOUSES

## KEPT BY EX-PUGILISTS

IN

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

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**THE CASTLE TAVERN, HOLBORN, NEAR GRAY'S INN. TOM SPRING.**—A select sparring club, the members being gentlemen admitted by ballot and paying a subscription for the season, is kept at this house. Spring himself gives instructions and superintends practice. An admirable harmonic club is held here on the evenings of Monday and Friday, and frequent sporting dinners prove the high regard entertained for the host.

**THE QUEEN'S HEAD AND FRENCH HORN, DUKE ST, SMITH-FIELD. PETER CRAWLEY.**—Sparring benefits and exhibitions are frequent at this house under the direction and superintendence of Peter himself, who likewise gives private lessons. Here also an harmonic meeting is held on the evenings of Tuesday.

**THE QUEEN'S HEAD, QUEEN'S HEAD COURT, WINDMILL ST, HAYMARKET. JEM BURN.**—Here a sparring club of gentlemen is established of which several persons of distinction are members, paying an annual subscription for the right of admission to a private room called "THE SNUGGERY," from which, on the removal of a screen, a view of the public room beyond is obtained. Frequent benefits take place in the public room; a roped ring is formed in the centre, and seats amphitheatrically arranged are erected at each end for the accommodation of the spectators.

**THE BLACK LION, VINEGAR YARD, DRURY LANE. YOUNG DUTCH SAM.**—Who gives private lessons. This house is patronized by the friends of boxing and athletic sports in general.

- THE HORSE-SHOE TAVERN, TICHBOURNE ST, HAYMARKET. OWEN SWIFT.**—Here sparring benefits are frequent, and the setting-to occasionally excellent. Swift is himself a consummate master of the art, and has many pupils of distinction at home and abroad.
- THE GRAPES, ALBEMARLE ST, CLERKENWELL. JACK TISDALE.**—This house is a frequent rendezvous for the fancy, and sparring is occasionally displayed. Jack, being affected with an asthma, although a good judge, wants energy sufficient to be a first-rate master.
- THE SWISS COTTAGE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, REGENT'S PARK. FRANK REDMOND.**—Frank occasionally appears in the sparring schools, and is always ready to lend a hand to sustain the Ring. As a dog and pigeon fancier he stands high in repute, and his house is also the resort of celebrated pedestrians.
- THE ROSE AND CROWN, NORWOOD. NED NEAL.**—The delightful locality of this house renders it the favourite resort of sportsmen; and the friends of British boxing do not fail to bear in mind Neal's long and honourable career as a pugilist. He frequently sets-to at public benefits where the reward of the brave, the assistance of the distressed, or the demonstration of a principle is to be attained.
- THE SHIP, CROYDON. JACK MARTIN.**—Although retired altogether from the Ring, Martin holds a favourable place in the recollection of those by whom his former powers were witnessed.
- THE ROYAL OAK, GREAT EARL ST, SEVEN DIALS. DANIEL DISMORE.**—The memorable fight between Dismore and Jack Hannan renders him a favourite with the fancy, and his house is frequented by all the fistic heroes in the locality.
- THE PLOUGH, SMITHFIELD. CY DAVIS.**—Cy has retired from the fancy, but his by-gone deeds are not forgotten.
- THE COACH AND HORSES, FRITH ST, SOHO. ALEC REID.**—Although not the landlord of this house, Reid makes it his headquarters for teaching and exhibiting the art of self-defence. His pupils are numerous, and the exhibitions are conducted with great spirit. He also teaches and demonstrates at Owen Swift's.
- PUBLIC SPARRING THEATRES.**—The National Baths, Westminster Road. Open in the Winter months by the Pugilistic Association, and capable of admitting 3000 spectators.
- THE BLOOMSBURY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, THEOBALDS ROAD, BLOOMSBURY.**—Open all the year round for benefits. Capable of admitting 500 spectators. Elevated stages are erected in both.



## ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE RING.

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THE following rules experience has shown are of importance to the future wellbeing of "the Ring," and are recommended for general adoption.

That any pugilist voluntarily quitting the ring previous to the deliberate judgment of the umpires and referee being obtained, shall be deemed to have lost the fight.

That on an objection being made by the seconds or umpire, the men shall retire to their corners, and there remain till the decision of the appointed authorities shall be obtained; that if pronounced "foul," the battle shall be at an end, but if "fair," "time" shall be called by the party appointed, and the man absent from the *scratch* in eight seconds after shall be deemed to have lost the fight. The decision in all cases to be given promptly and irrevocably, for which purpose the umpires and referee should be invariably close together.

That if, in a rally at the ropes, a man *steps* outside of the ring to avoid his antagonist or to escape punishment he shall forfeit his right to the battle.

That the use of hard substances such as stones or sticks in the hand during the battle shall be deemed *foul*, and that on the requisition of the seconds of either man, the party accused shall open his hands for the examination of the umpires and referee.

That the profuse use of resin or other powder in the hand, for the purpose of blinding or injuring the sight of an antagonist, be deemed *foul*.

That where a man shall have his antagonist across the ropes in such a position as to be helpless, and to endanger his life by strangulation, or apoplexy, it shall be in the power of the referee to direct the seconds to take their man away, and thus conclude the round, and that the man refusing to obey the direction of the referee shall be deemed the loser.

## D U T I E S

OF

## SECONDS AND BOTTLE-HOLDERS.

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IN choosing persons to perform the duties of seconds and bottle-holders, great discrimination ought to be observed, for upon the conduct of these persons much of the fate of a battle depends. They ought to be men well versed in the rules of the ring, which they should study with care. They should be firm, but cool and quiet in their demeanour, confining their attention to the proper care of their principals, on whom they should constantly keep their eyes, and not suffer themselves to be put out of temper by any observations made by others, nor indulge in foul or irritating language which may provoke retort. Where necessity arises, they should offer advice to their man, and forewarn him of danger or the intentions of his antagonist; but this should be done calmly and dispassionately, for a man is often more

injured than served by injudicious exclamations and quarrels, which distract his attention and not unfrequently lead to an opening of which a clever opponent takes advantage. The seconds should themselves be good judges of the qualities of their man, and of the scientific means of attack and defence; and, on ascertaining the peculiar tactics of the adversary, they should suggest such manœuvres as are best calculated to counteract them. The bottle-holder should take care that his bottle is filled with pure water, and the second who holds the sponge should take care that it is soft and always kept clean. The moment the man is down, they should both go to him, and with their united strength lift him quietly up, and conduct him, with as little bustle and with as little exertion on his own part as possible, to his corner, where he should be seated gently on his bottle-holder's knee: we have often seen more "taken out" of a man by the rough and uncouth manner in which he has been dragged about by his seconds than even by his exertions in the round—and the more a man is fatigued, the more mischievous this violence becomes. When a man is down, he should wait till assisted by his seconds, and not waste his own strength by unnecessary efforts. When seated, the second should wipe him calmly and tenderly. He should not shove his head back and pull him about, as we have often seen done, but suffer him to retain as natural a position as possible, and encourage him by cheerful and consolatory advice. A profuse use of

cold water is by no means necessary, and the system of sousing a man with bottles of water is far from useful, as it tends to make him uncomfortable by wetting his drawers, and damps, rather than raises his spirits. A small quantity of water is sufficient to wash his mouth, and this ought not to be swallowed. In addition to a sponge, the second should be provided with a succession of soft dry handkerchiefs with which to dry the face, hands, and flesh of his man after they have been cleansed. This is a great comfort, especially after punishment. A bottle of brandy-and-water should be in readiness when a stimulant becomes necessary after long exertion, but this should be used with moderation; and at times, especially in wet cold weather, about a table-spoon full of *neat* brandy may be given—this ought to be of the best quality. The more a man becomes exhausted, the more quiet and easy should be his handling, so that nature may have as much time as possible to recruit. A good deal of a man's confidence depends on the reliance he has on the judgment and skill of his seconds, who, by reporting to him the state of his opponent, and by encouraging words, gives him new vigour. Where wounds have been inflicted, they should be treated with great delicacy, and we would advise the second to be provided with a little clean lint, which often stops bleeding, and, after the fight is concluded, excludes the cold air,—a little strapping is also useful for immediate use after all is over, and should form part of the second's

material as a provision against casualties. Much of a combatant's success depends upon judicious directions to advance or retreat, to go in or keep out, to struggle for the fall, or to get down as occasion offers. We have often seen men dreadfully exhausted in the trial for a throw, which, even if obtained, would be of no real advantage. If the knuckles are injured, they should be treated with gentleness, and the second should be provided with a little oakum to place in the ball of the hand to give it support—a hard substance would not only be unfair, but would in truth be of more injury than service, as the concussion to the injured joints would be internal as well as external. We have not much faith in the profuse use of resin, and think the application of a dry towel to the hand would be far better, for the resin, upon being subsequently wiped off on the sponge, frequently gets transferred to the wounds on the face, and is far from desirable. When “time” is called, the man should be lifted up from the knee, so that his strength may be husbanded as much as possible. The seconds are the best judges of the real state of their man, and whether he can, with a fair chance of winning, protract the contest. If they are satisfied he has not a chance and cannot win, it is inhuman, merely for the purpose of displaying his *game*, to subject him to unnecessary punishment, and they ought to give in for him. This, however, is a point which requires nice discrimination, and they should not be too ready to close their labours, so long as

their man possesses an equal degree of vigour with his opponent, combined with an inclination to prolong the struggle, and can walk firmly to the scratch. There are cases, however, in which no doubt exists, and where, merely to satisfy speculators, the risk of vital mischief ought not to be incurred. When the eye or eyes are so closed as to endanger total blindness, the slightest puncture of a lancet on the skin would often be found useful, and for this purpose a lancet might be in readiness, but to be used by a skilful hand. The battle once over, the man, if seriously injured, should be allowed to rest till he has regained his wind. He should be treated with great caution, and then removed to his carriage, where dry clothing should be in readiness for him. He should be wrapped up warmly, and conveyed with all diligence to bed, where he should be placed between the blankets, and if danger be apprehended, a medical man should be summoned without delay. Warm stimulants, such as tea, or a little very weak brandy-and-water warm, should be administered, and the man kept as quiet as possible till nature has resumed her functions. Bleeding should not be resorted to until reaction has taken place. Many instances have occurred in which, where bleeding has been effected, men have sunk beyond the reach of restoration—nature wants to be assisted, and not exhausted, and hence gentle stimulants and rest are the wiser modes of treatment. The mind, too, is often deeply affected by defeat, and if the man be taken from the ring in

a state of insensibility, care should be taken not to forewarn him of his misfortune, but to cheer him by every possible device till danger is no longer to be apprehended.

If a foul blow be given, or any foul act be committed, the second should dispassionately make his appeal to his umpire, but still attend to his man as before, until the decision shall be given. It is as much the duty of the umpire as the second to take exception to any improper act, and boisterous interference on the part of the latter therefore is unnecessary, and his principal may be suffering from his neglect.

## D U T I E S

OF

U M P I R E S   A N D   R E F E R E E .

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IN the selection of umpires, care should be taken that they are persons perfectly acquainted with the rules of the ring, and competent judges of the scene which is presented to them. As they will no doubt be chosen from the friends of each man, the presumption is that that they will feel and act as partisans ; but, as honourable men, they should avoid all captious objections, and while they strictly watch the progress of the fight, abstain from intemperate expressions of their own feelings, a decorum but too frequently forgotten. They should be strict in calling "time," and in all respects attend to the observance of the rules, uninfluenced by any thing but their own sense of duty. Should they disagree, they should at once appeal to the referee, and without hesitation submit to his decision. By a strict adherence to this



advice, much confusion and loss of time may be avoided. All appeals to the umpires except by the seconds are strictly prohibited, and are greatly to be reprehended.

The referee is to be selected by the umpires, or with the mutual consent of the backers of the men. He should be a person of strict neutrality in his feelings, and perfectly impartial, and, we need not say, should have no personal interest in the issue of the battle. He, like the umpires, ought to be perfectly acquainted with the rules of the ring, and enter upon his office with a firm determination to form his judgment upon those rules, liberally and fairly construed, and uninfluenced by the dictation of others. He should withhold all opinion till appealed to by the umpires, and in giving his decision it should be done without hesitation, and, once given, should not be retracted. In judging of a foul blow he should not confound accident with intention; and should be slow to pronounce that foul, which his conviction leads him to believe was purely the effect of accident; nevertheless, if it be an accident which command of temper or proper caution could have prevented, the guilty party would have no right to complain of a judgment against him. The strict enforcement of *fair play* and its demonstration, as has heretofore been so repeatedly urged, constitute the strongest argument in favour of prize-fighting, and it is the duty of the referee to bear that fact in his mind, and not suffer the mere *pretence of accident* to operate

as an excuse for what is obviously *foul*. The referee is the fitted arbiter in these matters, and whatever may be his decision, it ought to be submitted to without cavil or dispute. Unless this be the case, no gentleman will undertake the office, and it is the duty of all real friends of the ring to sustain his authority. The attempts which have heretofore been made to intimidate the referee, and to create riot and confusion when his opinion is at variance with the wishes of interested parties, have done more to engender prejudice and justify hostility to prize-fighting, than all the arguments which the most profound but mistaken moralist could bring against it, and this too among that class who, upon principle, are disposed to countenance the sport as one, when properly conducted, peculiarly congenial to the British people, as well as useful in its results. Should the ring be broken in, the referee must reserve his judgment till he has the opportunity of giving a deliberate judgment, which no doubt will be in favour of the party "best entitled;" or should he be unable to satisfy his own mind, he has no other option than to direct the stakes to be drawn, or the fight to be renewed upon some more fortunate occasion. In strictness the referee should be furnished with a copy of the articles from which he will collect the essential points of his duty.

# HINTS ON SPARRING,

AND ON THE

## ART OF ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

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IN offering a few suggestions on the healthful and invigorating practice of "sparring with the gloves," and on "the art of attack and defence" as pursued in modern times, the editor begs that he may be acquitted of assuming to himself a knowledge, either theoretical or practical, superior to others. He disclaims being able to communicate information which is not already widely disseminated and generally understood by the admirers of old English boxing; but at the same time he entertains a belief that by affording to the novice some insight to the first principles of the art, he will enable him to acquire more readily an acquaintance with its scientific advantages. That a man can be made a perfect sparrer or a perfect boxer, any more than he can acquire a perfect knowledge of *fencing, dancing,*

or any other bodily accomplishment, by means of *book* instruction, experience has shown to be at least problematical; but it cannot be denied that a previous acquaintance with the rudiments and general character of those accomplishments, is desirable, as it affords facilities towards subsequent improvement, alike beneficial to the pupil and the master. It is frequently urged that from books mistaken impressions or objectionable habits may be imbibed; but even under such circumstances, the instructor is enabled by comparison and illustration to exhibit the value of the perfect over the imperfect system. In this view, the following pages we trust will not be without their utility; but to excel, it must be borne in mind, a competent teacher is indispensable. "A little learning is a dangerous thing," and a man who has a mere superficial acquaintance with his subject, however he may astonish the ignorant, when he comes in contact with a clever tactician, will find himself lamentably at fault, and more especially in the art of which we are about to treat; and therefore it is that we would recommend theory to be followed by continuous practice with a competent antagonist, and especially by those who purpose following boxing as a *profession*, or who deem it essential from the nature of their intercourse with society to be prepared to meet a pugilistic assailant with his own weapons.

It has been argued by some as a ground of objection to the study of the proper use of your *fists*,

that it leads men to be pugnacious, and that they are more ready to seek than evade a quarrel in order that they may display their superiority. To this we do not assent, for we have almost invariably found (except with persons who cannot command their temper, and if this be the case, whatever be their acquirements, they will be equally beyond control) that the consciousness of power inclines men to be less prone to quarrel, and more forbearing towards an opponent. Of this abundant proofs are to be found, not only among the ordinary classes of society, but more particularly among professed pugilists, who with few exceptions are the last to invite a quarrel, and the first to seek reconciliation. Many instances are on record, and have passed under our own notice, in which the more respectable members of the Prize Ring have actually submitted to positive insult rather than exercise their athletic powers and take advantage of the weakness of an assailant. This calmness of disposition, joined with perfect self-possession, is in fact one of the most valuable attributes of a British boxer, and one of the best tests of true courage. That there may be, and are exceptions to this rule, cannot be denied; but all must concur in the proposition, that for the strong to oppress the weak, or the scientific boxer to take advantage of an ignorant and helpless opponent, is an act of *cowardice* deserving the utmost contempt. The ruffian who would strike a woman, is not less deserving of execration than he who, for the mere purpose of displaying his scientific acquirements, would

assail another not equally gifted. The great end of pugilistic instruction is, to instil into the mind of the pupil a manly and honourable bearing, combined with personal confidence in the hour of danger; we have no apprehensions, therefore, that its pursuit will lead to the abandonment of those principles of self-respect and fair play, which are alike estimable in the minds of all classes.

A knowledge of sparring, independent of its uses as a means of self-defence, when assailed by lawless outrage or vulgar impertinence, has the additional recommendation of being one of the most healthful exercises by which the vigour of the human frame can be improved. The whole body partakes of its beneficial consequences when heartily pursued; the muscular conformation is brought into beneficial action, and the latent energies of the system gradually but effectually developed. As the health of the mind is influenced by the health of the body, additional stimulants to its pursuit are offered, and as it can be produced at all seasons, and at all hours—in the most confined as well as the most extensive localities, by the old as well as by the young—by the weak as well as by the powerful, and without danger of personal injury, from the nature of the *gloves* which are adopted, we know of no sort of athletic exercise more to be commended, or which ought to be more universally encouraged. It offers, in fact, precisely the same valuable results as those so forcibly described

by Sir John Sinclair in his "Code of Health and Longevity," in alluding to fencing.

"There is no exercise," says Sir John, "with a view to health, better entitled to the attention of the higher classes of society, than that of fencing. The positions of the body in fencing have, for their objects, erectness, firmness, and balance; and in practising that art, the chest, the neck, and the shoulders, are placed in positions most beneficial to health. The various motions of the arms and limbs, whilst the body maintains its erect position, enable the muscles in general to acquire vigorous strength; and in young people, the bones of the chest and thorax necessarily become more enlarged, by means of which a consumptive tendency may be prevented. Various instances may be adduced where fencing has prevented consumption and other disorders. It has been remarked also, that those who practice the art, are in general remarkable for long life, and the good health they have enjoyed. These considerations, combined with the graceful movements which it establishes, and the elegant means of self-defence which it furnishes, certainly render the art an object of considerable importance."

In sparring, the like advantages are secured—and such was the conviction of the solid truth of this conclusion, in former times, that among the most distinguished men in the kingdom, the practice of sparring was almost universal, and its beneficial

effects as generally acknowledged. To men of sedentary pursuits, the practice is of the most essential value, as in half an hour's exercise with the gloves, as much advantage may be obtained as by the devotion of two hours to a long walk, for which the weather is not at all seasons favourable.

To *prize-fighters* sparring is as indispensable as the knowledge of the sword exercise to a dragoon; it is the *grammar*, the rules of which he must study with care and perseverance before he can expect to excel. Mr. P. Egan, in the second volume of his "Boxiana," says, and with great truth,

"Sparring is absolutely necessary to form a complete pugilist. It is, certainly, a mock encounter; but, at the same time, a representation, and, in most cases, an exact one, of real fighting. It is the only proper introduction to boxing, and a just mode of realizing whatever principle, the scholar may have imbibed, or trying the success of any new plan he may have invented. By this method he can also judge of the propriety of his master's lessons, and exercise his reasoning faculties, an advantage of which he is often deprived in battle. Some are of opinion that sparring is of no great use, and that it takes from the natural powers of manhood, while it only teaches finesse, that cannot prove hurtful to a courageous adversary. This, however, is merely reviving an opinion maintained by the pupils of the old school, in which strength generally prevailed over skill. It is now evident that preparation is necessary for every



exercise, but more particularly for that in which hostilities take place; and what is sparring but a preparation, and of the nearest affinity to boxing? The advocates for this opinion might, with equal propriety, assert that shooting at a mark was of no service in forming an expert gunner.

“It should be generally understood, that the practice of sparring is recommended, as if in *real action*. No manœuvres, no attitudes ought to be adopted, unless experimentally, but what would be introduced in actual fight. For instance, let any one suppose a sparring-room the scene of battle, and exert himself upon that principle, he will easily habituate himself to the exercise of all his powers, and act by the same rules in the hour of danger.”

It is the departure from this latter recommendation which leads many to condemn the practice of sparring as injurious in its tendency, and leading men to *flap* and *open their hands* in actual fight, as in the commonplace practice of the sparring-rooms. Professed boxers should, on all occasions, avoid what is termed “light play,” and invariably bring all their energies and skill into action. It is by this means they become prepared for serious encounter, and acquire that tensivity of muscle essential to physical execution, added to which, to the spectator the exhibition becomes doubly interesting as well as instructive, from the near approach of the “mock” to the “real” encounter; and we have seen “glove fights” in all respects as exciting, although no real mischief

could be inflicted, as if the party were engaged in a twenty-four foot ring.

Happily, in modern times, boxing, which is purely a national game, has been reduced to a perfect science, and although amusement is occasionally derived from the rude assaults of untaught practitioners, the display of generalship by two well-matched men, skilled in the art of attack and defence, excites unqualified admiration. We have elsewhere (in our "Brief History of British Boxing," page 38) described Mr. Jackson's mode of instruction, which it is no detraction from the merits of his successor to say has not been excelled—for we believe a more perfect master of the art never undertook the task of tuition, or one more capable, by language, of conveying a thorough knowledge of the principles upon which his system was founded. Mr. Jackson had the advantage of early education, as well as of constant intercourse with men of the highest intellectual acquirements, from whence it may be inferred that his means of information and improvement were superior to those by whom he has been followed, while his style acquired a polish which men less fortunate would in vain attempt to imitate. That the modern masters are deficient in practical knowledge, or are not perfectly competent intelligibly and effectively to convey instruction, far be it from us to insinuate; on the contrary, taking them in the aggregate, a body of men better conducted, or better informed, for their opportunities, is not to be found; or men who, in their communion with their

pupils, deport themselves in a manner better calculated to maintain respect, and to secure the good opinion of their patrons. Of these men, *Spring*, *Crawley*, and *Ward*, among the heavy weights, stand conspicuous;—the former two in London, and the latter in Liverpool. Spring may be said to stand first on the list, from the number and respectability of his pupils; and, to do him justice, he has creditably entitled himself to the position which he holds. The masters in the second degree as to weight are, *Young Dutch Sam*, *Harry Holt*, and *Alec Reed*, and among the light weights, *Dick Curtis*, *Owen Swift*, *Jack Hannan*, *Johnny Walker*, *Ned Adams*, *cum multis aliis*. To describe the peculiar styles of these men, differing as they do in many essential points, is foreign to the purpose of this sketch, and, indeed, would be impracticable, as each man changes his style to suit the purposes of the moment, and assumes the offensive or the defensive, the retreat or the advance—leads off with his right or his left, as circumstances or the peculiarities of his antagonist may justify.

In the sketches which are hereafter given the object has been merely to demonstrate a few of the positions and manœuvres adopted by first-rate men, which, when understood, will lead the practitioner to the adoption of other modes of applying his science, according to the dictates of his judgment, and opposed to those rough onslaughts which, although natural, partake of the character of savage warfare,

and are often altogether opposed to the refinement of modern combat, in which victory is sought, not in the destruction of an opponent, but in the exhibition of superior skill.

It is by a strict attendance to the adopted rules of the boxing arena that the wild passions of men are controlled, and that reason steps in to curb the mere desire of revenge; and those who oppose the universal dissemination of these rules forget that by their mistaken prejudices they are perpetuating evils which it should be their duty to extirpate—hence the repeated use of the *knife* in gusts of anger, which men are not taught by *example* to control; and we need not describe how powerful the effect of example is, whether for good or evil. When boxing was less unpopular than at present, the use of the knife was unknown, and if two men quarrelled and determined on settling their difference in fair fight, the rules of the ring were familiar to all, a ring was immediately formed, seconds were appointed, and fair play rigidly enforced. The weak always enlisted sympathy on his side, and a departure from “fair play” excited general execration. Striking below the waistband, kicking, gouging, hitting when down, and all those practices denounced by the rules of fair boxing, found instant condemnation. Even little children imbibed the spirit of these rules, and in their childish combats adhered to them as strictly as to the moral truths enforced at their mothers’ knees. Unhappily, in modern times, not only children but adults have been deprived of les-

sons so important to the formation of their character, and it is because we conscientiously feel the positive advantage which society will derive from the study of the boxing art, that we now more strenuously recommend its diffusion in all parts of the kingdom, even at the expense of those "breaches of the peace" which, however lawless, are of incalculable advantage, and which, if attended by peace officers, would be stripped of the true ground of objection, namely, the assemblage of those, as at all great meetings, whose object is not amusement or instruction, but plunder.

Independent of the lessons of fair play—which boxing by rule is intended to inculcate—it inspires confidence and contempt of personal suffering, the great attributes of the British character. There can, in fact, be no better preparative for our army and our navy. It teaches a man to look his adversary in the face while fighting—to sustain the fiercest attack without flinching—to watch and parry an intended blow—to return with quickness, and to follow it up with resolution and effect. It habituates him to sustain his courage under bodily suffering, and when the conflict has ceased, to treat his enemy with humanity. The feeling of superiority which the practice of boxing gives an Englishman over a foreigner in private quarrel is carried into the field of battle, for the boxer cannot think of turning his back on a foe whom he has always deemed his inferior in combat." We are aware that we are here reiterating arguments already urged in this volume, but we feel that we cannot too fre-

quently enforce the doctrines which in the outset led us to this undertaking.

With regard to the essentials for a boxer, we need hardly repeat, that courage stands foremost in the catalogue—and to this must be added physical power, without which it will be in vain to seek for distinction. There are few instances in which men have volunteered to become prize-fighters, unless they had an innate sense of their own superiority—although cases have occurred in which professed pugilists have exhibited the “white feather” in a most remarkable degree; proving, that although showy in the sparring-school, where suffering was avoided, in actual combat they were mere pretenders. The man possessed of sound *bottom*, is he upon whom perfect reliance can alone be placed—and to such men should the exhibitions of real combat be confined. Men should be as nearly of equal weight and age as possible—although a few pounds, and often a few stones, may be conceded without risk, especially where science is opposed to mere brute strength. All men must feel that there is a certain weight at which they are at “their best;” and if they be reduced below this, however light and active in body, and buoyant in spirit, where great muscular exertion and endurance is necessary, they too late discover their mistake by premature exhaustion. Many instances are on record in which these injudicious reductions have been attended with defeat, and therefore they are strongly to be condemned. Upon this point we have

referred more particularly in our observations on *training*.

Whether with the gloves or with the naked hands, the easy and unconstrained position of the body is of the first importance—the left leg a little advanced, enables you to be prepared to spring from the right, or to step back as circumstances may require. This refers to a right-handed man ; but with a left-handed man, the reverse of the position is adopted. The guards are various—some men hold their hands higher than others ; some place their left, some their right in advance : but this, as we have already said, must always depend on circumstances. Rapidity of action is every thing, and the straighter the blow goes from the shoulder to its destination the better ; and this, with the full force of the body and muscle, and not, as practised by some, a sort of half-armed hit, which carries but half the intended execution. The first blow, it has often been said, is half the battle ; and he who can lead off with effect, not only discourages his opponent, but increases his own confidence. In hitting and stopping at the same moment, there is this objection, that it divides the energies and lessens the effect of the intended compliment—but here again the judgment must be exercised. The most celebrated men, whether of light or heavy weight, in modern times, lead off with their left, bringing up their right as opportunity offers, and the face is almost invariably the point aimed at. The nose, as its contusion affects both

eyes and prevents effective delivery; but the eyes, in turn, are not less important to assail. Body blows are by no means so much in favour—except among the inexperienced—as in ancient times; but they are, nevertheless, often delivered with effect, especially on an opponent who is slow. Counter hitting—that is, each delivering with the same hand at the same time, is much in vogue, and—where distance is well judged—generally tells severely. On closing, in-fighting and fibbing are often practised with stinging consequences, although often frustrated by grasping the offensive “weapon;” but it would be useless to pursue those details here—for although a battle might be described, the variations with respect to cause and effect are so numerous, that no two fights would be parallel in their character. We must again therefore refer to the master, to the examples of the sparring-schools and to the ring, and shall now, with a view to a clearer comprehension of what we deem the essential groundwork of pugilistic acquirement, describe in detail some of the main features of a battle, to which close attention is recommended. To those who desire to avail themselves of a knowledge of other systems, it is fit we should mention that Owen Swift in his *Hand-book to Boxing*, describes his mode of action, and that in Mr. Donald Walker’s *Defensive Exercises*, Harry Holt’s assistance has been obtained to elucidate the milling art.



## POSITION OF THE BODY.

“Attitude,” say the dandies, “is every thing,” and if it be applicable to their “code of grace,” it is doubly so to the accomplished boxer: upon the position of the body in placing yourself before your adversary, much depends; and the competent judge at once, from the manner in which you stand, draws his conclusion as to your probable capabilities. The preservation of a proper equilibrium, in the presentation of your person, is the first consideration. The centre of gravity must be well considered, that is to say, every limb should be capable of equal freedom of action, as if proceeding from a common centre, namely, the trunk or body. All stiffness or constraint should be avoided and a man should stand perfectly at his ease, without imposing upon one member more than another an undue proportion of duty. Thus neither arms nor legs should be so placed as to be inconsistent with perfect freedom of action. If the arms be held too far out, or the legs too far asunder, as experiment will at once demonstrate, a man quickly becomes fatigued, and shifting of position necessarily follows, of which a *leary* antagonist will instantly take advantage. The body should be equally poised, the feet should be about twenty inches apart, the left in advance pointing to your adversary, the right a little back and firmly planted ready for a spring forward

or backward. The head should be held well up, and the arms in advance, the right more forward than the left and sufficiently high to embrace freedom of action, while the chest, with full front, is well covered; an easy play of the arms will occasionally place one arm before the other, but as the left is that with which you should lead off, by its being nearer the shoulder, you can send it forth with more force, while the right, with which you mean to stop, does not require so much leverage. The hands should not be closed tightly before you mean to hit, but that resolved upon, they should be clenched firmly and sent forth as a solid mass of bone, the full front of the knuckles in advance in as straight a line as possible to the point of contact; the whole weight of the shoulder and muscular energies of the arm must be exerted to give the blow additional weight and effect,—should your adversary lead off, you are equally prepared to stop right or left and to return with quickness and effect with either hand, as the sharpness of your sight and presence of mind suggests. Your left toe and knee should be invariably pointed to your adversary, for in their direction will your blow inevitably go. If the toe or knee be turned outwards, as you will at once discover on trial, your blow will be deprived of its proper impulse. Some men in hitting with the left, or *vice versâ*, throw up the other hand at the same moment to guard the head. This is decidedly bad, and, as must be obvious, diminishes the intended delivery of one half of its force, besides interfering with the clear view

of your adversary, whose return you have to defeat. By trying the experiment you will at once discover, that if you hit out left or right with full vigour, bang from the shoulder, the opposite arm falls back as a matter of course, from the common principles of gravity, but instantly resumes its place on recovering your position—the natural equilibrium is obtained and it takes its turn in following the example of its neighbour, by completing the “*one two*,” or stopping as the case may be. The right hand, in our opinion, ought always to be used as the reserve, to guard the head or body from attack while the left is used for execution.

### OF LEADING OFF.

To the modern system of long sparring, stopping, and getting away, we have a strong objection: it is tedious to the spectator and fruitless to the men engaged; the sooner therefore you can lead off with effect the better. For this purpose you should measure your distance with a judicious eye, and finding yourself “at home,” you should make up your mind, while still fresh and vigorous, to commence operations; a slight *dodge* or *feint* soon apprizes you of the character of your antagonist. No man can expect to win a battle without the chance of punishment; regardless, therefore, of consequences to yourself, although fully prepared with your right to stop a similar game, forthwith “make play”—let fly smack with

your left—at the first glimpse of an opening, dart into action, at once resolved to “conquer or die;” and it is not impossible that this very display of fearless confidence gains for you the “vantage ground,” which you may preserve throughout the fight. Whenever you hit, however, take care the “steam is well up,” and that determination of body and mind go hand in hand: no half-measures will do, and the “*tapping*” system must be “thrown overboard;” for, although pretty, it is powerless. When you do make play, be prepared for the return, not only with your right-handed guard, but with your head well up; and swift as lightning step back so as to diminish the effect of the expected retort, which, the moment evaded or received, you again follow up in rapid succession left and right as occasion offers.

### OF STOPPING.

In stopping a coming blow at the head, left or right, the right elbow should be raised and the arm turned as if you were lifting a glass of wine to your mouth; by which means the muscular part of the arm is presented to the shock, and, by a quick action of the forearm at the moment of contact, the blow is thrown off, as with a fencing-foil, with comparative ease—while, with a *dead stop*, not only might the muscle of your arm be injured, but even the bone broken, as sometimes has been the case in olden times. A little

practice will show the value of attending to this suggestion ; the instant you stop, with whichever arm, let go the other hand ; and, in the rally which follows, bear in mind quickness and self-possession, free from wildness and uncertainty of purpose, are of vital importance. There should be no sprawling, but a steady determined purpose in view—that of doing the most mischief in the shortest time.

### OF COUNTER HITTING.

This mode of attack is when both men determine to hit with the same hand and at the same moment—and most effective are such blows when well delivered ;—but here again comes the value of science and quickness. A dodge or two with your head or hand forewarns your opponent of your intention, and he determines to be with you—a slight *feint* will perhaps draw him to lead off with precipitation ; which, by a slight alteration in your position, or throwing back your head, you may avoid, or, at any rate, in some measure thwart—instantly step in with the rapidity of lightning and hit with the straightness of a dart, when it is ten to one that you give your opponent such a stinger as for a moment stuns him—then step back, but to renew the assault, and to meet his rush with repeated jobs, still playing the game with your left, and stopping with your right, which may now and

then be brought in with awkward consequences—on the nob.

### OF OUT-FIGHTING.

It may so happen that you have an adversary who plays your own game. If so, you must change your tactics as circumstances require, which being cool and collected will enable you to do. It is impossible to offer a rule for every vicissitude. There is one point, however, of which you should be observant, and that is, that if you find your adversary a round hitter with his right-hand—and there are many such—you should not attempt to stop him with your left; such men are sure to draw their arm back when about to make their favourite blow: this is sufficient notification to you, and be prepared to counteract it with a smack in the muzzle with your left, as straight and as swift as an arrow. The consequence will be obvious; for not only does your blow reach him first, but it does so with double effect, from the impetus of his approach being added to the force of your hit—and thus you weaken, if not altogether defeat his intention.

### OF BODY BLOWS.

Body blows, in modern practice, are by no means approved except in a close—when they are often

given with effect—and also when men, from fatigue or otherwise, get slow. When given, they ought to be delivered with the full weight of your “engine.” A quick and active man, however, need have no apprehension of this game; for, as to deliver a body blow, the head must come forward, you have only to let fly with precision, and meeting him halfway, you not only frustrate his intention but give him *pepper* for his ill-judged tactics. To stop a body blow, you have only to drop your right elbow close to the side with your fore-arm on the chest; but this stop should be followed by a dab from your left. Another mode of *physicking* or stopping these visits to the *bread-basket* is to step a few inches back as you see it coming—the head of your adversary will to a certainty follow his fist, and if you are quick, as you ought to be, if your *nob* be properly screwed on, you will give an *upper-cut* that will at once deter him from a repetition of the experiment.

### OF IN-FIGHTING.

After a rally, the chances are, unless you drop your antagonist by a well-planted hit, that he closes to prevent a continuance of your favours. He will have one of two objects in view—to seize you with one hand and fib with the other, or to get you in such a position as to give you a fall. This is easier fancied than done, and while he is trying to grasp you with one hand,

and trying to hit with the other, keep both your arms disengaged and hit away with your short-armed hits, till wrestling becomes inevitable—when, if, as you ought, you know any thing of the use of your legs, you will give him a crook, and with a proper cant or good back fall, to which if you can add your own weight, it will be less agreeable. Frequently in these trials your man breaks away; if he does, follow him up instanter, do not give him a moment for deliberation, and cut away till the round is finished, either by another close and fall, or by your adversary getting down to avoid—which, if no good is to be got by the struggle, and especially with a stronger and heavier man or a better wrestler, is good policy.

### OF THE “SUIT IN CHANCERY.”

If by chance you are lucky enough to get your left or right hand over your adversary's neck in struggling, with his head under your arm, while his arm is likewise round your waist, do not fail with the other hand to give him an upper-cut, and if you can secure his disengaged arm by crooking your own arm which is over his neck, under it, the punishment will be awful. If you happen yourself to get into this position, the best way is to shift your outside hand up to his face, and hold his head back, which renders him as powerless as a twitch would a vicious horse; or with the other hand seize the wrist or arm with which he



would punish you ; whenever you have a hand disengaged, however, do not fail to use it.

## OF THE CROSS BUTTOCK.

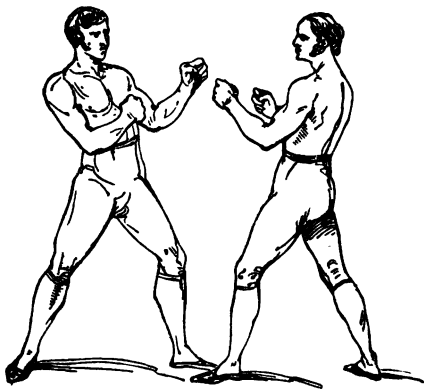
This is the most fatal of all falls, and has, on many occasions, decided the issue of a battle, even when it has been “ a guinea to a shilling ” against the party who gave it. It is rare to get your man in such a position as to manage it effectually, and it generally occurs in the close in finishing the round : when your sides come together, you must manage to get your arm firmly over your adversary’s neck, grasping his loose arm with the other hand—then shifting yourself in his front, get his crutch upon your hip or buttock, give him a cant over your shoulder—if well done, his heels will go up in the air, he goes over with tremendous violence, and you fall upon his abdomen. The chances are that he is either rendered insensible or is so shaken by the double concussion that he loses all power of resisting your future attacks, which must be followed up without delay so that he shall not have time to recover his wind or self-possession. If you find you have not strength sufficient to throw your man over your shoulder, half raise him, and when you get him a sufficient height swing him right round upon his back, and fall upon him—but this is not so conclusive in its consequences as the former. Should you be in danger of being “ served the same sauce ” you must plant the

knee next him in his ham and throw all your weight backward—attempting to pull him over in that direction.

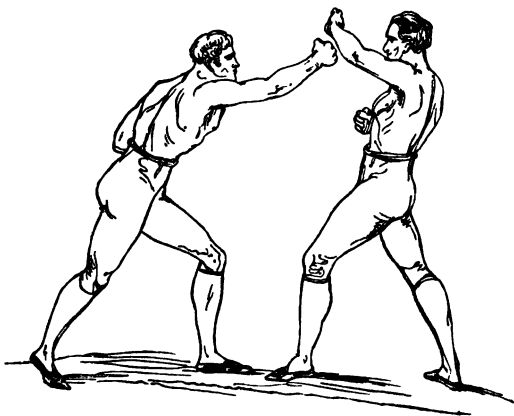
We might amplify these “hints” to an indefinite extent, but that we think practice is superior to theory, and must therefore repeat that he who would excel must seek experience as his best guide. As ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS are, in modern times, almost indispensable to the success of any work, we have added a few, which we hope will be acceptable, although we have not much faith in their utility.

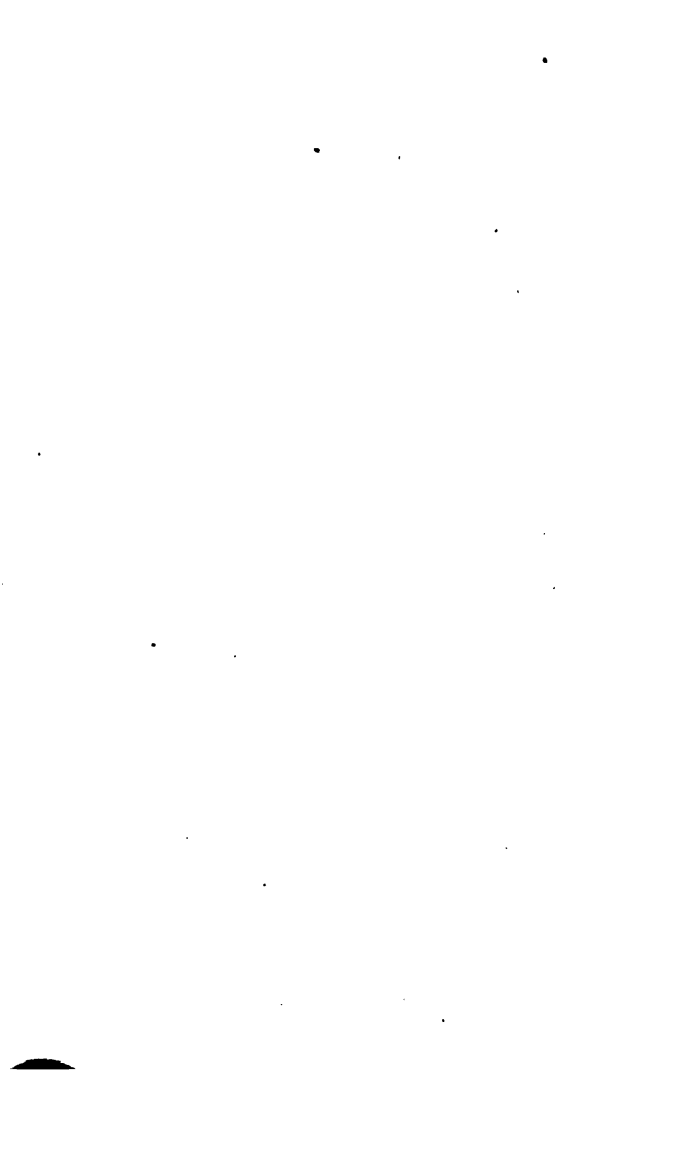
**ILLUSTRATIONS OF BOXING.**

**FIRST POSITIONS ON SETTING TO.**



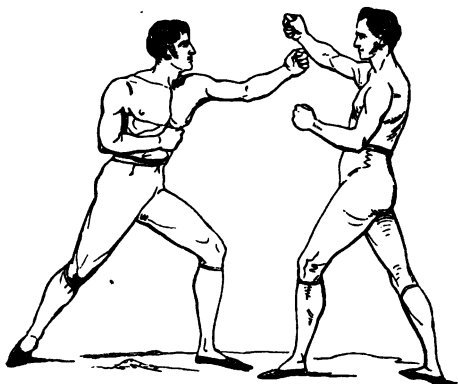
**STOPPING WITH THE LEFT.**



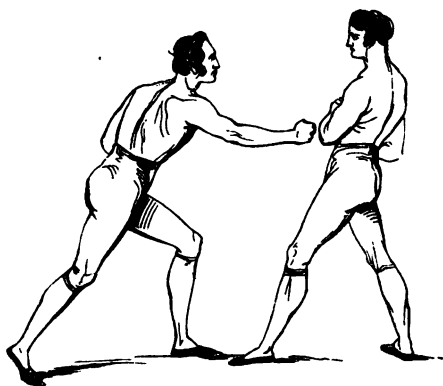


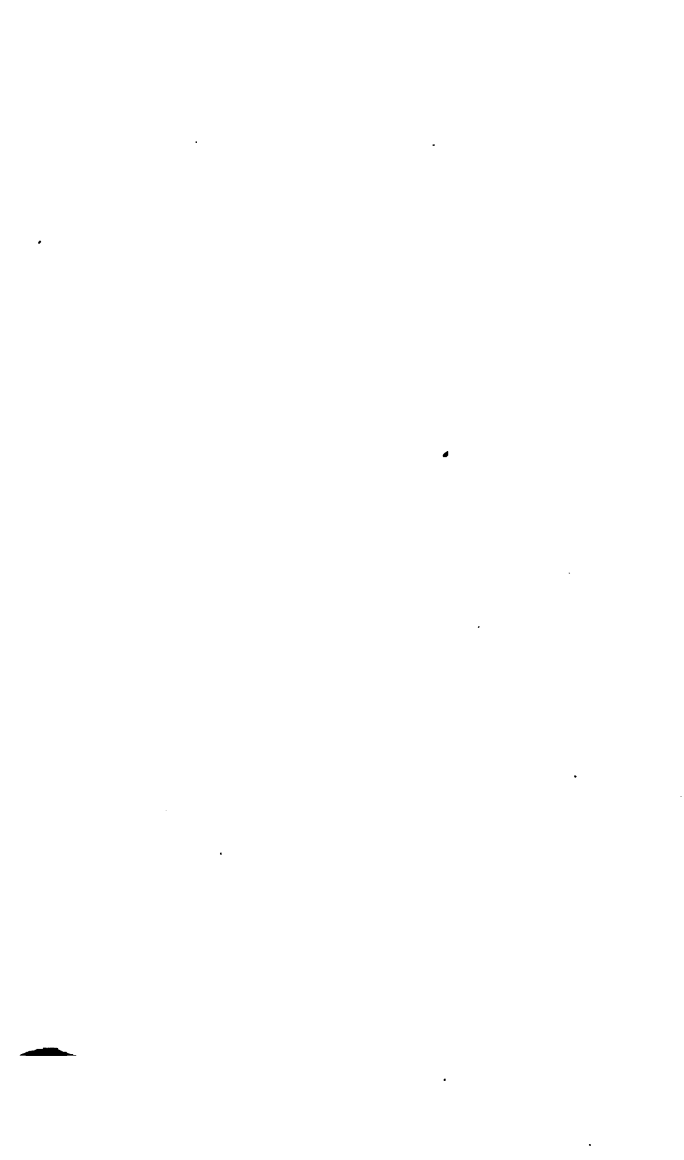
**ILLUSTRATIONS OF BOXING.**

**STOPPING WITH THE RIGHT.**



**STOPPING THE BODY BLOW.**





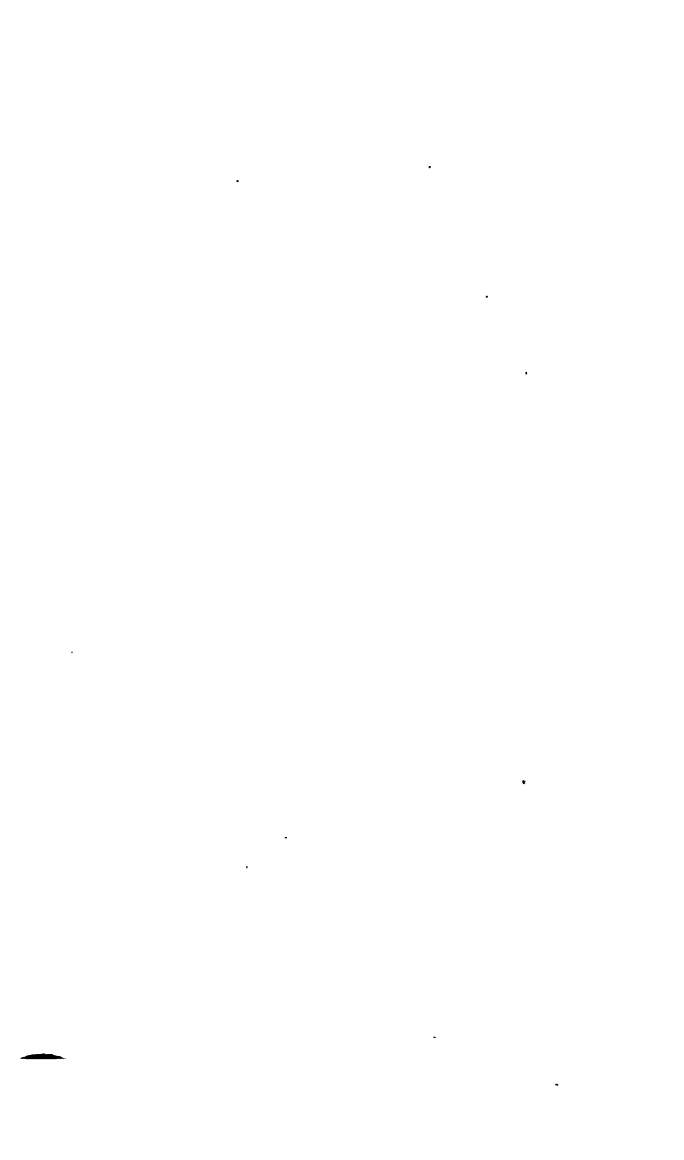
**ILLUSTRATIONS OF BOXING.**

**THE CROSS BUTTOCK.**



**STOP TO THE CROSS BUTTOCK.**

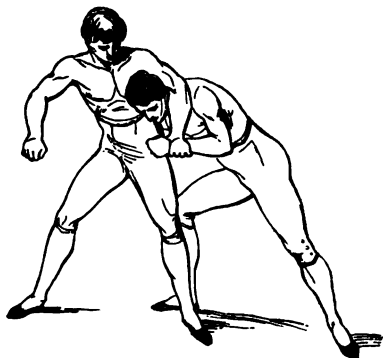




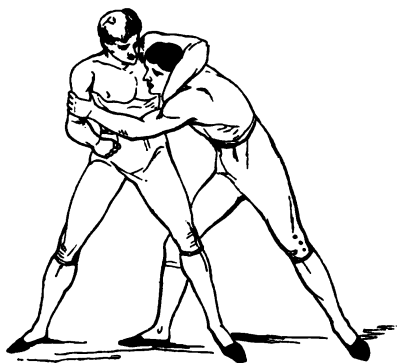


**ILLUSTRATIONS OF BOXING.**

**THE " SUIT IN CHANCERY."**



**STOP TO THE SUIT IN CHANCERY.**





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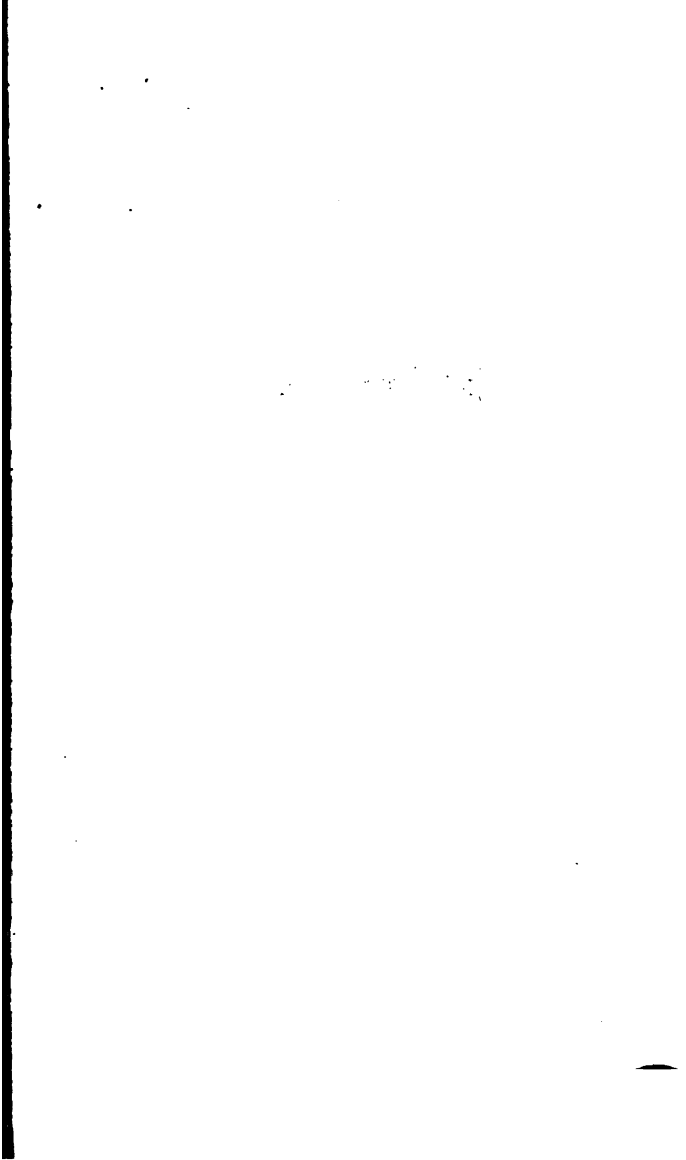
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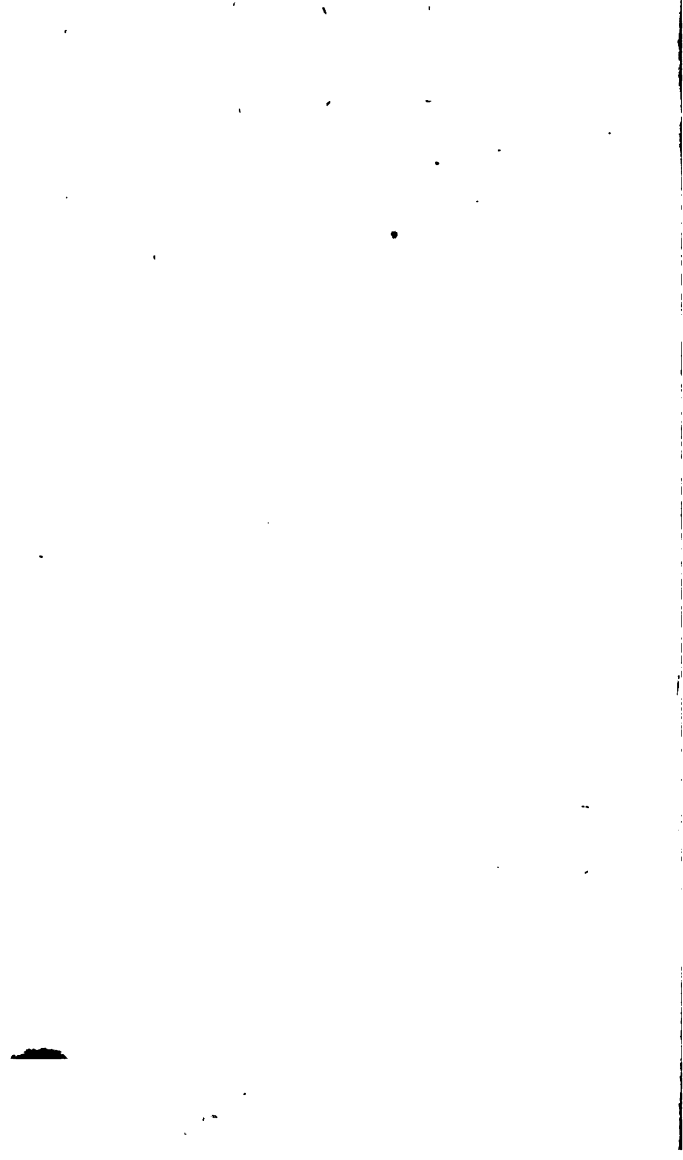
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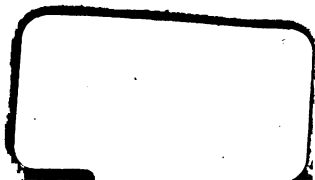




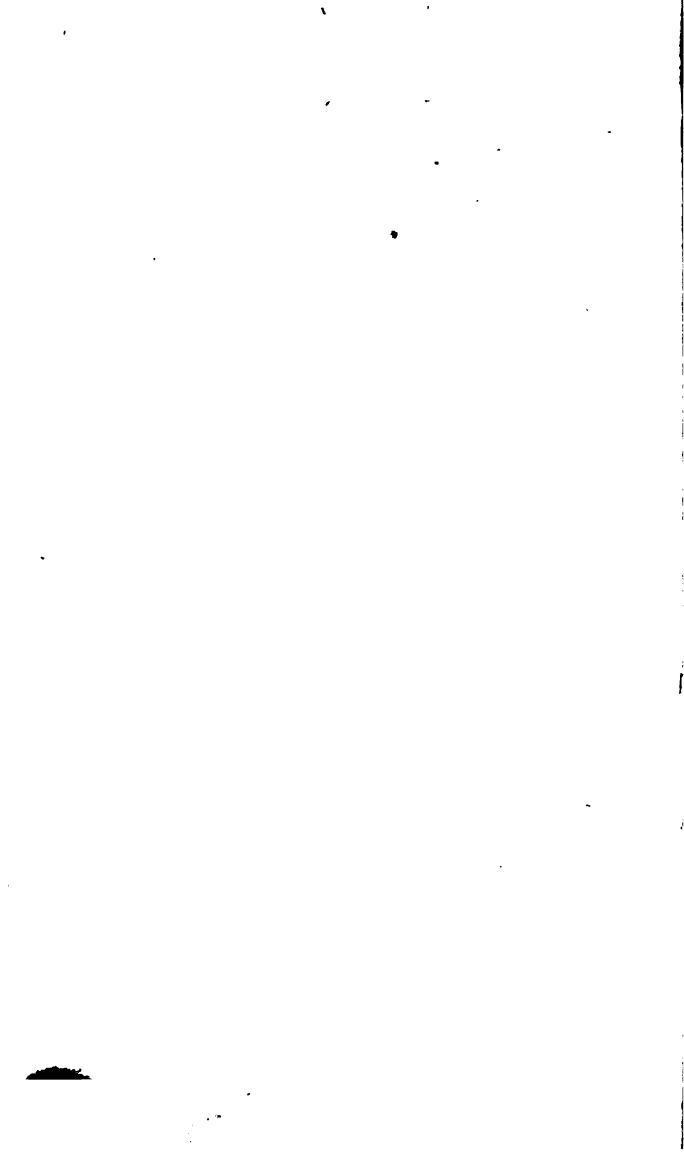




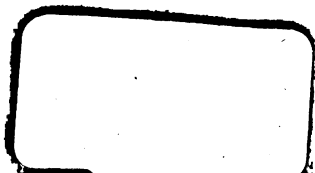
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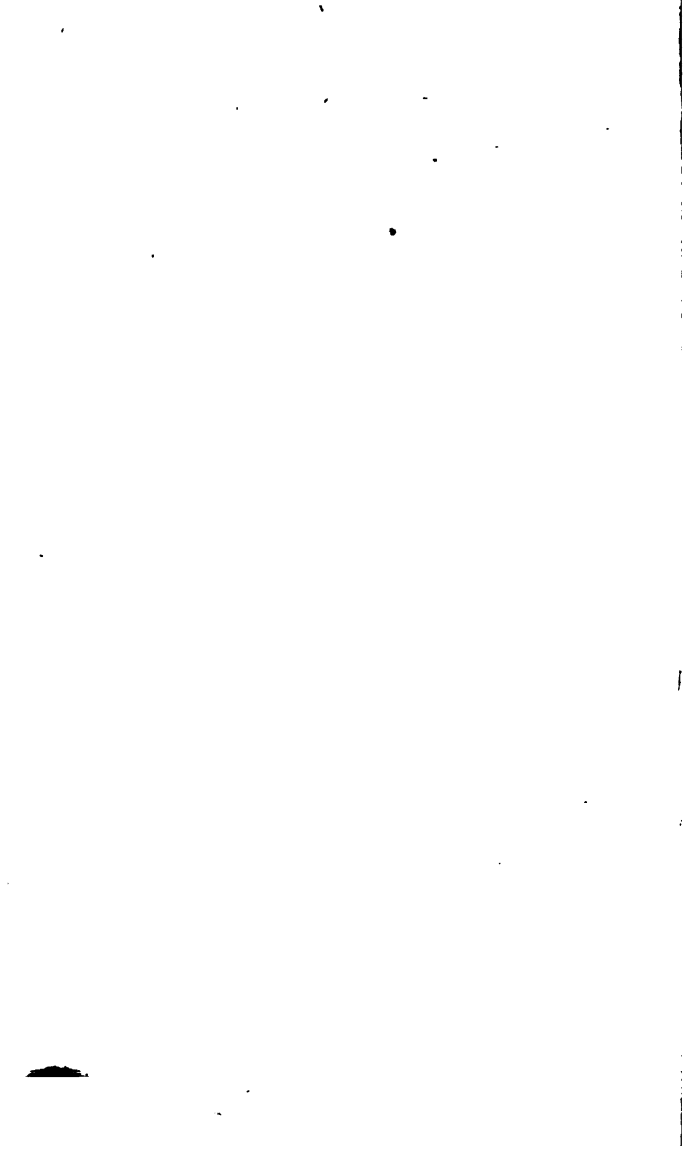
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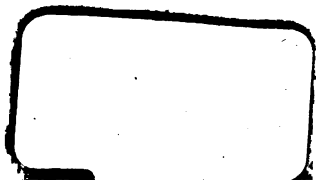


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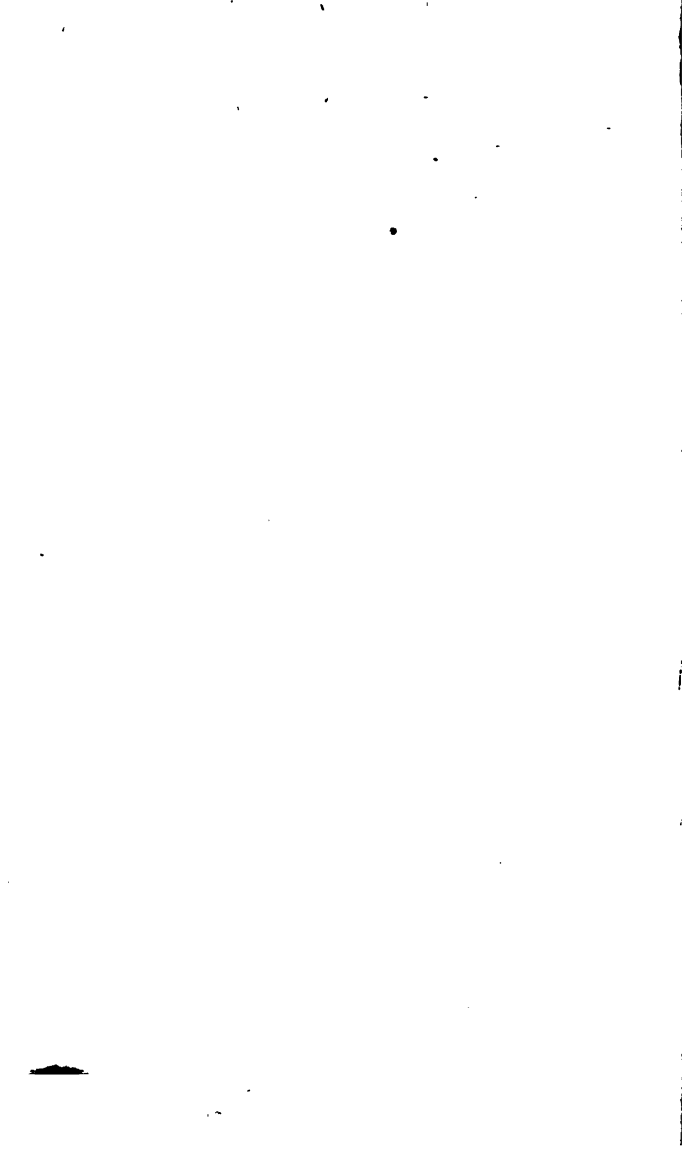




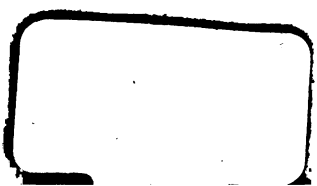
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